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The proposal has been made that *Social Science Abstracts* publish one issue devoted entirely to abstracts of doctoral dissertations in the social sciences. These abstracts would range from perhaps 1000 words to 1500 words. They would be published in one issue in addition to the 13 now published annually but the subject matter of these abstracts would be numbered and indexed in the usual way. The proposed abstract dissertation issue might be published early in the winter period. There would be an extra charge for this issue depending upon its cost. At the outset only dissertations produced in the graduate schools of Canada and the United States would be included. Inquiry shows that there are at least 350 such dissertations produced each year. Notice of this proposal is brought to the attention of our readers with the request that they promptly write their opinion of the proposal to the Editor-in-chief because the adoption of the plan will naturally be contingent upon evidence of interest on the part of those who would be most likely to use such an issue.

The annual index for 1930 will be mailed to subscribers in the latter part of May. Attention is again called to the fact that the binding should be postponed until the appearance of the index, unless it is desired to bind the index separately.

Abstracts are not designed to be critical. When critical remarks occur it may be assumed that they are part of the original articles, for abstractors are asked to abstain from all criticism of the articles summarized.

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The serial literature of the social sciences in 35 languages is regularly examined: Albanian, Arabic, Armenian, Basque, Bulgarian, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, French, Finnish, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Magyar, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Spanish, Swedish, Ukranian, Welsh, and Yiddish.

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Organized groups of scholars are cooperating in the following countries: China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Netherlands, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland.

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SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 9079, 9253, 9259,
9325, 9449)

8391. BOERMAN, W. E. Industrieele ontwikkeling in en om mijngebieden. [Industrial development in and around mining areas.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 21 (8) Aug. 15, 1930: 261-264.—Originally the location of industrial agglomerations was based upon the presence of skilled labor, but more recently upon the availability of power. The iron industry migrated to the coal fields. The glass industry of Central Germany and Bohemia migrated from the forests and the raw material (sand, etc.) in the mountains to the coal or lignite at the foot of the mountains. Large scale industrial development required additional raw materials and costs of transportation became an important factor. First transportation facilities to the old deposits are improved. Later the industry tends to move toward the places with better transportation facilities, especially toward canals and other waterways. The blast furnaces of the Ruhr region are moving toward the Rhine, the Rhine-Herne, and the Dortmund-Ems canals. The zinc industry of Moresnet moved first to the Liège district,

afterwards to the canals of the Campine, because of the Campine coalfields. In all mining areas the industries gravitate toward those locations which are strategical from the transportation point of view; e.g., the manufacture of cokes and coal tar, gas, and metal products.—*W. Van Royen.*

8392. HALBFASS, WILHELM. Die Wasserkräfte der Erde, ihre Abhängigkeit von der Natur des Landes und ihre heutige Ausnutzung. [The water power of the world, its dependence on the nature of the land, and its present utilization.] *Geog. Z.* 36 (7) 1930: 403-421.—The concluding article in a series of discussions on the water power resources of the individual countries of the world. The distribution of these resources, the potential water power, and that already developed is considered in relation to land features. The regions mentioned include Spain, Portugal, the British Isles, the Scandinavian countries, Russia, China, Japan, East Indies, Australia, Africa, Canada, United States, Central America, and South America. (A table summarizes the statistical material.)—*Otto E. Guthe.*

8393. JAKOSKY, J. J. Practical aspects of geophysical surveys. *Mining J. (U. S.)* 14(16) Jan. 15, 1931: 7-9, 29.

REGIONAL STUDIES

POLAR REGIONS

ANTARCTIC

8394. BOWAN, ISAIAH. *Antarctica. Sci. Monthly.* 30 (4) Apr. 1930: 341-351.

8395. RIISER-LARSEN, HJALMAR. The "Norvegia" Antarctic Expedition of 1929-1930. *Geog. Rev.* 20 (4) Oct. 1930: 555-573.—This Expedition was a continuation of the exploration of Antarctica begun in 1926. From off-shore ship positions west of Enderby Land airplane flights were made, Queen Maud Land was discovered and its coast line mapped for a distance of some 370 nautical miles between 43° and 55° E. longitude. The coast line of Crown Princess Martha Land (about 14° W.) was mapped for a distance of about 200 nautical miles. Knowledge of the speed and direction of the drift of pack ice and movements of icebergs was obtained, and new whaling grounds of considerable importance were discovered. [Map.]—*Sam T. Bratton.*

8396. TAYLOR, GRIFFITH. Byrd's scientific achievements in the Antarctic. *Current Hist.* 32 (5) Aug. 1930: 968-970.—The results of Byrd's Antarctic expedition are discussed under three heads: (1) the additions to the world map—the expedition brought back photographic surveys of the route to the south pole, the breaking edge of the Ross ice shelf for about 200 miles at its eastern end, and the entirely new lands to the northeast of Little America; (2) contributions to the technique of exploration—the use of airplanes and radio,

with their possibilities for exchange of help were thoroughly tested; (3) advances in science—Gould surveyed, geologically, the Rockefeller Range, and the great scarp 440 miles south, where he found carbonaceous sandstones, a discovery of first importance. Another important discovery was the absence of Carmen Land which Amundsen had placed on the map in 1912.—*Harold H. Sprout.*

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES AND NEW GUINEA

(See also Entries 7282, 7290-7291, 7294, 7301, 7349,
7401, 7526, 9277, 9319)

8397. LIGTHART, TH. Het rubbervraagstuk in Nederlandsch-Indië. [The rubber problem in the Dutch East Indies.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 21 (12) Dec. 15, 1930: 421-432.—During the years 1907 to 1912 consumption of rubber increased more rapidly than the production of forest rubber and plantation rubber, prices rose, and speculation followed. British capital acquired considerable holdings in the Dutch East Indies, new Dutch rubber companies were established, and over-expansion followed. Little attention was given during the boom period to the location of the plantations, and seed selection was entirely neglected. Rubber is shipped from 11 ports in Java, and from 64 ports in the Outer Provinces. Native competition became dangerous

and in 1921 market prices reached a level below the cost of production. A slight rise in prices resulted in a second rubber boom, this time for the native rubber. Formerly unimportant areas suddenly began to produce and to export large quantities, for example Djambi, Palembang, various parts of Borneo, etc. The only salvation for the European industry is by lowering their price of production per tree through scientific methods, and by reducing the costs of manufacturing.—*W. Van Royen.*

8398. UNSIGNED. Tapioca exportée des Indes Néerlandaises. [Tapioca exported from the Dutch East Indies.] *Asie Française*. 30(285) Dec. 1930: 430.—Dutch Malaysia is one of the great tapioca producing areas of the world. The industry centers in eastern Java. A total of 116,758,170 kilos was exported in 1929, with the United States, Japan and Great Britain taking most of it.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

ASIA

China, Manchuria, Korea

(See also Entries 9294, 9309, 9346, 9349—9350, 9371–9372, 9613)

8399. A., F. F. The building of a new Chekiang. *Chinese Econ. J.* 7(6) Dec. 1930: 1336–1343.

8400. CRESSEY, GEORGE B. The new map of China. *Geog. Rev.* 20(4) Oct. 1930: 652–656.—Traditional China may be said to consist of 18 provinces and the outer territories of Manchuria, Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet. Since 1903 the land of the Manchus has been divided into Heilungkiang, Kirin, and Fengtien, the last renamed Liaoning in 1928. Since the revolution of 1911 the easternmost area of inner Mongolia was assigned to Fengtien, the remainder divided into the administrative districts of Jehol, Chahar, Suiyuan and Sitao (placed under the control of Kansu) and in 1928 these districts were raised to the status of full provinces. Sitao was enlarged by the transfer of Ninghsia tao and the name changed to Ninghsia. Five hsien formerly in Chahar were transferred to Suiyuan and northwestern Chihli outside the Nankow branch of the Great Wall was added to Chahar. In Mongolia there are no established boundaries and Outer Mongolia is practically a protectorate of the Soviet Union. Chinese Turkestan has been loosely administered with Russian influence felt. Chinese jurisdiction over Tibet dates from early days of the Manchu dynasty. In 1914 a treaty was drawn up between China, Tibet, and England, initialed but never signed by China, and the status of the treaty is undecided. Tibet was recognized as being under China's suzerainty but Farther Tibet including Lhasa was more or less autonomous. There have been a number of changes in the older provinces. Maps of the Chinese military staff place the boundary of Shensi some distance outside the wall. The leased territory of Weihaiwei has been returned to China and now forms a part of Shantung. (Map and statistical table.)—*E. T. Platt.*

8401. CRESSEY, GEORGE B. The geographic regions of China. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 1–9.—China is divided into two major geographic regions, the North and the South. South China is a land of abundant rainfall, luxurious vegetation, and rice culture where the valley bottoms are intensively used. North China is dry, brown, and famine threatened; and produces drought resistant varieties of wheat, kaoliang and millet. The boundary between two regions lies midway between the Yangtze Kiang and Hwang Ho. China may be further subdivided into fifteen geographic areas. A total of 328,125 square miles are cultivated. This is 11% of "political China"; or 22% of "agricultural China." The population density for political China is 156 per square mile, and 326 for agricultural China. The density of population on cultivated

land ranges from 795 per square mile in the northeast to 4,189 in the southwest.—*George B. Cressey.*

8402. FANG FU-AN. Highways in China. *Chinese Nation*. 1(21) Nov. 5, 1930: 447–448, 460.—The realization of the need for good roads is largely responsible for the progress that has been made in the construction of motor roads in China during the past decade. In 1921 the total mileage of motor roads was 2,000 li, but by 1930 it had increased to 84,477 li. (1 li is equivalent to one-third of a mile). These roads will serve not only as an impetus to trade and commerce and to the opening-up of new industries, but also will bring the people of the various provinces into closer touch, which should ultimately result in real unity, peace and prosperity.—*Charles K. Moser.*

8403. LÜBKE, ANTON. Die Kohlenpolitik in Ost- und Südasien. [The coal policy in South and East Asia.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8(2) Feb. 1931: 146–152.—Coal represents 70% of Japanese minerals. North of Mukden on the Asiatic main land they own the coal mines of Fushun and have capital invested in other Chinese pits. The coal reserves of Japan will probably last about 100 years (31.5 million tons produced annually). The change from coal to oil burning in ships resulted in the crisis of 1928 and reduced production. Fushun also has an oil plant capable of producing 200 tons of oil from coal daily. Lack of transportation will prevent coal mining in China in the near future. The new Chinese mining law of May 1930 has nationalized the mines and restricted foreign operations. In India coal mining has accompanied the development of the railroads, especially in the north (Bihar and Orissa). The Bengal Coal Company owns mines in three lucrative districts. The annual exports of 450,000 tons, have fallen rapidly with the increase of oil burning ships. With the growing industrialization of India imports of coal have increased.—*Werner Neuse.*

8404. McCURE, F. A. Tung oil in the Yangtze Valley. *Lingnan Sci. J.* 9(3) Oct. 1930: 233–266.

8405. MURAKOSHI, NOBUO, and TREWARTH, GLEN T. Land utilization maps of Manchuria. *Geog. Rev.* 20(3) Jul. 1930: 480–493.—A brief description of land utilization in China illustrated by 20 maps.

8406. UNSIGNED. Work started on Nanking-Pukow train ferry. *China Weekly Rev.* 55(3) Dec. 20, 1930: 98.—Work was started recently on the new train ferry between Nanking and Pukow to provide for facilities for carrying passengers and freight trains over the Yangtze River. Because of the variations of water level of twenty-four feet throughout the year and a daily tide variation during the low water season, allowance is made for an extreme variation of twenty-eight feet. This is accommodated by four bridges, 150 feet each, with adjustable ends to be raised or lowered to suit the variation of water level.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

India

(See also Entries 8403, 9063, 9224, 9226, 9373)

8407. PYTHIAN-ADAMS, E. G. Game preservation in the Nilgiris in 1929. *J. Bombay Natural Hist. Soc.* 33(4) Oct. 1929: 947–951.

8408. UNSIGNED. Mountain names on the Indian border. *Geog. J.* 74(3) Sep. 1929: 274–277.

8409. YOUNGHUSBAND, FRANCIS. The Muztagh Pass in 1887. *Geog. J.* 76(6) Dec. 1930: 522–524.—An account of the author's experiences in crossing from Central Asia to India by way of the Muztagh Pass. The party left Yarkand on Sept. 8, 1887. The pass had been used before, but at that time the advancing glaciers had made the crossing a hazardous journey. More recent photographs of the area by Ferber and the Duke of Spoleto indicate a further increase of ice.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

EUROPE

(See also Entries 9308, 9449)

Southeastern Europe

(See also Entries 7332, 7340, 7344-7345, 7515, 7521, 7934, 9211, 9215, 9221, 9234, 9275, 9312, 9353)

8410. BURCHARD, ALBRECHT. Die Rhodopen. [The Rhodope mountains.] *Verhandl. u. Wissenschaft. Abhandl. d. 23. Deutschen Geographentages zu Magdeburg, 21. bis 23. Mai 1929*. 1930: 155-165.—The Rhodope Mountains are divided into three different parts: Rila Rhodope, Central Rhodope, and Eastern Rhodope. The Rila Rhodope is characterized by massive blocks of mountains and elevated plateaus; its valleys are narrow and inaccessible. The Central Rhodope also has elevated plains, but of minor altitude and less rugged. The Eastern Rhodope shows the definite division of the crystalline mountain-mass by numerous valleys. The settlements and human culture are closely related to the topography, the Rila Rhodope being nearly uninhabited; the Central Rhodope, though little traversed, contains many villages in its upper basins; whereas the Eastern Rhodope, in spite of its poor soil, has always been comparatively densely populated, and crossed by ways of communication. Economic life in the Rhodope Mountains is more highly developed among the Christian Bulgarians and Greeks in the West than by the Mohammedan Bulgarians and Turks in the East. Vast forests and rich mineral resources exist in the parts not yet opened up to civilization.—*Hans Frerk.*

8411. PALLIS, A. A. The Greek census of 1928. *Geog. J.* 73 (6) Jun. 1929: 543-548. (Geographical interpretation.)

8412. SZILÁDY, ZOLTÁN. Havasok és tengerszemek bolgár földön. [Snow-capped mountains and tarns in Bulgaria.] *A Földgömb*. 1 (5) 1930: 172-173.—The 103,000 square kilometers of present day Bulgaria present a highly varied surface. The plateau south of the Danube is bordered by the lofty Balkan Mountain Range, paralleled by the Sredna-Gora. Between the two ranges lies the Tundza Valley, famed for its rye. The Maritza Valley in the south has the most productive region in the kingdom. In the south-west are the Rhodope Mountains with their snow-capped summits. In some of the highest mountain valleys, above 2,500 feet in elevation, are small tarns with ice-cold water where neither vegetable nor animal life exists.—*E. D. Beynon.*

8413. UNSIGNED. Belgrade Économique. [Belgrade economically considered.] *Rev. d. Balkans*. (10-12) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 319-336.—The years 1922-26 witnessed a great increase of business at Belgrade, which began to slacken in 1927 but is now stabilized. In 1929 were granted 960 new licenses for opening businesses, notably restaurants; the wood trade is flourishing, there are 6 automobile firms, and trade shows a tendency to spread to the neighboring towns of Semlin and Pantchevo. There are 57 banks, including a Serbo-American, besides the National Bank (founded in 1833), mostly of recent origin. Mercury, lead and lignite mines exist in the vicinity.—*William Miller.*

Iberian Peninsula

(See also Entries 7285, 7333, 8988, 9250, 9268, 9333, 9352)

8414. KOENS, A. J. De sinaasappelcultuur in Spanje. [The orange industry in Spain.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 21 (3) Mar. 15, 1930: 96-98.—Oranges are grown in the provinces of Valencia, Castile, Murcia, Seville, Alicante, and Malaga, enumerated in order of their importance. In 1927-28 the country exported more than 5 million quintals of oranges by sea, and more than 2 million by land. Spain has the longest harvest season, of any producing country (from October until July). The center

of the orange industry is Alcira. Most of the orchards are located on the lower spurs of the Sierra de Murta. In the lowest places cultivation of oranges is not possible. The orchards are irrigated by means of steam pumps and the water is raised in some cases as much as 120 feet. The orchards average about one fourth of a hectare. The uniform quality of the products is an asset for exportation.—*W. Van Royen.*

8415. McBRIDE, HARRY A. Pursuing Spanish by-paths northwest of Madrid. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 59 (1) Jan. 1931: 121-130.—An interesting sketch of a section of Spain, Galicia, introduces the reader to historic sites and traditions, and to the simple economic life of the mountain people. The nationally important box and crate-making industry of Galicia is described.—*Harold H. Sprout.*

8416. VÁNYI, FERENC. Hispanián keresztül. [Across Spain.] *A. Földgömb*. 1 (7) 1930: 241-244.—Catalonia is a well-watered, fertile region. Owing to the precipitous banks on the seashore the villages are set far inland on the sides of pleasant valleys. Back of Barcelona rises Mont Serrat, whose strangely eroded rocks suggested to a primitive imagination all manner of human and animal forms and led to the connection between this mountain and the Holy Grail. Aragon is a waterless waste, whose chief industry is sheep herding. Villages are small and means of irrigation are most primitive. The higher strata of the moisture-bearing clouds from the Mediterranean precipitate abundant rainfall on the higher table land and abundant harvests result. Castile is another dry region with occasional favored regions such as the uplands of the Tagus. On approaching the coast of Portugal, there is a constant increase in vegetation and rainfall. The barrenness of Aragon and Castile could easily be removed through irrigation. Even such a system as that employed by the Arabs centuries ago would make these regions almost as fertile as Andalusia.—*E. D. Beynon.*

France

(See also Entries 8448, 8966, 9313, 9332, 9338, 9432)

8417. ALLIX, ANDRÉ. La construction de la route du Lautaret. [The building of the Lautaret road.] *Études Rhodaniennes*. 5 (2) 1929: 273-292.—During the Middle Ages the Mont-Cenis route between France and Italy was the most important. Its rivals to the south attracted attention because of political circumstances. Until the end of the 17th century, the story of the Lautaret road is one of spasmodic action. The first complete plan of building dates from the 17th century. In 1876, the road was practically completed. The route was relegated to a position of secondary importance almost before it was finished and traffic is now purely local. The supremacy of the Mont-Cenis route was recognized by the construction of the international railway and the annexation of Savoy.—*Henry Madison Kendall.*

8418. ALLIX, ANDRÉ. La leçon du midi pour la Vallée du Rhône. [Suggestions for flood control in the Valley of the Rhone.] *Études Rhodaniennes*. 6 (2) Jun. 1930: 117-130.—A lesson in flood control derived from the floods in the Rhone Valley in the spring of 1928. (4 figures.)

8419. EBERSOLT, J.-G. L'ouragan du 7 août 1929 en Beaujolais. [The tropical cyclones of August 7, 1929 in Beaujolais.] *Études Rhodaniennes*. 16 (1) Feb. 1930: 23-40.

8420. LAFOREST, ROBERT. Les pays de la Scarpe et de la Sensée depuis la guerre. [The country of the Scarpe and of the Sensée since the war.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Lille*. 72 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 29-41.—The degree of depopulation and of damage to all industries of the region by the war is taken as the starting point for (1) a discussion of repopulation, and (2) a considera-

tion of the recrudescence of agriculture, extraction of minerals, and manufacturing. Agriculture is reappearing at different rates of speed in different districts, but with stock-rearing dominant, instead of tillage. Small proprietors are entering to reclaim the scattered remnants of usable soil. The need for reconstruction has led to a boom in local building materials—stone, sand, and brick-clay—which are now being produced on a large scale. Manufacturing, concerned first with local crops and second with miscellaneous products, is concentrating in large plants along the principal railroad lines, in contrast to its pre-war decentralization and small-scale organization.—*Derwent Whittlesey*

8421. LEHMANN, HERBERT. Französische Forschung in den Westalpen. [French research in the West Alps.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erkunde zu Berlin*. (9-10) 1930: 366-370.—An appreciation of a French monograph on a small area in the French Alps, a high valley forming part of a trans-Alpine route of little importance (Allix, André: *Un pays de haute montagne: l'Oisans*, Paris, 1929). The traffic along this route has left the life of the valley largely unchanged; the principal fluctuations in population prior to 1846 reflect climatic variations. Since that date, the rural population has steadily declined but, due to hydro-electric developments, the urban centers have increased in size.—*J. R. Whitaker*.

8422. MASSIGNON, L. Cartes de répartition des Kabyles dans la région parisienne. [Distribution maps of Kabyles in Paris and its environs.] *Rev. d. Études Islamiques*. (2) 1930: 161-169.—Three maps illustrate: the distribution by tribes in the Parisian region; the distribution by villages of origin in Kabylia; and the streets on which Kabyles reside in Paris. Most of these immigrants work as laborers in automobile, metallurgical and gas industries. Immigration began during the War. Of the 120,000 now in France, one-half live in Paris where industrial conditions are better than in their native land. Only 25% have settled here permanently. Their immigration constitutes a serious colonial problem in the heart of Paris.—*B. Brouillette*.

8423. MÜLLER, H. Les origines de Grenoble. Sa formation depuis l'époque gauloise jusqu'au VII^e siècle, d'après les documents extraits de son sous-sol. [The origin of Grenoble. Its development for the Gallic epoch to the 7th century, from excavation data.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine*. 18(3) 1930: 451-489.—The early geography of Grenoble is revealed in the coins, implements, pottery, and ruins of buildings uncovered during the last century. Contrary to a theory long entertained, the portion of Grenoble occupying the left bank of the Isère is two or three centuries older than that on the right bank, the former dating from about 500 B.C. The strategic character of the site—a focus of trade routes serving contrasted regions, and an easy river-crossing—is the reason for its continued occupancy from this early date as a commercial settlement. First restrained by bordering rivers and protecting moats, the settlement was markedly cramped by Roman walls built as a protection against barbarian invaders (288-292 A.D.). Though these walls stood to 1591, it appears that no traces remain in the present street pattern of Grenoble.—*J. R. Whitaker*.

8424. SORRE. Paysages Méditerranéens français. [French Mediterranean landscape.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Lille*. 70(4) 1928: 199-206.—Geographic elements discussed as being characteristic include: (1) sunshine intense in summer, warming in winter; (2) landforms characterized by crescentic bays between capes, with mountains rising sharply from the sea or low plateaus; (3) settlements betraying fixation on defense points; at defiles through the mountains, and on harbors; (4) natural vegetation is *garrigue* in general, with bulbous plants, patches of pine, live oaks or olive; varied on alluvial soils of valleys by a more luxuriant vegetation dominated by the plane tree; (5) Plains are

devoted to vineyards, slopes to orchard crops. Climate, marked by heat and by summer drouth, explains the appearance of the landscape, so different from that of the rest of France.—*Derwent Whittlesey*.

Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 8492, 8541, 9213, 9232, 9255-9256, 9272, 9286-9287, 9290, 9292, 9301, 9305, 9314, 9327, 9330, 9335-9336, 9339, 9342-9343, 9411)

8425. BÖRNER, OTTO. Das Messtischblatt Ratzeburg in landschaftskundlicher Darstellung. [The survey map of Ratzeburg in relation to its regional interpretation.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Hamburg*. 41 1930: 260-414. (27 text figures, 3 maps, 3 tables.)—The author tests the applicability of the ideas of Siegfried Passarge, who inaugurated the geographical methods of the *Landschaftskunde*, to the study of a small area such as that covered by a Prussian map on the scale of 1:25,000 (survey map). The purpose is to explore the landscape and discover the basis for regional geography. The author gives an analysis of the geographical areas covered by the map of Ratzeburg, a small city, situated in the midst of a landscape of moraines, boulder clay, glacial sands, and sand-hills. Intensive study indicates that the landforms are of secondary importance.—*Bruno F. A. Dietrich*.

8426. DIECKMAN, ALEXANDER. Die wirtschaftsgeographische Struktur des Seehafens Stettin. Ein kartographischer Versuch. [The commercial geographical character of the seaport Stettin. A cartographic study.] *Erde u. Wirtsch. Suppl.* 1 1929: pp. 66.—The author uses the cartographic method to present the commercial relations of the port of Stettin; the economic basis for its importance and its contact with the surrounding country; and its trade with other parts of Germany and foreign countries for the years 1919 and 1925. The port has developed rapidly due to the densely populated hinterland, the wealth of minerals in Silesia and Saxony, and the substantial buying power of the agricultural population around. Trade is chiefly with the other countries on the Baltic, and has withstood the competition of Hamburg, England, Sweden, and Denmark and the opposition of the German state railways. Import trade is mostly in raw materials, and in the export trade agricultural products predominate. The future of Stettin depends upon its connection with its German hinterland and with the Baltic states, especially Finland and Russia.—*Kurt Bräuning*.

8427. FREILING, PAUL. Studien zur Dialektgeographie des hessischen Odenwaldes. [Studies on the dialect-geography of the Hessian Oden Forest.] *Deutsche Dialektgeographie*. (12) 1929: pp. 272.

8428. LEHMANN OTTO. Länderkunde und Länderkunde. [Geography and regional geography.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien*. 72(7-12) 1929: 292-334.—A critique of Norbert Krebs' *Länderkunde der Österreichischen Alpen* (*Regional Geography of the Austrian Alps*), 2nd edition, with the title: *Die Ostalpen und das heutige Österreich* (*The eastern Alps and Austria of today*). The first edition dealt with a political area in the midst of the Alps. The new edition gives the description of a natural area, the eastern Alps, and of a political area, as Austria of to-day. The author plans to describe all the different groups of landscapes, even the smallest, in a systematic way. The critic suggests the study of only a small number of typical landscapes which would enable the author to omit repeated descriptions of valleys of the same kind.—*Bruno F. A. Dietrich*.

8429. SCHUBERT, HANS. Ein Beitrag zur Siedlungsgeographie von Mecklenburg-Strelitz. [A contribution to the geography of settlement in Mecklenburg-Strelitz.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. zu Rostock*. (18-19) 1929: 5-77.—In the stone age moraine ranges more than 20 meters high, seem to have been settled. The

absence of forests was of more importance than fertility of the soil in primitive settlement, since man was unable to clear the land. The Wendic population selected the lowlands along rivers for the erection of defenses only, and lived on the dry land higher up. Of 292 present settlements investigated only 17 are close to water due to the fact that the glacier soils are uniformly moist and favorable to agriculture. Many villages show preference for the border between diluvial table-lands and lower grass plains, where both grain fields and pasture lands are provided. The following types of situations of villages are considered: (a) situation on lakes (49%) either for protection or fishing; (b) situation on plains—either at its margin, in valleys, in the center of the plains, or on diluvial peninsulas or bridges; (c) 56% of the settlements are on agriculturally productive table-lands. The situations of the towns differ essentially from those of the villages, since the former were founded in strategic positions for protection against the Slavs. The types of ground plans for the villages are examined, and the question as to whether round villages are of Slavic or German derivation is considered.—*Kurt Brünig.*

8430. THORMANN, B. Magdeburgs Entwicklung. [The development of Magdeburg.] *Verhandl. Geog. zu Magdeburg 21 bis 23, May 1929*. 1930: 278-293.—Magdeburg, situated on the middle Elbe, is located at the focal point of the Elbe, the soon to be completed Mittelland Canal, and the mountain roads leading from the Rhine and the Weser to the Elbe and East Germany. The oldest settlement, a fishing village, was supplemented by a colony of merchants, and later a castle. According to the first documentary mention of Magdeburg, in 805, it was an important center for trade with the Slavs and was responsible for the defense of the eastern border. Its population remained stationary from the 14th century to the 19th. In 1631 it was conquered by Tilly and Pappenheim and in 1666 it became a military post in the electorate of Brandenburg. The military establishments retarded the development of the city until the ring of fortifications was removed. During the war (1914-1918) industries and commerce suffered a great deal. Magdeburg is now a modern city.—*Kurt Brünig.*

Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

(See also Entries 9246, 9251, 9267, 9363, 10115)

8431. FRIDLUND, HJALMAR. En Skånsk övergångsbygd, dess forna och nuvarande Karaktär. [A transition zone in Scania, its past and present character.] *Sydsvenska Geog. Sällskapet i Lund, Årsbok*. 1928: 20-33.—For a geographical survey of Scania there are available annotated maps of the 18th century, excellent in detail, reliable, and of even more value than modern maps. The present landscape is an intensely cultivated plain. In the past, the differences between eastern and western sections were more pronounced. The eastern is stony and gives evidence that it was once covered by scattered beech, oak, and pine forests. The western section is even today more intensely cultivated. The brush zone between the two corresponds to the line drawn by de Geer between the Baltic and north-eastern moraines.—*J. C. Lundh.*

8432. FRÖDIN, JOHN. Om fabodbebyggelsens utbredning och olika typer i Europa. [On the distribution of temporary grazing grounds in Europe.] *Sydsvenska Geog. Sällskapet i Lund, Årsbok*. 1929: 176-194.—The cattle industry, accompanied by seasonal migrations between mountain and lowland pastures, is the final stage of nomadism. Because means of existence vary with each locality, each unit retains its individuality based upon cooperation. In Sweden, the area devoted to semi-permanent cattle industry extends 1,000 km. from north to south. Frequently the temporary pastures are at no higher altitudes than the permanent settlements, occupying mo-

raine and swamp land. In Norway 23% of the milch cows occupy temporary summer pastures and the population that accompany the herds is between 50,000 and 60,000. Similar conditions exist in the Balkan Peninsula, Central Europe, Italy, and the Iberian Peninsula. In Morocco occurs an interesting combination of cattle raising and grain production. When the southern plains become parched, the herds accompanied by a part of the tribe go to the higher regions. Those left behind take care of the harvest—which is never abundant—and later join those who preceded them to the mountains.—*J. C. Lundh.*

8433. HORVÁTH, KÁROLY. Jylland nyugati partján. [On the western shores of Jutland.] *A Földgömb*. 1 (9-10) 1930: 335-339.—A description of the entire western shore of Jutland—from the Skaw and Tannis Bay in the north to Esbjerg in the south. The prevailing westerly winds continually drive ships upon its hidden sand bars. The inhabitants of this region are fishermen. Few die a natural death for sooner or later their boats are wrecked. The people are very sober-minded and earnest. In times of shipwrecks they will risk their lives to save strangers from drowning. Shipwrecks, too, bring them a large share of their livelihood. On the shore the sand dunes sometimes bury entire villages. On the southern part of Jutland's western shore is Esbjerg, the famous export city for Danish butter and eggs. The Danes have attained a success in farming which few other peoples have achieved.—*E. D. Beynon.*

8434. KELLER, D. K. Niedersachsen und Baltikum. Von Beziehungen Niedersachsens zum Gebiet der baltischen Staaten. [Lower Saxony and the Baltic territory. On the relations of Lower Saxony to the territory of the Baltic countries.] *Jahrb. d. Geog. Gesellsch. zu Hannover*. 1929: 7-24.—The geological structure, surface, climate, and flora of the Baltic states resemble those of northern Germany. Climate and temperature are affected by the Baltic. The flora corresponds more to that of the countries adjoining it to the west and south rather than to that of Russia and Finland. The crusaders, knights, missionaries, and merchants entering Livonia during the middle ages came chiefly from the lower parts of Saxony between Ems, Hase, Weser and the Elbe. The Estonians even today call the Germans "Salska." Also in customs, and intellectual life, in old architecture, churches, castles, etc., many Lower Saxonian influences may be observed. Numerous low-German linguistic elements are evident in the Baltic languages. The author presents interesting general information about the cultural, industrial, and social work of the German, particularly the Lower Saxonian settlers, in their adopted country.—*Kurt Brünig.*

8435. NORDHOLM, GÖSTA. Skånes geometriska kartläggning före storskiftena. [The geometrical mapping of Scania before the sub-division of the common lands.] *Sydsvenska Geog. Sällskapet i Lund, Årsbok*. 1929: 104-130. (French summary.) 3 maps.

8436. OLBERG, PAUL. Finnlands Wirtschaft und Kultur. [Finland's economic condition and culture.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6 (6) Jun. 1929: 470-476.

AFRICA

(See also Entry 9218)

8437. CÉLÉRIER, M. J. L'Afrique au secours de l'Europe. [Africa to the help of Europe.] *Rev. de Géog. Marocaine*. 14 (1) Mar. 1930: 19-39.—The industrial evolution of Africa is slow as a result of physical and human factors, such as the lack of natural routes of travel, the northern desert, the central forest, warlike natives, and the Mohammedan faith which has closed much of the continent to Christian development. But Africa is the natural completion of Europe in climate and vegetation. No country is in a better position than France to colonize that land.—*B. Brouillette.*

8438. UNSIGNED. Some recent books on Africa. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 46 (5) Sep. 15, 1930: 294-299.

Egypt and the Nile Valley

(See also Entries 9209, 9260, 9288, 9334)

8439. AZADIAN, A. Étude sur les eaux de l'oasis El-Dakhleh. [Study of water at the oasis of Dakhla.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d'Égypte*. 11 1930: 129-135.—This oasis among the sand dunes is divided into a western section of ten villages, and an eastern section, half as large, with two villages. The water lies in a stratum of sandstone between two layers of shale, the lower being massive and never pierced by borings. Of almost 900 wells, 162 have been dug within a century with imported machinery. New wells reduce the flow in others. There is some waste of water, which settles into malarial marshes. Dunes have obliterated and still threaten parts of the oasis. The lower the elevation the more copious the flow of wells—hence the village of lowest altitude is the richest.—*Derwent Whittlesey*.

Atlas Region

(See also Entry 9230)

8440. DESPOIS, JEAN. Kairouan. Origine et Évolution d'une ancienne capitale musulmane. [The origin and evolution of an ancient Moslem capital.] *Ann. de Géog.* 39 (218) Mar. 15, 1930: 159-177.—Kairouan, an ancient Moslem capital of Tunis is badly located. It is removed from trade routes, subject to flood, and has a precarious water supply. It was founded as an outpost city by the conquering Arabs and its location was determined by the presence of clay for building, and sites for reservoirs. Its agriculture flourished, artisans and tradesmen settled, and it became a brilliant religious and intellectual center, the capital of a great state. Today it has but a fraction of its former glory and population. The trade routes pass by, but Kairouan is no longer able to bend them towards itself. (Maps and illustration.)—*Charles M. Davis*.

8441. LABORDE, FERNAND. La colonisation nord-africaine. L'exemple de la Californie. [The colonization of North Africa—the example of California.] *Renseignements Coloniaux. Suppl. Afrique Française*. 40 (11) Nov. 1930: 659-662.—An enthusiastic plan for creating a second California in North Africa, based on the similarity of climatic conditions. It is not probable that this be realized because of the large number of natives in the region and the lack of markets easily reached.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

8442. MAZIÈRES, M. de. Le mouvement touristique au Maroc. [Tourism in Morocco.] *Rev. de Géog. Marocaine*. 14 (1) Mar. 1930: 41-47.—Tourism is a recent feature of Morocco. The French Line attracts visitors since 1923 by operating a chain of hotels and numerous bus lines. Visitors come by the way of sea (Tangier and Casablanca) and by the way of land (Oudjda) from Algeria. The tourist season opens in January and ends in May; the fall months could be much more developed. Casablanca and Tangier are ports of call for all the Mediterranean cruises. Passengers come ashore and pay a 24 hour visit to the city and sometimes make an inland trip. American visitors are less numerous than formerly; French, English, and Spanish coming in greater numbers.—*B. Brouillette*.

8443. UNSIGNED. Le gisement de phosphate du Djebel Onk. [The phosphate deposit in the Djebel Onk range, Algeria.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (11) Nov. 1930: 609-610.—This bed, about six kilometers long and two wide, was discovered a few years before the outbreak of the world war but the latter delayed its exploitation. It is now being opened. (Map.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

Sahara and Sudan

(See also Entry 9229)

8444. BOVILL, E. W. The Sahara. *Antiquity*. 3 (12) Dec. 1929: 414-423.

8445. CHAVANNES, P. BERNE de. Le Transsaharien italien. [The Italian Trans-Saharan Railroad.] *Afrique Française*. 41 (1) Jan. 1931: 35-37.—Italian imperialists, much stirred by the French Trans-Saharan Railroad project, are seeking to interest the Italian public in the construction of a similar line, running through and down from Libya. Because there would be no Italian terminal in the south, a campaign to effect a transfer of the Anglo-French mandate over the Cameroons to Italy is being launched.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

8446. CHIPP, T. F. Forests and plants of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. *Geog. J.* 75 (2) Feb. 1930: 123-143.—The vegetation of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan presents all the physical characteristics of West Africa. The monsoon from the Gulf of Guinea controls the general distribution of vegetation types. Rainfall, owing to local relief conditions, does not follow the general plan of occurrence in belts with the Gulf of Guinea marking a center. The isohyets bend sharply to the south, up the Bahr el Jebel, around the higher land of the Congo-Nile watershed. Local physiographic control, in the mountains and hills, and edaphic control, where the Nile has recently made new land, also affect vegetation. Because of variety in environment the research necessary for adequate exploitation of the plant resources is difficult and expensive, and should be separated from local government. (Maps, diagrams, and illustrations.)—*S. D. Dodge*.

8447. LEHURAUX, CAPITAINE. L'automobile au désert. [The automobile in the desert.] *Renseignements Coloniaux. Suppl. Afrique Française*. (2) Feb. 1930: 65-74.—The war revealed a pressing need for automobiles and roads across the Sahara, which were rapidly and cheaply built. Because upkeep was expensive and because military protection in the desert had not been improved thereby the roads were allowed to fall into disuse. In 1924, many exploratory expeditions were undertaken, the result of which has been the establishment of three good national roads.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward*.

8448. WARREN, EDOUARD de. La France de la Mer du Nord au Congo française: Le transsaharien. [France from the North Sea to the French Congo: The Trans-Saharan railroad.] *Renseignements Coloniaux. Suppl. Afrique Française*. (5) May 1929: 299-307.—An address justifying the organization and construction of the Trans-Saharan Railroad.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward*.

Lower Guinea and the Congo Basin

(See also Entries 9068, 9229, 9265)

8449. AUJAS, L. La région du Sine-Saloum. Le port de Kaolack. [The region of Sine-Saloum. The port of Kaolack.] *Bull. de Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occidentale Française*. 12 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 92-132.—Sine-Saloum, a region of 26,000 square kilometers, has an economic value greater than that of other territories which comprise the Government of Senegal in French West Africa. It is traversed by the Saloum river which is navigable for vessels of 4000-6000 tons, as far as Kaolack, at a distance of 100 kilometers from the sea, and which penetrates the land in numerous channels and marshes that are navigable for native canoes. There is a mixed population of 280,000, predominantly Moslem. The temperature is never below 53° F., and a season of abundant rains is compensated for by a period of drought from November to June. Three subdivisions of the area are recognized, Sine, with center at Fatick, Lower Saloum, with center at Foundiougne, and Eastern Saloum, centered about Kaolack. There are 190 kilometers of railway, roads, and

canals in the area about Kaolack and Foundiougne. The total value of exports and imports was 350 million francs in 1927.—*Stanley D. Dodge.*

8450. BOBICHON, HENRI. Au vieux Congo qui s'éveille: L'oeuvre d'hier, l'effort de demain. [The awakening Congo: the work of yesterday, the effort of tomorrow.] *Afrique Française*. 39 (10) Oct. 1929: 415-423. A brief historical survey of French Equatorial Africa, a large area of unlimited natural resources, from the 14th to the 20th century, followed by a résumé of the present situation. There has been a steady growth in commerce and, in the face of many difficulties, a persistent development of public improvements.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

8451. BOBICHON, HENRI. Les Artères de L'A. E. F. [The arteries of French Equatorial Africa.] *Afrique Française*. 39(5) May 1929: 228-231.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

8452. COULL, G. C. Foodstuffs in the Dagomba district of the Northern Territories. *Gold Coast. Dept. Agric., Year-Book 1928. Bull.* 16. 1929: 203-215.—A list of the foods and a description of the agricultural methods of this largely vegetarian group. In general the same food stuffs are used throughout the Northern Territories.—*M. Warthin.*

8453. LAUNAY. Le rendement des voies ferrées de l'Afrique occidentale française. [The capacity of the railways of French West Africa.] *Renseignements Coloniaux, Suppl. Afrique Française*. (1) Jan. 1930: 1-4.—In the construction of the railways of French West Africa, limited means resulted in a sacrifice of capacity and speed. The railroad follows the topography of the land, and has resulted in a sinuous course, sharp curves, steep grades. Administrative and operative economy was practised and as the capacity of the railways was not considered vital the number of stations was limited. Now, with maximum carrying power in view, a new plan of construction has been adopted which requires heavier rails, lower grades, wider curves. It is estimated that the capacity of the railways of French West Africa can be increased to 2,000,000 tons annually.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

8454. ROUSSEAU, R. Le Sénégal d'autrefois. Étude sur le Oualo. [The Senegal of other times. Study on Walo.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occidentale Française*. 12 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 133-211.—*Stanley D. Dodge.*

8455. SLATER, SIR RANSFORD. Changing problems of the Gold Coast. *J. African Soc. (London)*. 29 (117) Oct. 1930: 461-466.—The construction of 500 miles of railway, and 6,000 miles of motor roads from Takoradi Harbor has reduced the difficulty of transportation. There is governmental control of education and the natives have land rights. Trade depression has caused authorities to bear largely the cost of development. Prosperity of the colony lies in maintaining the independence of cacao production against competition.—*H. D. McClure.*

8456. UNSIGNED. La mission de Burthe d'Annelet dans l'Afrique centrale. [de Burthe d'Annelet's mission in central Africa.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (10) Oct. 1930: 533-545.—An account of the explorations of Lieut.-Col. de Burthe d'Annelet in the French portions of Central Africa.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8457. VIDAUD, P. Le rôle du cheptel bovin dans la mise en valeur de la Guinée française. [The role of share cattle raising in the development of French Guinea.] *Renseignements Coloniaux, Suppl. Afrique Française*. 40 (12) Dec. 1930: 685-688.—The greatest possibilities for Guinea appear to lie in cattle raising, for which the extensive highlands are ideally suited. The best results would be obtained by the whites turning the herding over to the blacks on a share basis.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

Southern Africa

8458. WATSON, ARTHUR C. The Guano Islands of Southwestern Africa. *Geog. Rev.* 20 (4) Oct. 1930: 631-641.—The desert islands off the coast of south west Africa were well known to American whalers and sealers. With the discovery of guano on the Island of Ichabo in 1843, they assumed new prominence and an orgy of exploitation followed. Fabulous profits attracted adventurers, constant quarreling resulted, and by 1845 the guano of Ichabo was exhausted. The other islands had similar histories and all sank into oblivion. Today a small guano industry, controlled by the Union of South Africa, exists on these islands, now called the "Government Guano Islands."—*Lois Olson.*

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

(See also Entry 9076)

NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 7392)

Canada

(See also Entries 9262, 9461)

8459. HIND, E. CORA. A study of wheat. *Canad. Geog. J.* 2 (2) Feb. 1931: 89-114.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

8460. MacDONALD, C. S. Through Canada's hinterland. *Canad. Geog. J.* 2 (1) Jan. 1931: 3-20.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

8461. SHORTT, GEORGE. The Ottawa River. *Canad. Geog. J.* 2 (2) Feb. 1931: 115-134.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

8462. YATES, GEORGE W. The Welland Canal. *Canad. Geog. J.* 2 (1) Jan. 1931: 23-37.—The first Welland Canal (1829) from Lake Ontario to Port Robinson, following an early abandonment, was extended with seven and one-half foot depth completely across the peninsula to Port Colborne in 1833. Twelve-foot navigation was provided in 1882 and the number of locks reduced, but the increasing size of the grain carriers of the upper lakes detracted from the value of the canal. The 1913 improvement program has resulted in the Welland Ship Canal (to be opened formally on July 1, 1931) which provides a partial removal of the handicap imposed on the waterway below Lake Erie since the former Welland and St. Lawrence Canals were too small to allow the larger lake boats to pass through. (Illustrated.)—*Ralph H. Brown.*

United States

(See also Entries 9216, 9238, 9271, 9296, 9306-9307, 9325-9326, 9328, 9341, 9356, 9461)

8463. GEER, STEN de. Amerikas industriregion. [The manufacturing belt of America.] *Sydsvenska Geog. Sällskapet i Lund, Årsbok*. 1929: 195-211.—In the 18th century, when all raw materials were imported, manufacturing was limited to the Atlantic seaboard. Manufacturing followed the westward movement of agriculture. Now the manufacturing belt includes 400 cities of over 10,000 population which can be subdivided into 66 industrial units centering around 11 large cities. It extends from Boston and Baltimore to St. Louis. Of the 66 groups, 51 are located along rivers, canals, lakes, or the ocean, and their sites were determined prior to the development of railways and coal mining. Local industrial specialization depends more upon labor supply, market, and transportation than upon raw material. The development of coal mining has followed the manufacturing. Outside of the manufacturing belt, industry depends more upon local raw materials, e.g., cotton in the south and wood manufactures of the northern forest belt.—*J. C. Lundh.*

8464. VISHER, S. S. Problems of the American town and village. *Geog. Rev.* 19(4) Oct. 1929: 670-672. —A recent conference on the problems of towns and small cities recognized eight types: (1) the village, a commercial service station for a rural community, which has generally lost population, (2) the rural service station, which continues to serve its locality, (3) county seats, (4) college towns, (5) mining towns, (6) resort towns, (7) the rapidly developing residential suburbs, (8) small manufacturing communities, resulting from decentralization of large industries. In proportion to population, towns contributed several times as many leaders as did the rural districts, and considerably more than did the large city. More leaders were born in college towns, residence suburbs, and county seats than in other towns of similar sizes. In the drift from country to city, the first step is often the town. The large cities attract both capable and incapable country people as well as many foreign manual laborers.—*Langdon White.*

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 7311, 7320, 7328, 7542, 9079, 9242, 9245, 9254, 9299, 9360)

8465. MILLER, ERIC R. Monthly rainfall maps of Wisconsin and adjoining states. *Trans. Wisconsin Acad. Sci., Arts & Letters.* 25 1930: 135-156.—*Stephen S. Visher.*

8466. RENNER, GEORGE T. The geography of Door County, Wisconsin. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia.* 28(4) Oct. 1930: 247-266.—Door County is almost entirely detached from the rest of Wisconsin and presents an interesting study in insular-peninsular provincialism. Its outstanding environmental characteristics are: a bold cuesta of Niagara limestone; thin, fertile glacial soil; a lake modified climate; native vegetation of conifers now largely cleared and being replaced by mixed hardwoods and conifers; marginal location with respect to markets; access to rich fisheries and lake transportation by a series of cove harbors; a rare scenic beauty. Its human occupancy has been a pageant of geographical adjustment and readjustment; Indian food gatherer and quasi-agriculturist, besticultural French voyageur, besticultural Yankee fisherman, pioneer agricultural exploiter, lumberman and cooper, dairyman, orchardist and the beginnings of tourist industry and cooperative marketing of farm products. Ellison Bay, a typical community of the county, is largely Scandinavian, provincial, socially naive, retarded yet in some ways unexpectedly progressive. The value of cooperative organization for marginal lands is clearly indicated.—*M. P. Renner.*

8467. STILGENBAUER, FLOYD A. Chicory: Michigan's infant monopoly crop. *Econ. Geog.* 7(1) Jan. 1931: 84-100.—Chicory culture in the United States, confined largely to the Saginaw Valley of Michigan, is in adjustment to natural and economic conditions similar to those of the sugar beet, but is more restricted areally because of the more limited occurrence of environmental optima; level land, a cool climate, fertile, well-drained, loam or clay-loam soils. General freedom from disease and insects and resistance to drought and frost favor chicory production, but domestic production has recently declined and importation increased.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

8468. WINID, WALENTY. The distribution of urban settlements in the north central United States. *Internat. Geog. Congr. Cambridge July 1928, Rep. Proc.* 1930: 376-382.—The territory studied includes the plains from the Appalachians to the Rockies and from the Canadian border to 37°30'N. lat. Urban settlements include towns of 200 people or more. It thus brings out the urban character of the country that is lost in taking only "incorporated places" of 2,500 as given in the census. According to the number, size, and distribution of

urban centers the area is divided from east to west into three zones, each of which is subdivided into northern, central, and southern sections. Most urbanized is Ohio, then Illinois, and last the Dakotas. The Great Lakes shores show greater urbanization than the average for the state, even with large cities like Cleveland and Chicago omitted. In the river belts urban settlements are less frequent only along the upper courses and usually have greater frequency along the lower courses than the average for the state.—*Clarence F. Jones.*

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 8468, 9077, 9079, 9219, 9253, 9274, 9365)

8469. HENRY, A. J. Weather abnormalities in the United States: Excessive rains and floods in southeast Alabama. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 57(8) Aug. 1929: 319-323.—The heaviest recorded rainfall in Alabama fell in the period, March 12-16, 1929, when more than twenty inches fell, causing damaging floods. Elba received 7.4 inches on March 14, and 20 inches on the following day. Nearby towns of Ozark and Brewton received 13 inches or more; Mobile received 11.59 inches in twenty-four hours, of which 2.3 inches fell in a single hour. The heaviest rainfall ever officially recorded in the United States, at Taylor, Texas, September 9 and 10, 1921, 23.11 inches in twenty-four hours, 4.25 inches in one hour, and 7.51 inches in two hours, was also of thunderstorm origin. The author, the editor of the *Monthly Weather Review*, concludes that on the Gulf Coastal Plain the danger from excessive flood is sufficiently great so that towns should not be laid out in the valley at the junction of streams.—*S. S. Visher.*

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entry 9263)

8470. CHAMBERS, WILLIAM T. The Gulf port city region of Texas. *Econ. Geog.* 7(1) Jan. 1931: 69-83.—The strip of coastal prairies between Corpus Christi and the Louisiana boundary possesses a marked geographical unity, as to industry and business, landscape, and land utilization. The cities—Houston, Galveston, Beaumont, Port Arthur, Orange, and Corpus Christi—owe their economic life to port activities. The author analyzes in some detail the trade of these ports and the agricultural industries of the region. Outbound shipments include petroleum, cotton and cotton-seed products, wheat and flour, sulphur, forest products and minor commodities; inbound are loads of iron and steel goods, machinery, crude oil, canned vegetables, fruits, sugar, paper, coffee, tea, fertilizer, automobiles and others. A final section is devoted to an estimate of the possibilities of this region in the future.—*Harold H. Sprout.*

8471. FOSCUE, EDWIN J. The Mesilla Valley of New Mexico: A study in aridity and irrigation. *Econ. Geog.* 7(1) Jan. 1931: 1-27.—The Mesilla Valley, cut out of the surface of a bolson area by the Rio Grande, has great seasonal range of temperature, low relative humidity, insufficient precipitation for unirrigated agriculture, and a long growing season. Irrigation works were developed by the Indians, used by the Spaniards, and finally completed by the building of the Elephant Butte dam across the Rio Grande. The valley floor is almost entirely cultivated, and produces large harvests. Cotton occupies about three-fourths of the area, produces three or four crops a year, and has a long, fine fiber. Alfalfa ranks second. Corn producing and the beef cattle industry are disappearing, and dairying and truck gardening are increasing in importance. The population is predominantly native white. [Maps and illus.]—*Charles M. Davis.*

8472. HOMAN, PAUL T. Economic aspects of the Boulder dam project. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45(2) Feb. 1931: 177-217.—The Boulder dam project serves Southern California by providing flood control, water for irrigation and domestic use, and electrical power. Under the Colorado River Compact it also will make available water for irrigation in the upper basin of the river. The revenues contracted for from the sale of power appear adequate for amortizing the cost. The principal importance of the project lies (1) in the example of co-operative action between the federal government, states, municipalities, and water districts, and (2) in the generation and distribution of electrical energy by public bodies.—*Paul T. Homan.*

8473. JONES, WELLINGTON D. Glacial land forms in the Sierra Nevada south of Lake Tahoe. *Univ. California Publ. in Geog.* 3(2) 1929: 135-157.—Four major land form divisions are distinguished (1) Glaciated mountains, located on the west, are wild, rugged, and ice-worn with no agricultural land, and little forest. (2) East of these is a region of morainal ridges and low hills, with more extensive coniferous forests, and consisting of distinct units, developed by ancient glacier systems. (3) The Lake Tahoe valley plain is a lower zone, probably tectonic in origin. It is cleared of timber, and supports cattle for the summer tourist trade. (4) The unglaciated mountains east of the lake valley are about the same height as the western mountains, and are composed also of granitic rocks. Within each of these land form groups the author describes the distinct landscape units.—*Harold H. Sprout.*

8474. MEAD, ELWOOD. Hoover Dam. The Boulder Canyon project—a colossal enterprise. *J. Engin. Soc. Boston.* 1(7) Dec. 1930: 21-35.

8475. SPECIAL FLOOD COMMISSION. Torrential floods in northern Utah 1930. *Agric. Exper. Station Utah State Agric. College, Circ.* #92. Jan. 1931: pp. 51.—During July and August 1930, when the eastern half of the United States experienced the worst drought since the coming of white men, the rainfall was exceptionally heavy in Utah, and various other western states, and destructive floods occurred. The highway and valuable orchards were locally covered by debris to a thickness of several feet. Many boulders were five feet in diameter. The effects of overgrazing, fire, and deforestation were conspicuously related to the more destructive floods, and the Commission recommends that steps be taken to increase the amount of vegetation on the 3,000,000 acres of watershed not now included in national forest reserves. The areas from which most debris came during 1930 should be closed to grazing for a decade.—*S. S. Visser.*

Mexico

8476. MENDIZÁBAL, MIGUEL O. de. Influencia de la sal en la distribución geográfica de los grupos indígenas de Mexico. [Influence of salt in the geographic distribution of the indigenous groups of Mexico.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 93-100.—The exact routes followed by the prehistoric Mexicans in their migrations from north to south were determined by the presence of salt. Salt had a religious significance, was a measure of wealth, and conveyed political power. Lack of salt among the Tlaxcalans was in part the cause of their constant warfare with the Aztecs and their alliance with the Spaniards who brought with them sea salt. Salt was not artificially produced by evaporation, but used as it occurred in salt springs, along the margins of the salt lakes of the plateau, and in the salt pans of the coast. (Map of pre-Spanish settlement in Mexico and salt deposits.)—*Lois Olson.*

8477. PANHUYS, L. C. van. Quatre tableaux mexicains. [Four plans of Mexican cities.] *Atti d.*

XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amer., Roma, Settembre, 1926. 2 1928: 275-276.—Four very large plans of Mexican cities have been found in the city hall of Middelbourg, the capital of the province of Zeland. They probably were acquired from the Dutch West India Company. Two of them, dated 1628, are bird's eye views of the City of Mexico; the others show Vera Cruz and Acapulco. They were probably captured from a Spanish ship. [One illustration.]—*J. Alden Mason.*

8478. RISTEDT, E. J. Mexico's good road program. *Military Engin.* 22(125) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 459-461.—Mexico has a five year road program which involves an expenditure of 80,000,000 pesos. Arterial highways will connect Mexico City with Laredo, Acapulco, Merida, and Sonora, and secondary roads will connect strategically located points. The road to Acapulco, the best harbor on the Pacific coast, is now in use, and the route to Laredo is nearing completion. The roads are being built according to the best approved technical methods. (Map.)—*Lois Olson.*

West Indies

8479. CELARIES, HENRIETTE. L'île de Revenante: Saint Pierre et le Mont Pelé. [The island to which one returns: Saint Pierre and Mount Pelée.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes.* 54(1) Nov. 1, 1929: 162-183.—A traveller's account of Gaudaloupe, Martinique, Fort-de-France, and Saint Pierre. The prosperity of the island is due to the bounty on rum. St. Pierre has been French since before 1636.—*G. C. Davies.*

8480. GAYER, JACOB. Hispaniola rediscovered. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 59(1) Jan. 1931: 80-112.—An interesting sketch of the Dominican Republic. It includes a very brief outline of the history of that country and gives an idea of the economic and social background of the people of that country. (Illustrated.)—*Harold H. Sprout.*

8481. WALLE, PAUL. Puerto-Rico. Renseignements succints pour servir au développement du commerce entre la France et Puerto-Rico. [Concise information to develop the trade between France and Porto Rico.] *Rev. Econ. Française.* 51(12) Dec. 1929: 456-468.—The total area of Porto Rico is 3,470 sq. miles; the Cordillera reaches 4,425 feet high. None of the numerous small rivers is navigable. The dry season extends from November to June; the rainy season occurs during summer. The mean winter temperature is 71.6, the summer 79° F. Porto Rico has 1,500,000 inhabitants, a density of 65 per sq. mile. The chief crops are sugar cane (yielding 540,000 tons a year), tobacco, coffee, cotton and tropical fruits. There are 50 sugar-refineries, 80% of the draft-animals are found in that industry. Three-fourths of the foreign trade is with U. S. There are 940 miles of highways, 200 of railways, it is a port of call for 12 navigation lines, and a station on the Pan American Airway line.—*B. Brouillette.*

8482. WHITBECK, R. H. The sugar industry of Porto Rico. *J. Geog.* 29(9) Dec. 1930: 363-371.

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 9158, 9210)

Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile

(See also Entries 5757, 7427, 9243, 9261, 9285, 9344-9345, 9710)

8483. McBRIDGE, GEORGE McCUTCHEN. The agrarian problem in Chile. *Geog. Rev.* 20(4) Oct. 1930: 574-586.—Although Chile is preeminently an agricultural country, cultivable land is limited in the north by aridity, in the central and southern parts by mountains. Farm lands constitute .1% of the area in the northern third of the country; 1% in the southern third; and only 11% in the most completely utilized province of the central section. The problem of rural land owner-

ship did not become acute until recently. In the past 25 or 30 years, and especially since the war, discontent has become acute. The government agrarian reform calls for (1) colonization of the remaining public lands, (2) extension of irrigation, (3) clearing of land titles in settled portions of south Chile with abolition of existing Indian communities there, (4) subdivision of large estates in central Chile and the foundation of agricultural colonies on their lands, the most difficult and the most important phase of the program. (4 maps, 6 photographs.)—*W. O. Blanchard.*

8484. ROHMEDER, WILHELM. *Chilenisch-patagonische Grenzprobleme.* [Chilean-Patagonian border problems.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8(2) Feb. 1931: 140-145.—Along the Chilean-Argentine borderline the influence of Chile stretches far into Argentine territory. Mendoza

exports and imports via Valparaiso and not Buenos Aires. The organization of transportation across the Andes lie entirely in the hands of Chile. The fact that Patagonia is a country of great estates, high cost of living, few transport lines, and unfavorable economic conditions increases this tendency. Like fingers Chilean roads, railways, and air routes extend towards the eastern frontier, with no complement on the Argentine side. The Chilean government is encouraging settlement near Puerto Aysen. Argentina will try to counteract Chilean influence by breaking up the large estates, establishing frontier schools and by locating garrisons at strategic points. However, a wide stretch of uninhabited land lies between this border zone and the main Argentine provinces.—*Werner Neuse.*

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 4882, 6598, 8376, 8625)

8485. BRÜLLOW-SCHASKOLSHY, FRAU. Leo Sternberg als Soziologe und Ethnologe. [Leo Sternberg as sociologist and ethnologist.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 6(4) Dec. 1930: 445-454.—This is a biographical sketch and appraisal by a former student of the late Leo Sternberg (1861-1927), professor at the University of Leningrad. Sternberg's university career in law was followed by three years of solitary confinement and eight years of exile in Russian Sakhalien for revolutionary sympathies. Here like Bogoras and Jochelson, he began his career in ethnography, and without familiarity with, or access to, existing works in ethnology, arrived at important generalizations of an ethnological nature in matters of animism, magic, totemism, the

classificatory system, and the evolution of marriage and the family. After some adjustment difficulties on his return to Russia (he was Jewish and exiled before receiving his degree) he devoted the remainder of his life to the reorganization of the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnology and to lecturing in the ethnographic department of the Geographical Institute which grew out of his work. His work was divided between ethnography and ethnological interpretation along broadly sociological lines. A collection of his writings is being prepared for publication. He was evolutionist in outlook and applied a biological method to the "folksoul" as well as to bodily inheritance, but he steered clear alike of the extremes of the classical evolutionist, of the diffusionist, and of the agnostic American school. He was a scholar, field-worker, and theorist of first rank and may share with Anutschin the title of father of Russian ethnology.—*W. C. Lehmann.*

LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 8427, 8505, 8518, 9020-9021, 9874-9875)

8486. BROOMFIELD, G. W. The re-Bantuization of the Swahili language. *Africa.* 4(1) Jan. 1931: 77-85.—Broomfield replies to an article by K. Roehl in *Africa*, 3 Apr. 1930 (see Entry 2: 12438) and contends that: (1) the Education Department of Tanganyika has not disregarded the suggestions of the linguistic experts of the Missions; (2) on the evidence of Roehl's translation of the New Testament the Arabic elements in Swahili are so essential that the use of words of Arabic origin is unavoidable; (3) Roehl's desire to re-Bantuize Swahili would impoverish the language; (4) since the Bantu vocabulary in Swahili is inadequate for present purposes and since the common Arabic vocabulary is much larger than Roehl admits, Arabic words may well be added unless there are suitable words of Bantu origin. In the future the Government of East Africa will permit no books to be used in government and assisted schools unless they have been approved, with regard to their Swahili, by the Inter-Territorial Language Commission consisting of representatives of the governments and missions of Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Kenya, and Uganda.—*R. W. Logan.*

8487. LABOURET, HENRI. La situation linguistique en Afrique Occidentale Française. [The linguistic situation in French West Africa.] *Africa.* 4(1) Jan. 1931: 56-62.—Whereas the Senegal-Guinean, Mande, Mossi-Gourounsi, and Nigero-Tchad language groups are found in rather well-defined areas in the hinterland, those language groups used on the coast and middle

regions of Dahomey and the Ivory Coast still present considerable confusion. (The reasons for this situation and the spreading of the language groups are explained.)—*R. W. Logan.*

8488. MERRIAM, C. HART. The New River Indians Tl6-höm-tah'-hoi. *Amer. Anthropologist.* 32(2) Apr. 1930: 280-293.—The author presents fragmentary linguistic and cultural data on the Tl6-höm-tah'-hoi tribe of New River in northwestern California. The data were gathered during two recent visits to an aged full-blooded man, seemingly the only living survivor of the tribe. In the two short vocabularies collected, 20 words appear to be quite unlike those of any known tribe and seem to represent a distinct language, the Tl6-höm-tah'-hoi, previously unknown save for the seven words of New River published by Dixon in 1905.—*John M. Cooper.*

8489. MICHELSON, TRUMAN. Varia Algonquiana. [Variations in Algonquian.] *Internat. J. Amer. Linguistics.* 5(1) Mar. 1929: 116-117.—*T. Michelson.*

8490. MULEY, KARL. Die türkische Sprache im westlichen Kleid. [The Turkish language in western dress.] *Arch. f. d. Studium d. Neurenen Sprachen u. Lit.* 56(1-2) 1929: 80-86.

8491. SHIAFFINI, ALFREDO. Le origini dell'Italiano letterario e la soluzione Manzoniiana del problema della lingua dopo G. I. Ascoli. [The origin of the Italian language and the solution of Manzoniiana of the

problems of language according to G. I. Ascoli.] *Arch. Glottologico Ital.* 22-23 1929: 333-348.

8492. WENZEL, WALTER. Wortatlas des Kreises Wetzlar und der umliegenden Gebiete. [A word atlas of the district of Wetzlar and surrounding regions.] *Deutsche Dialektgeog.* (28) 1930: pp. 132.—The book consists of maps of this region, (a region about 20 miles square near Frankfort a.M.), on each of which is plotted the distribution of a group of dialect or local words all having the same meaning such as *Abendsuppe*, *Abendes-*

sen, and *Abendbrot*, or *Pfarrer* and *Pfärrner* or *Samstag* and *Sonnabend*. At the end of the book are maps showing present and past judicial and political districts for comparison with the final summary map which is a combination map showing the limits for dialects with large and with small deviations from each other. (104 plates.)—*E. M. Pilpel*.

8493. ZOLLER, ISRAELE. Studi sull'alfabeto. [Studies in the alphabet.] *Riv. di Anthropol.* 28 1928-1929: 367-381.

ARCHAEOLOGY

PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

8494. BALL, JOHN. The Faiyum depression. *Antiquity*. 4 (16) Dec. 1930: 467-471.—The following two books: *Recent work on the problem of Lake Moeris*, by Gertrude Caton-Thompson and E. W. Gardner (*Geog. J.*, Jan. 1929), and *Palaeolithic man and the Nile-Faiyum Divide* by K. S. Sandford and W. J. Arkell (Univ. of Chicago Press, Dec. 1929), supplement each other and form an important contribution to the prehistory and to the Pliocene and Pleistocene geology of Egypt.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

8495. RENAUD, E. B. Palaeolithic man in Ireland. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 32 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 633-642.—Books on European prehistory deny the existence of palaeolithic man in Ireland. But in June 1927, J. P. T. Burchell picked up several flaked limestone implements on the beach of Coney Island, County Sligo, Ireland and few weeks later others at Ballyconnell. He published in *Nature* (London) his opinion that they were of human origin and of early Mousterian types. Prof. W. J. Sollas of Oxford came out in favor of their authenticity and antiquity. Moir ascribes them archaeologically to early Mousterian, and geographically to the Mindel-Riss interglacial. Breuil agrees with him as to age but prefers to place them in the Clactonian industry, a question of terminology. A complete bibliography of the controversy follows.—*E. B. Renaud*.

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entry 8532)

8496. COOK, HAROLD J. More evidence of the "Folsom Culture" race. *Sci. Amer.* 144 (2) Feb. 1931: 102-103.—A fossil bison bone, from Yuma County, northeastern Colorado, half exposed in the sand, shows signs of markings by man, and probably was used as a tool. A short distance away were found, in the same bed, the broken bones of a mammoth. These bones also show marks which are probably of human origin.—*W. D. Wallis*.

8497. GENNA, GIUSEPPE E. Sullo scheletro degli arti inferiori dei Fuegini. [Concerning the remains of the lower arts of the Fuegians.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amer., Roma, Settembre 1928*. 1 1928: 303-335.

8498. MARTIN, PAUL S. Recent archaeological excavations in southwestern Colorado. *Pan-Amer. Mag.* 44 (3) Mar. 1931: 228-236.—New light on Pueblo Indian civilization.—*A. Curtis Wilgus*.

SOUTH AMERICA

8499. GRESLEBIN, HÉCTOR. Excursion arqueológica á los cerros de Sololasta e Instihuasi en la Provincia de San Luis, República Argentina. [Archaeological expedition to the hills of Sololasta and Instihuasi in the province of San Luis, Argentina Republic.] *Gaea. Anales de la Soc. Argentina de Estudios Geog.* 3 (1) 1928: 217-234.

8500. HARCOURT, RAOUL d'. Les vêtements et les armes d'un guerrier Yunka d'après le décor d'un lécythe de la région de Trujillo. [The clothes and arms of a Yunka warrior according to the scene illustrated on a perfume vase of the region of Trujillo.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amer., Roma, Settembre 1928*. 1 1928: 545-548.

8501. MÜLLER, ROLF. Die Intiwana (Sonnenwarten) im alten Peru. [The intiwana or solar observatories in ancient Peru.] *Baessler-Archiv*. 13 (3-4) 1929 (Publ. 1930): 178-187.—A study of the astronomical orientation of the intiwana made among the ruins of Cuzco, Machu-Pijchu, Ollantaytambo and Pisac permits the inference that both the temple of the sun at Cuzco as well as the solar observatory of Machu-Pijchu were directed approximately towards the sun's rising point at the winter solstice. [8 photos, 6 plans and 1 sketch.]—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

8502. PALAVECINO, ENRIQUE. Un nillatún en el Logo Lakar. [A nillatún in Logo Lakar.] *Gaea. Anales de la Soc. Argentina de Estudios Geog.* 3 (1) 1928: 291-314.

8503. RUSCONI, CARLOS. Investigaciones arqueológicas en el sur de Villa Lugana. [Archaeological investigations to the south of Villa Lugana.] *Gaea. Anales de la Soc. Argentina de Estudios Geog.* 3 (1) 1928: 75-118.

EUROPE

(See also Entries 8495, 8656)

8504. ANDREW, W. J., and SMITH, REGINALD A. The Winchester Anglo-Saxon bowl. *Antiquaries J.* 11 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-13.—While making a tentative excavation of the earthwork near Winchester, known as Oliver Cromwell's Battery, the authors discovered a bowl. A brief description of the bowl and of a scramasax and spear-head, which were also in the grave, is given. The interment was clearly a pagan burial, probably between 500 and 634. The custom of bowl-burial is discussed, and a suggestion is made that the placing of a bowl on the breast of the deceased may have been customary at the burial of a tribal chief. It has been suggested that such bowls were used to contain holy water and were ordinarily kept hung up near the altar, or on occasion carried round by a priest for the congregation to dip their fingers into. (Sketches and illustration.)—*F. E. Baldwin*.

8505. BOTTIGLIONI, GINO. Note di fonetica e paleografia Italo-Etrusca. [Phonetic and paleographic notes on Italo-Etrusca.] *Arch. Glottologico Ital.* 22-23 1929: 241-270.

8506. CRAWFORD, O. G. S. Stone cists. *Antiquity*. 2 (8) Dec. 1928: 418-422.—The terminology of the word, *cist*, is explained and their usage described. The Beakerfolk probably introduced these burial chambers into Great Britain around 1800 B.C. and objects found in them establish their continued use for over 2,000 years. Typical cists located in different parts of Britain are described in detail and are pictured in photographs.—*Constance Tyler*.

8507. CURWEN, E. CECIL, and WILLIAMSON, R. P. ROSS. The date of Cissbury camp. *Antiquaries J.* 11(1) Jan. 1931: 14-36.—The hill-fort of Cissbury, situated on a ridge of the Sussex Downs, is one of the best known examples of its kind. In March and April, 1930, excavations were made by the Worthing Archaeological Society with the object of finding out its history. Cissbury was probably originally constructed in the La Tène I period, about 400-250 B.C. or possibly slightly later. The history of this and other similar camps is discussed. These camps may have been the capital cities of the small districts in which they are situated, and may, in some cases, especially in the large area between the rivers Ouse and Adur, have been surrounded by small subsidiary fortified settlements. It remains for excavators to prove how long these hill-cities continued to be occupied; and even after they have solved this question, we are still left with the problem of what subsequently became of the inhabitants of the "camps." (Plate, diagrams and maps.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

8508. MATZ, F. Sundwall: Villanovastudien. *Gnomon.* 6(12) Dec. 1930: 640-643.—Sundwall's book, one of the most important of recent publications in this field, is essentially a study of the forms and ornament of ceramics and bronze vessels of Bologna and Este. Its chief weaknesses lie in its neglect of stylistic considerations in favor of the study of typology alone, and in Sundwall's assumption that the finds in Bologna and Este are sufficient ground for settling the questions of the iron age in Italy. He maintains with good grounds that the culture of the Iron age at Este must be regarded as continuous, disagreeing in this with MacIver's theory of a change of population between the first and second stages. His dating also differs considerably from that of MacIver (whose *Iron Age in Italy* he had not read) and seems more convincing. His historical conclusions are of less value than the rest of his book, particularly in his theory of Greek influence at Este and in his exaggeration of the foreign influence of the Etruscans. Etruscan art is an Italian art.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8509. RITZ, JOSEF MARIA. Doppelschüsseln. [Double dishes.] *Z. f. Volkskunde.* 2(1-2) 1930: 192-195.—The author describes and presents illustrations of five double dishes, consisting of a plate and a central cup in one, from Bavaria, Styria, and Bern. The dishes are of clay, wood, or basketry, and serve for the separation of different kinds of food. Four of the five dishes illustrated are modern, but one pottery dish was found in Roman ruins near Bern. This reveals the antiquity of the shape and lends anthropological interest to it in relation to problems of distribution or independent origin. The author is inclined to think that these double dishes indicate a rather high level of civilization, since they have not been found among primitive peoples but do exist in China and Japan. There is another type of double dish, however, one in which two dishes or bowls are simply joined side by side, which has been found in the Congo and in Peru.—*E. M. Pilpel.*

8510. SHEAR, T. L. Excavations in the north cemetery at Corinth in 1930. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 34(4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 403-431.—The discovery of sherds of neolithic pottery confirms earlier evidence that indicates a large settlement at Corinth in neolithic times. Many shapes of Early Helladic pottery were found in a well shaft at the northern base of the hill of Cheliotomylos, including 17 sauce boats and 14 bowls. A diadem of thin gold was found to be adhering to a woman's skull in a Middle Helladic burial. No late Helladic graves were brought to light. The geometric graves are earth burials as in Middle Helladic times but the grave is now oblong and the body is covered by one large block of sandstone. The discoveries of pottery represent a continuous development of locally made pottery. A complete Lydian pot is a symbol of the commercial relations between

Sardes and Corinth. Stone coffins were commonly used from the proto-Corinthian age until the end of the 5th century when earth burial with a covering of large Corinthian roof-tiles became common.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

8511. VOUGA, PAUL. The oldest Swiss lake-dwellings. *Antiquity.* 2(8) Dec. 1928: 387-417.—Due to unsystematized investigations the first lake-dwellings were riddled with pits and the succession of neolithic cultures remained a mystery. The Neuchatel Committee for Archaeological Research, by excavating sites layer by layer, has found neolithic civilization, up to and including the copper age, to be represented by two phases; the oldest a single layer; the second, two or three superimposed. These are termed as lower (or early), middle and upper (or late) neolithic and eneolithic (or copper) ages, each considered separately. The objects common to all—axe-holders, flints, and pottery—are described and the features peculiar to each are compared. Outstanding is the excellence of the pottery of the lower layer; and, as the prevalent form of ornament, small perforated bones, a feature peculiar to this civilization. The upper neolithic is represented by a layer which is but an advanced phase of the middle neolithic. In discussing the eneolithic or copper age there is a brief comment on the importation of the metal peculiar to it and on a particular type of flint which appears in this age. The conclusion summarizes the arguments supporting the theory that the pile structures of the stone age were built on the shore and not over the water. (There is a map and photograph of the region under discussion and 13 plates of drawings showing the objects typical of the different layers.)—*Constance Tyler.*

8512. WHEELER, R. E. M. "Old England," Brentford. *Antiquity.* 3(9) Mar. 1929: 20-32.—This is a report on the material recovered from a Romano-British pile dwelling site which appears to lend support to the theory of O. G. S. Crawford that a folk using bronze leaf-shaped swords of Hallstatt type, winged axes of central European type, small knives with curved, single-edged blades, and crescent shaped razors like those of the Swiss lake dwellers migrated from the continent about the time that iron was coming into use.—*A. Irving Hallowell.*

ASIA

(See also Entries 5034-5035, 6689, 8651)

8513. HALL, H. R. A "Mascot" rein-ring from Bôgház Köi. *Ann. Archaeol. & Anthropol. (Univ. Liverpool).* 17(1-2) Apr. 1930: 3.

8514. HUTTON, J. H. Prehistory of Assam. *Man in India.* 8(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 228-232.

8515. SCHMIDT, E. W. Die Schildtypen vom Kaiserin-Augusta-Fluss und eine Kritik der Deutung ihrer Gesichtornamente. [Shield types from the Kaiserin Augusta River and a critique of the meaning of facial ornaments.] *Baessler-Archiv.* 13(3-4) 1929 (Publ. 1930): 136-177.—The collection of 154 shields from the Kaiserin Augusta River made by the State Museum of Ethnology in Berlin has made possible a monograph dealing with the classification of these objects by type and geographical origin. The principal forms are the broad shield (*Brettschilde*) the hollow shield (*Hohlschilde*) with fixed wooden handle. Detailed studies on their ornamentation make it clear that the current notion that a surface with two points or circles is a human face is erroneous. The original figures of the human face which arose later belong in the region of bird's wing representations. Comparison of the ornamentations as well as individual description of shield types are clarified with the aid of 48 figures and 17 illustrations. A sketch map locates geographically the distribution of these types.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

8516. TITOFF, E. I. Remains of neolithic age in the vicinity of Hailar as discovered by the explorations of 1928. *Publ. Manchurian Res. Soc.* 30 Ser. A. 1928: 3-8.

AUSTRALIA

(See also Entry 8599)

8517. UNSIGNED. Early human types and culture-sequences in South Australia. *Nature (London)* 127 (3193) Jan. 10, 1931: 74.—These excavations occurred at two sites, one on an island in the Murray River and the other in a cliff-dwelling, some seven kilometers below Nildattie township and one and a half kilometers West of Tartanga in the Lower Murray Valley. Stratas A to I were examined. The lower strata

contained various fossils and tools. Among others the shells of an extinct mussel, the skeletal remains of three individuals and one beautiful leaf-shaped knife. The remains were found firmly embedded in the matrix and the bones mineralized. Their dentition is superior to that of the living aborigines. "In the cliff-shelter the deposits were excavated to a depth of four meters, and in twelve successive layers showed four cultural stages. Skeletal remains of several individuals were found—all children." In one case, found in the third layer from the top, the teeth showed strongly marked simian characteristics. The interest of the investigation lies in the possibility that the remains found at Tartanga represent a type lying between the modern Australian aboriginal and the Talgai skull, "which [latter] is claimed to be of Pleistocene age."—*E. D. Harvey.*

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 10192, 10240-10241, 10258)

8518. BOLTE, JOHANNES. Texte zu militärischen Signalen und Märschen. [Texts for military signals and marches.] *Z. f. Volkskunde.* 2(1-2) 1930: 83-92.—Every military horn and trumpet signal has a larger significance than merely indicating orders. The tone sequence and the rhythm tempt the soldiers to clothe them with conventional words. Frequently a sly humor underlies the making of the verses, much of which is reminiscent of the child's playworld. Many of these verses, with the accompanying melodies, are given in the article. The warning taps, for example, is, "Soldiers should come home."—*W. D. Wallis.*

8519. CLEMEN, C. Die Tötung des Vegetations-geistes in der römischen Religion. [The killing of the vegetation spirit in Roman religion.] *Rheinisches Mus. f. Philol.* 79(4) 1930: 333-342.—Clemen discusses the parallels in various modern countries, notably in China, Mexico, France, and Germany, to the Roman sacrifice of the October horse and the feast of Anna Perenna, as examples of the killing and intoxication, respectively, of the vegetation spirit. He concludes that the puzzling *ritus Graecus*, with the puppets symbolizing the killing of the *Argei* is to be explained on the same basis, the *Argei* to be taken as a conventional name applied to the puppets. Why this particular name was chosen is not clear.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8520. DARLINGTON, H. S. Ceremonial behaviorism with respect to houses and house-building. *Psychoanal. Rev.* 18(1) Jan. 1931: 23-36.—Ceremonies are dramas of creation, which the unconscious conceives to have been the most primal event that took place in the universe. The ruling ideas dramatized in ceremonial behaviorism are those of death, burial, and resurrection; these three basic motives commonly find expression in varied symbolization that has reference to coition, gestation, and birth. All ritual, no matter how sacred and pure it may be thought to be by its devotees, is not wholly so, but is a disguised sexual drama. This is illustrated by means of house and house-building ceremonialism among primitive peoples.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

8521. LEENHARDT, MAURICE. Dowry systems among primitive peoples. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 19(74) Apr. 1930: 220-230.—Exchange is a fundamental part of the idea of marriage with certain peoples in Africa and Melanesia, an exchange, originally, of two women by different families. Since one or both of the women might be pledged even before birth, a contract appeared running for a long period of years, invested with the concept of future payments and future responsibility, and requiring some concrete evidence. This took the form of the deposit of some security, or seal.

Where the dowry itself is abandoned or suppressed, there is the probability of unregulated sex relations.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

8522. MAUNIER, RENÉ. L'action du primitif sur le civilisé. [The action of primitive man upon civilized man.] *Rev. de l'Inst. de Sociol.* 10(3) Jul. 1930: 451-470.—Mutual adaptation with imitation on many points is inevitable in countries where savages and civilized people are in constant contact. Savages borrow from the civilized their language and their religion and imitate their manners. The effect produced by native women, especially on the young, is considerable. The return of civilized people to primitive customs is shown in a real decadence from the economic, ethical and judicial, religious and esthetic, and linguistic points of view.—*G. L. Duprat.*

8523. PARK, ROBERT E. Mentality of racial hybrids. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(4) Jan. 1931: 534-551.—Racial hybrids are one of the natural and inevitable results of the migration and the consequent mingling of divergent racial stocks. The motives bringing peoples of divergent races and cultures together are, in the first instance, economic. In the long run, economic intercourse enforces more intimate personal and cultural relations, and eventually amalgamation takes place. When the peoples involved are widely different in culture and in racial characteristics, and particularly when they are distinguished by physical marks, assimilation and amalgamation take place very slowly. When the resulting hybrid peoples exhibit physical traits that mark them off and distinguish them from both parent-stocks, the mixed bloods are likely to constitute a distinct caste or class occupying a position and status midway between the two races of which they are composed. The mixed bloods tend everywhere to be, as compared with the full bloods with whom they are identified, an intellectual and professional class. The most obvious and generally accepted explanation of the superiority of the mixed bloods is that the former are the products of two races, one of which is biologically inferior and the other biologically superior.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

8524. SCHMIDT, P. W. Der Monotheismus der Primitiven. [Monotheism among primitive peoples.] *Anthropos.* 25(3-4) May-Aug. 1930: 703-710.—Schmidt analyzes critically a recent article by C. Clemen "Der sogenannte Monotheismus der Primitiven," *Arch. f. Religionwissenschaft.* 27, p. 290 (see Entry 2: 8847). Schmidt points out a number of apparent omissions and misinterpretations and reiterates his views on the importance of monotheistic beliefs.—*T. F. McIlurath.*

8525. UNSIGNED. A proposito della parola folklore. [In regard to the word "folklore."] *Folklore Ital.* 3(4-5) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 479-482.

8526. Van der VEN, D. J. Die Folklore als wetschap in Nederland. [Folklore as a science in the

Netherlands.] *Mensch en Maatschappij*. 6(6) Nov. 1, 1930: 457-476.—The writer advocates the right of folklore to become recognized as an independent science. Developing at first, just as ethnology did, as a museum-science, folklore later occupied itself with living things. By means of numerous examples, the writer points out the difficulties which the folklorist experiences even to this day at the hands of the people. An international program of work has been determined upon for the study of *volkskunst* (popular art) but none as yet for the other subdivisions of folklore. The writer points to the folklore exploration services established in other countries by the government and to the fact that the Netherlands is behind in this respect.—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

8527. BEAUGÉ, LUCIEN. *Pêcheurs de Terre-Neuve: jadis et aujourd'hui*. [Newfoundland fishermen: formerly and now.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 198(3) Feb. 5, 1929: 313-327.

8528. DENSMORE, FRANCES. Peculiarities in the singing of the American Indian. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 32(4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 651-660.—The two means of studying Indian music are listening to the singing at Indian gatherings on the reservations, and studying the phonographic records of Indian songs. Experience in both is necessary in making a distinction between the fundamental melody and the mannerisms of its rendition. The peculiarities of Indian singing are grouped under four headings, racial, regional, peculiarities of classes of songs, and personal peculiarities. Two important phases of the first group are the Indian's ability to separate his tones without the use of words and to dispense with rests. A pulsing of the voice on prolonged tones is also considered racial. The peculiarities in the second group are influenced by the place where the songs are sung and the musical instruments with which they are accompanied. Thus the singing manner of the Sioux on the open prairie is different from that of the Mandan and Pawnee who sang in earth lodges. The third group contains classes of songs that were always sung in a certain manner. The love songs of north woodland tribes were always sung with a nasal tone, the lullabies with a sliding tone, and the herb doctors of all tribes usually sang softly to put the patient to sleep.—*Frances Densmore*.

8529. DROONBERG, EMIL. Kigyótánc-ünnep a zöld kigyók völgyében. [Snake-dance festival in the Valley of the Green Snakes.] *A Földgömb*. 1(4) 1930: 136-139.—The time of the snake dance of the Hopi Indians is determined by the conjunctive of certain stars. The Shamans of the Snake Clan along with those of the Antelope Clan officiate in the ritual. Three days before the celebration the Snake Priests array themselves in brilliant costume, paint their faces and go out among the rocks in search of snakes which they bring home and place in urns in the *kiva*, or meeting-house. The ritual begins with a hymn in which the priests give the snakes a message to take to the spirits of the underworld. The priests then take large rattlesnakes which they allow to twine around their bare arms. During the ecstasy in which they conduct the dance they throw the snakes into water and pursue them if they try to escape in the rough floor of the *kiva*. Though the poison fangs were not drawn from a single snake on the occasion in which the author of the article witnessed this dance, there was no mark of snake-bite on a single celebrant. The author was unable to tell whether snakes bit some of the priests or not. After the ritual old women of the tribe brought a secretly prepared liquid which was poured over the bodies of the celebrants.—*E. D. Beynon*.

8530. OLBRECHTS, FRANS M. Some Cherokee methods of divination. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer.*, New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928. 1930: 547-552.—Part of the results of a field-trip to the central dialect-speaking Cherokee of North Carolina. Only active methods of divination are discussed. These are (1) divination as such, (with a view to the finding out: (a) the whereabouts of lost persons or objects; (b) the future span of one's life); (2) divination which not merely purports to discover, but which at the same time endeavors to influence the course of events; (a) love-divination; (b) diagnosis (and cure) of certain diseases; (c) measuring (and combatting) the occult power of an enemy; (d) warding off of a witch; (e) hunting-divination; (3) traditional methods of divination. Here are listed a few methods that are no longer used in divination as it is practiced today, but which are alluded to in myths and stories. Hydromancy is unknown, there seems to be a vague reminiscence of hepatoscopy, botanomancy is not rare, but the most methods use either beads, a crystal (crystallomancy) or a fragment of "brown stone" (haematite). (The Cherokee terms for the various objects used are given.)—*F. M. Olbrechts*.

8531. PHILHOWER, CHARLES A. South Jersey Indians on the Bay, the Cape and the coast. *Proc. New Jersey Hist. Soc.* 16(1) Jan. 1931: 1-21.—The author, who is interested mainly in the Unalachtigos Indians, a subtribe of the Lenape, bases his article on *Geographia Americae*, a description of the natives written by the Swede, Peter Martensson Lindestrom, in 1653. We learn much of the appearance and of the social institutions of the early Indians, their method of house-building, the ceremonial calumet, so massive as to serve as an excellent weapon, and of the turkey feather dress of the Unalachtigos debutante. The author further emphasizes the flexibility of the Indian language; he describes the ceremony of "knighting" the young brave; and shows how the sachem, like the early German chieftain, was democratic in peace but despotic in war.—*W. Palmer*.

8532. RENAUD, E. B. Indian petroglyphs of south-eastern Colorado. *Colorado Mag.* 8(1) Jan. 1931: 18-23.—Thirteen groups of petroglyphs were found in the summer of 1930 in Eastern Colorado. None are probably older than 1680. They are symbolic and zoomorphic. (Diagrams.)—*P. S. Fritz*.

8533. TEIT, JAMES A. Traditions and information regarding the Tona'xa. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 32(4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 625-632.—Information gathered from both Kutenai and Salish sources shows that when the Kutenai refer to the Tona'xa they mean the Kitunaxa or Kutenai formerly inhabiting the plains north of Sun River. The Salish agree that the Kutenai or a Kutenai tribe once held that part of the country. When the Salish speak of the Tunā'xe they refer to a tribe related to themselves which lived along Sun River. Because the two tribes were constant friends and frequently intermarried there would be a tendency for strangers to consider them as one and to refer to them either as one or the other stocks. (List of 29 Tona'xa words with English equivalents.)—*Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.*

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

(See also Entry 8554)

8534. BLOM, FRANS. Exploraciones en el departamento del Petén, Guatemala. [Exploration in Petén, Guatemala.] *An. de la Soc. de Geog. e Hist. de Guatemala*. 6(2) Dec. 1929: 182-196.—The fourth expedition of the Department of Middle American Research at Tulane University, New Orleans, was sent to Central America in 1928. The party explored the state of Chiapas, the regions of Comitán and Ocosingo, and then crossed the Department of Petén, Guatemala, continuing its work through all of the peninsula of Yucatan

and ending the investigations at the ruins of Chichen-Itzá. In Guatemala the expedition saw and visited a large number of ruins. Maps were made of a number of them and photographs were taken of the more important points. Valuable and abundant information was obtained concerning the flora, fauna, history, and archeology of the Maya country.—*Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.*

8535. HALL, ROBERT BURNETT. The Société Congo of the Île à Gonave. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 31 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 685-700.—The Société Congo is a religio-agricultural secret society of African origin which has developed on the isolated island of Gonave. This island lies in the Bay of Gonave off the eastern coast of the Republic of Haiti. The people are Negroes whose blood has remained almost pure due to their isolation. They came from the mainland of Haiti as refugees or landless peasants. The Société is a collection of smaller groups, each of which conducts cooperative labor upon the private land of the individual member. The member provides food and drink for the workers on the day they work on his land. Such cooperation provides the necessary concentration of labor for clearing, planting and harvesting of various crops. The periodicity of a wet and dry climate and the rapid maturity of crops in such a climate makes concentrated effort at certain times indispensable. The whole effort of the society is used in rotation on the lands of the members. Such societies are the basis of social life on Gonave. They discipline members for lack of cooperation; they give mutual benefit and they keep alive the deep-rooted Voodoo ceremonies which have withstood the transplantation from Africa. (Map and illustrations.)—*Charles M. Davis.*

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 10140)

8536. BAUDIN, LOUIS. L'empire des Incas. [The empire of the Incas.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 145 (433) Dec. 10, 1930: 434-447.—Europeans have neglected the pre-Columbian civilization of Peru which antedates any European civilization. The region has three zones—the coastal, largely desert; the central region of grass and rocks; and the eastern tropical forests. The pre-Columbian culture centered in the middle zone and was based on agriculture. The economic system approximated communism, but the civil and priestly classes took all the surplus over the minimum of subsistence and stored it in great public granaries on the outskirts of the towns. Even to this day they stick closely to the soil, practice their old methods of agriculture, and are incapable of initiative. The system of social regimentation was strikingly like that described by More in his *Utopia*. The people were very temperate and did not use intoxicants or cocaine until taught to do so by the white man. The political control was an hierarchy extending from captains of five families up to regional viceroys over 40,000 families, who made annual reports to the Inca. Although there was no system of script writing the administrative system employed a very high development of statistical records and accounting of rents and property. Order and caste were the soul of the system. Even the Incas worked with a continuity of plans as if predetermined for them. Two great trunk road systems traversed the empire from north to south, centering in the capital, Cuzco.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8537. KNOCHE, WALTER. Ein Binsenboot bei Caquil, Pichilemar. [A rush boat at Caquil, Pichilemar.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 61 (4-6) 1929 (Publ. 1930): 304-309.—After describing a so-called Chilean rush boat (a craft broad at the stern, shaped like half a boat, manned by one or two persons and propelled with a paddle-rudder) the author discusses in detail the sea-lion rafts and then the relation between the fishing people of the south and the coastal stocks of the north (both on the west coast of

South America). In his opinion they are not only related but are perhaps of the same origin. However a migration in these craft could only have occurred from the south when one considers the wind and current conditions on that coast. (5 photographs.)—*H. Baldus.*

8538. LARCO-HERRERA, RAF. La civilta Yunga. [Yunga civilization.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amer., Roma, Settembre, 1926*. 1 1928: 565-581.

8539. PALAVECINO, ENRIQUE. Observaciones etnográficas sobre las tribus aborígenes del Chaco Occidental. [Ethnographical observations on the aboriginal tribes of western Chaco.] *Gaea. Anales de la Soc. Argentina de Estudios Geog.* 3 (1) 1928: 187-209.

EUROPE

(See also Entries 8422, 8429, 8491, 8526, 8579, 8709, 8808, 10187)

8540. BAKER, ADALBERT. Die Sage von den "Roten Rittern." [The story of the "Red Knights."] *Karpathenland*. 2 (3) 1929: 118-121.—Three knights, or monks, clad in red appear in the folklore clustering about the castle of Schemnitz (in the Carpathians). The knights, or monks, are no doubt to be connected with the Templars who fought the Tatars, invaders of the Carpathian region, in the 13th century. The text of the story, with variants, is given.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

8541. BOEHM, FRITZ. "Einst" und "jetzt" auf volkskundlichen Fragebogen und Karten. ["Formerly" and "now" on anthropological questionnaires and charts.] *Z. f. Volkskunde*. 2 (1-2) 1930: 210-217.—This is a methodological discussion of the procedure being used in the compilation of the *Atlas der Deutschen Volkskunde*. Data on present customs and conditions are being sought, and past facts are being recorded only when they occurred in the memory of men now living and competent to tell about them accurately. The distribution of the different customs is being plotted on maps of German for purposes of comparison. As an example of the kind of record which is being made, the author publishes the charts for the distribution of various fire ceremonies (St. John's Day fire, Sedan Day fire, etc.) in Germany from 1900 to date.—*E. M. Pilpel.*

8542. FANTUCCI, ANTONIO FILIBERTO. Canti "a la stesa" della Romagna. [Songs of the Romagna.] *Folklore Ital.* 3 (4-5) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 455-473.

8543. HANIKA, JOSEF. Das Drümel. Ein Beitrag zur karpathendeutschen Trachtenkunde. [The "Drümel." A contribution to the knowledge of German costume in the Carpathians.] *Karpathenland*. 2 (4) 1929: 149-158.—Modern, factory-made clothes for men as well as for women are rapidly displacing the home-made styles of the past in both the German and Slavic villages of the Carpathians. Here and there old articles of wear linger, one of which, the *Drümel*, a bonnet-like head-gear with broad streamers reaching down the back below the shoulder blades, worn by women, is minutely described and its history traced into the 16th century when it seems to have been a veil.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

8544. JUNGSAUER, GUSTAV. Staatsgrenzen und Volkskunde. [National boundaries and anthropology.] *Z. f. Volkskunde*. 2 (1-2) 1930: 196-201.—This is a discussion of the influence of European political reorganization after the war upon the German culture and customs of people of German stock living in regions now belonging to Czechoslovakia, France, Russia, etc. This influence takes three main forms: (1) the influx of the native cultural heritage from the motherland is hindered or checked, as in the case of the influx of Austrian folksongs into Bohemia; (2) the culture of the politically dominant nation makes itself felt, as again in Czechoslovakia where the official language is Czech and must be learned for dealings with government

officials, in military service, etc.; (3) the national minorities (German or other) living in politically separated parts of other countries are more closely drawn together by their isolation from the mother country, as appears among the Germans of what was formerly northern Hungary and is now partly Czechoslovakia and partly Russia.—*E. M. Pilpel.*

8545. KARASEK, ALFRED. Das Wiesenburger Weihnachts- oder Christkindchenspiel. [A Christmas or Christ child drama of Wiesenburg.] *Karpathenland*. 2 (1) 1929: 25-28.—In the German settlement of Wiesenburg, north of Lemberg in the Carpathian region, the Catholics have preserved the Christmas plays of their homeland better than the Protestants. The text of the Wiesenburg (Catholic) play, handed down from generation to generation orally, is here in part put down with a description of its production as the author secured it from the players of the previous Christmas.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

8546. UNSIGNED. L'adunata dei costumi italiani a Venezia. [A collection of Italian costumes in Venice.] *Folklore Ital.* 3 (4-5) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 476-479.

8547. VOROB'EV, N. I. ВОРОБЬЕВ, Н. И. Ткачество у глазовских татар. [Weaving of the Glazov Tatars.] Вестник научного общества татароведения. (*Vestnik nauchnogo obshchestva tatarovedeniia.*) 9-10 1930: 181-183.—The author describes clothing materials, ways of production and the weaving loom of the Glazov Tatars, who live on the upper current of the river Cheptsä of the Votsk district. He points out that the well-to-do part of the population, which had commercial connections with Kazan, has preserved Tatar customs in clothing. The poor people, who live with the Votfak use the same materials as they for their clothing. The materials used are ticking and cloth. Votfak tastes predominate in the selection of colors. The technique weaving is similar to Votfak technique. The weaving loom occupies the middle place among the variations of the Tatar weaving looms, it is in a way an improved variation of the Votfak loom.—*G. Vasilevich.*

8548. ZEIFEL, RICHARD. Volksdichtungen aus Zeche bei Deutsch-Proben. [Folk-poetry of Zeche near German-Proben.] *Karpathenland*. 2 (1) 1929: 29-33.—(The text, with two elucidatory notes, of a popular poem recited by the German settlers of Zeche in the Carpathian country.)—*Francis J. Tschan.*

AFRICA

(See also Entries 8487, 9861)

8549. BALY, T. J. C. Notes on the ritual of opening the mouth. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 16 (3-4) Nov. 1930: 173-186.—The rite seems to have several sections which may be stated diagrammatically as follows: (1) solar purification; (2) African rites for the return of the soul, etc. (a) seeking the soul, (b) preparing a habitation for it, (c) giving it rest; (3) solar (Semitic) opening of the mouth rite; (4) solar adornment, etc., rites.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

8550. BRITTEN, H. Twala. The need for the registration of customary unions. *Bantu Studies*. 4 (4) Dec. 1930: 269-277.—*Twala*, or the custom of carrying off the bride, exists in several forms among many tribes of the Transkei and Ciskei. In some cases force, amounting to rape is used. The term also applies to elopements for the purpose of compelling consent from an unwilling parent. Again, an impecunious father, unable to provide the usual wedding feast, connives at the apparent forcible removal of his daughter. Decisions in English courts are helping to destroy the custom. The custom is not so prevalent in Natal and practically unknown

in the Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Bechuanaland. The difficulty in suppressing the custom arises largely from the support that public opinion gives to it. Moreover, it can hardly be called abduction since the consent of the parents is given. The writer, who is a chief magistrate in Johannesburg, suggests an amendment to the code which would make the consent of the girl or of her parents or guardian no defence. Even better would be the compulsory registration of customary unions as a step toward raising the status of women and controlling polygamy. Intelligent native opinion favors this compulsory registration.—*R. W. Logan.*

8551. BURTON, W. F. P. The secret societies of Lubaland, Congo Belge. *Bantu Studies*. 4 (4) Dec. 1930: 217-250.—From his earliest years the Luban child is prepared in a special way for secret-society life and especially that which is associated with matters of sex. The author gives a detailed description of the most intimate aspects of the rites.—*R. W. Logan.*

8552. EVANS-PRITCHARD, E. E. Sorcery and native opinion. *Africa*. 4 (1) Jan. 1931: 22-55.—This paper is based on information collected on three ethnological expeditions to the Southern Sudan and is confined to the Azande who live between the Nile and the Uelle. Many of the difficulties of administering native tribes derive from the inability of Europeans to distinguish between innocuous white magic and crimes based on black magic. Since most writers have failed properly to distinguish the two, there is considerable looseness of terminology. The real test for distinguishing the two is the approbation or disapprobation of native opinion. Sorcery, strictly speaking does not give judgments; it has none of the attributes of justice. "Good magic is directed towards ends which conform to the rules of society; it is harmless to good citizens and injures only criminals, witches, sorcerers, adulterers, thieves, and so forth. Bad magic, or sorcery, on the other hand, is directed towards ends which do not conform to the established laws of the community; they are crimes committed against fellow citizens for private and socially pernicious reasons." The Azande do not always, however, make such a moral cleavage between legal and criminal magic. The author considers also the social values and functions of sorcery.—*R. W. Logan.*

8553. WOOD, L. FOSTER. "Cultured" wild men. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15 (3) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 263-269.—There is a fine development of courtesy among African Negroes in their native environment. When a white man comes to an African village, he is treated as a visiting chief is treated. He is received as a guest and treated with great courtesy. There is much insistence upon the observance of the forms of politeness, Congo tribesmen are more given to courtesy than we are. The relationships among Congo people are on essentially the same social basis as among ourselves.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

8554. MARTÍN, JUAN LUIS. El concepto del alma en Africa y su influjo sobre la brujería Criolla. [The concept of the soul in Africa and its influence upon Creole magic.] *Rev. de la Habana*. 4 (11) Nov. 1930: 141-148.—An account of some relations between Cuban and African folklore.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8555. PATENOSTRE, DR. La captivité chez les Peuhls. [Captivity among the Peuhlic peoples of Fouta-Djallon in French West Africa.] *Outre-Mer*. 2 (4) Dec. 1930: 353-372.—Slavery here was of the mildest variety, the bondsmen mingling freely among their masters and commonly intermarrying with them.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8556. PHILIPPAR, EDMOND. La formation d'un peuple nouveau dans l'Afrique du Nord. [The formation of a new people in northern Africa.] *Bull. Périodique*

Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion. (67) Sep. 1928: 401-410.

8557. PHILLIPS, ULRICH B. Azandeland. *Yale Rev.* 20 (2) Dec. 1930: 293-313.—*W. D. Wallis.*

8558. PRIETZE, RUDOLF. Dichtung der Haussa. [Hausa poetry.] *Africa.* 4 (1) Jan. 1931: 86-95.—Examples of the poetry in the vernacular with German transliterations.—*R. W. Logan.*

8559. PROUTEAUX, M. Premiers essais de théâtre chez les indigènes de la Haute Côte d'Ivoire. [First attempt at theatre among the natives of the Upper Ivory Coast.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occid. Française.* 12 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 448-475.

8560. ROBERTY, MAURICE. Quelques règles de droit coutumier Malinké en Haute-Guinée. [Some sections of Malinké customary law of Upper Guinea.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occid. Française.* 12 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 212-223.—There are listed chapters from customary law under such captions as birth and legitimacy; domicile; desertion and the care of children; marriage; breach of promise; divorce; minority; property and usufruct; damages and debts; oaths and inheritance; renunciation of succession; the chase; homicide; breach of sexual morality; evidence; arson and theft; public cursing and reviling. It is now becoming recognized by anthropologists that the customary law of Africa is fraught with many important sociological principles. These studies by French colonial administrators are valuable in this connection.—*E. D. Harvey.*

8561. SELIGMAN, C. G. The religion of the pagan tribes of the White Nile. *Africa.* 4 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-21.—The pagan tribes between the southern boundary of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Khartoum fall into two groups: the true Nilotes subdivided into the Shilluk, Dinka, and Nuer; and the Bari-speaking tribes including the Madi. While the former are homogeneous in their morphological characteristics and in their economy, the latter show considerable divergence. There is a table listing the chief religious-cultural characteristics of each sub-group with reference to a rain-maker, God, totemism, and ancestral spirits.—*R. W. Logan.*

8562. UNSIGNED. The religion of my fathers. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 19 (75) Jul. 1930: 362-376.—The Bantu conceives of a spiritual hierarchy, in which all matters which he wishes to lay before the Supreme Being must be mediated through the clan ancestors who have gone before. These take an active interest in the affairs of the living family, withdrawing their intercession if the family customs are neglected or evil is done. The dead are not punished for the evil done in the flesh. For that a man is punished in his lifetime, and if there is any redress yet to be made at his death, his living relatives render it.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

ASIA

(See also Entries 8607, 9699, 10238)

8563. BOSE, N. K. Marriage and kinship among the Juangs. *Man in India.* 8 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 233-242.

8564. BROWN, IRVING. Roms are dôms. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 7 (3-4) 1928: 170-177.—The theory that the Romanies are derived from the same stock as the gypsy doms of India was first proposed by Brockhaus in 1841. The home of these Indian gypsies is in the foothills and plains parallel to the Himalayas. They have a powerful hold on the superstitious of that land because of their practise of sorcery and witchcraft. Their physical appearance is wholly in favor of this theory also.—*Nathan Miller.*

8565. CABATON, ANTOINE. Les demi-civilisés de l'Indochine. [The semi-civilized peoples of Indo-China.] *Outre-Mer.* 2 (4) Dec. 1930: 373-388.—The religion of these peoples is a mixture of animism, fetish-

ism, and polytheistic naturalism. They have a legend of a great flood, survived by but one man and one woman, their ancestors. Human sacrifice has but recently come to an end among them. Sorcerers hold a prominent and honored place in society. (See also Entries 1: 8433; 2: 143, 15783.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8566. DADACHANJI, R. K. The Buddhistic origin of the worship of human guru, etc. *J. Anthropol. Soc. Bombay.* 14 (2) 1928: 232-243.

8567. DREWES, G. W. J. Verboden rijkdom. [Forbidden riches.] *Djâwâ.* 9 (1) Jan. 1929: 22-33.—The article discusses the folklore and philosophy of the people of Java and includes the viewing of poverty as a result of unalterable fate; innocent and doubtful means to influence fate; folk legends concerning Njai Blorong, who grants riches for a certain length of time at the end of which the recipient must form part of the goddess' dwelling made of human bodies piled on the shores of the Indian Ocean; the tale about the pig-princess, in which the money grabber gets as punishment an animal form or becomes a spectre; the hidden treasures and human sacrifices; the punishment for covetous women; and methods of dealing with little thievish spirits.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

8568. HANNA, A. C. The Panthays of Yunnan. *Moslem World.* 21 (1) Jan. 1931: 69-74.—The Panthay (or Pan-si) is the term applied to certain Moslems in China of a distinct racial strain, tracing their ancestry back to the Arab and Tatar invaders led by Genghis Kahn and Kublai Khan. To a great extent they are traders; and are even more virile than the Chinese, their lives as muleteers in the wild mountain passes being taxing in the extreme. They are sturdy fighters, yet in general, keep to themselves. Except as regards food, they are lax rather than strict in religious observances; and while there are a number of schools in Yunnan for the study of the Koran, geographically they have been so cut off from other Moslems, and especially from Mecca, that they are noticeably free from bigotry and from fanaticism.—*H. W. Hering.*

8569. HOGGIN, IAN. Transition rites at Ontong Java (Solomon Islands). *J. Polynesian Soc.* 39 (2) Jun. 1930: 94-112.—Child betrothals are often broken. An exchange of gifts fixes a marriage, and in its absence, the union is considered illicit. As part of the wedding rites, a parade is held around the village; there is a further exchange of gifts which is begun by the parents of the bridegroom. When a man marries for a second time, it is a ritual obligation of the senior wife or her relatives to have a public quarrel with the newcomer. A man spends most of his wedded life in the household of his wife (matrilocal marriage); during the first year, however, he is a mere visitor there occasionally. A person has no tribal position of any worth until he has a child. Usually, four or five children are desired. Pregnant women are highly honored and treated, especially if it is the first pregnancy. There is organized a noisy celebration after the birth of the child and it is featured by a race of young men. Children are named after the umbilical cord drops off. The mother must not be about for six months after the birth of the first child and the father can have no relations with her for the same period. At the *sanga* ceremony following the birth of the child, the father has two slits cut in the alea of his nose in commemoration.—*Nathan Miller.*

8570. KARGER, N. K. КАРГЕР, Н. К. Оленеводство у енисейцев. [Reindeer industry of the Yenisei tribe.] *Северная Азия.* (Severnaia Azia.) 6 1930: 28-39.—The article is written from materials collected by the author in 1928 and is devoted to the analysis of reindeer industry among the Yenisei tribe (Kety). The river Yenisei is the accepted borderline in the west for the reindeer industry, however along with dog breeding industry the reindeer industry is also found further westward. Certain attempts to improve this industry

are made by the Kety themselves: they brand the reindeer and build barns supplied with smoke holes. They distribute the work among families, but this is in a very primitive and incomplete stage. If a family tends the reindeer, it is deprived of the fishing products; if the division is made within the family, additional expense is incurred, and not wholly favorable conditions for fishing are created.—*G. Vasilevich.*

8571. LOEB, EDWIN. Mentawai myths. *Bijdragen t. de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde v. Nederlandsch Indië*. 85 (1) 1929: 66-244.—The author gives sixteen folk tales in the language of the people in Latin characters followed by the English translation. The tales include data of an ethnographic nature. (Bibliography on the Mentawai islands.)—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

8572. LOEBER, J. A. Woningbouw en architectuur in Nieuw Guinea. [Home-construction and architecture in New Guinea.] *Nederlandsch Indië, Oud en Nieuw*. 14 (8) Dec. 1929: 249-258.—The separate roof above the large roof of the so-called house *seram* (of glory) or the house of the spirits serves to give the spirits of the ancestors free access and by the projection of this roof to call their attention to this way of entrance. Also the east-west direction of the axis of the house must have a spiritual significance. The phallic images constitute part of a fertility rite. In the southern sections of New Guinea all architectural ideas seem to have been lost.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

8573. MAJUMDAR, D. N. Sex and sex-control in primitive society. *Man in India*. 9 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 251-266.—The author discusses principally the aboriginal tribes of Chota Nagpur. He points out the importance of the dormitories, whose educational system includes a complete practical course in sex relations, and the annual dance festival after the harvest at which free sex indulgence reigns. Matriarchal customs and sex attractiveness occasioned by the influence of *mana* are very widely spread. The higher *mana* of the priest originated from the *jus primae noctis*. The fear of incest led to the formation of dormitories. Sex control is practised before and after births for hygienic reasons, during certain seasons of the year for economic reasons, and during hunting expeditions which also affects those who remain at home in order to avoid adultery. Promiscuity is not found among the Kol. Sexual relations with members of the same clan is counted as a very serious sin among these people.—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

8574. MAJUMDAR, D. N. Some of the worship festivals of the Hos of Kolhan. *Asiatic Soc. Bengal, J. & Proc.* 1927. 23 (3) Feb. 1929: 277-285.

8575. MAJUMDAR, D. N. The Korwas of the United Provinces. *Man in India*. 9 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 237-250.—On the northern boundary of the plateau of Chota Nagpur in the districts of Mirzapur and Palamau are the remnants of an aboriginal tribe of Mundari origin, the Korwas. The author gives a list of the kinds of grain and edible plants of the jungle which are known to the partially industrialized Korwas of Robertsganj Tehsil. He lists ornaments and house utensils which are more or less common possession of all the lower classes of this region, and gives interesting examples showing how the social position of this people is constantly growing worse under the present system of land holding. The land-holders, Mahajans, advance money to the Korwas at very high interest rates so that in fact whole generations fall into slavery. (The article also contains some anthropological measurements and observations.)—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

8576. MAJUMDAR, D. N. Totemism and origin of clans. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 50 (3) Sep. 1930: 221-232.—The basis of totemism is said to be the recognition of a peculiar bond subsisting between persons and things animate and inanimate. The analysis of Indian data points to conclusions different from those arrived at on the basis of Australian or American data. The author

explains the significance of this institution from a study of totemic beliefs in one of the primitive tribes of India about which he has personal knowledge. Totemism in India has nothing to do with exogamy. There is an absence of religious regard for totems; there are dietary restrictions with a religious motive but none as a totemic obligation. Most of the totems are not items of food. The Mundas who possess a large number of septs, which are mostly of the totem type, do not observe many dietary taboos which they should have, were totemism conceived as essentially bound up with food taboos. The totemic prohibitions appear to be of comparatively recent origin and are in most cases influenced by cultured races who live in the neighborhood. The spirit of totemism is to be sought not in a religious attitude toward totemic objects but in a simple adjustment of social order which could bring about a sympathetic relation between man and his environment.—*Frances Densmore.*

8577. MALLINCKRODT, J. and MALLINCKRODT-DJATA, L. Het magahiau een Dajaksche priesterzang. [A Dyak priest's song.] *Tijdschr. v. Indische Taal- Land- en Volkenkunde*. 68 (3-4) 1928: 292-346.—This song is delivered by the priests at the burial ceremonies of the Ngadjoe-Dyak, more particularly of the Baradia tribe, and consists of three parts: an account of creation, the journey of the soul of the priest to the abode of the gods, and the activity of the godlike persons who are charged with the care for the souls of the deceased. The writer gives the Dajak text and the Dutch translation with notes.—*J. C. Lamster.*

8578. MITRA, KALIPADA. Marriage customs in Behar. *Asiatic Soc. Bengal, J. & Proc.* 1927. 23 (3) Feb. 1929: 419-448.

8579. MITZKA, WALTHER. Volkskunde von Kolonie und Heimat. [The anthropology of colonies and the native land.] *Z. f. Volkskunde*. 2 (1-2) 1930: 202-209.—This is a comparative analysis of the domestic culture, and especially the agricultural methods and architecture, of the 120,000 descendants of the German Mennonites who emigrated from lower Prussia mainly in 1787 on and 1803 on and settled in the Caucasus, the Crimea, Turkey, Siberia, and even the Amur region near the Pacific. The usual phenomena of borrowing, blending, loss, adaptation, etc., involved in the interaction of two peoples are noted in relation to these Mennonites in their Russian setting. Thus, for example, in piling sheaves of grain, they use both the German and Russian methods of stacking. In some places they have adopted the camel as a draft animal and the Russian two-wheeled cart has also been adopted, but the Russian block house is used only as an emergency dwelling, the German "long" house being preferred. There are many other illustrations of interaction between the two cultures. (Bibliography.)—*E. M. Pilpel.*

8580. NOVIKOV, A. НОВИКОВ, А. Несколько заметок о сибирской масленице. [A few notes about Siberian "maslennitsa"] *Сибирская Живая Старина (Sibirskaja Zhivaja Starina)*. 8-9 1929: 175-178.—The author cites a number of examples to prove the existence of celebration of *maslennitsa* among the population of various regions in Western Siberia.—*G. Vasilevich.*

8581. ПРОКОФ'ЕВ, Г. Н. ПРОКОФЬЕВ, Г. Н. Церемония оживления бубна у остяко-самоедов. [The ceremony of animation of tambourine among the Ostiako-Samoyeds.] *Известия Ленинградского Государственного Университета. (Izvestiia Leningradskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta)*. 12 1930: 365-373.—From materials collected in 1926-1927 among Ostiako-Samoyeds in the Turukhan region, the author gives a detailed description of the ceremony of animation of the shamanistic tambourine. The author notes that this ceremony is timed to the spring migration of birds, that the roads of shaman's journey pass along a river, which has its source in the mountains in the south and which joins

the sea in the north. The tambourine represents a deer. In conclusion the author gives several examples of the animation of the tambourine in existence among other peoples in Siberia.—*G. Vasilevich.*

8582. RAGHAVAN, M. D. Jain-Kurumbers: An account of their life and habits. *Man in India*. 9 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 54-65.—The author accompanied the Anthropological Research Expedition to India headed by Baron von Eickstedt. Under his direction he had occasion to make various observations among the Jain-Kurumbers, a very primitive tribe of the Wynaads (Malabar) which has hitherto not been described. At the occasion of the annual session of the Indian Science Congress he reports certain matters in regard to their primitive bamboo huts, their food—chiefly wild animals—their puberty customs, marriage, and burial ceremonies. The spelling of the name of the tribe is somewhat misleading since it has nothing to do with the Jain religion but is derived from *jen* (honey). In contrast to the Bet-Kurumbers who are influenced by Malabar culture, the jen-Kurumbers show relationship in clothing and customs to the Hindus of Mysore. Their old customs are disappearing very rapidly under the influence of labor in the woods and on the plantations.—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

8583. ROY, SATINDRA NARAYAN. Oaths, ordeals and curses. *J. Anthropol. Soc. Bombay*. 14 (2) 1928: 257-268.

8584. ROY, SATINDRA NARAYAN. The sea in the folklore of Orissa. *J. Anthropol. Soc. Bombay*. 14 (2) 1928: 159-180.

8585. ROY, SATINDRA NARAYAN. The witches of Orissa. *J. Anthropol. Soc. Bombay*. 14 (2) 1928: 185-200.

8586. SAMOKHIN, A. T. САМОХИН, А. Т. Тунгусы Бодайбинского района. [Tungus of the Bodaibin region.] *Сибирская Живая Старина*. (*Sibirskaja Zhivaia Starina*.) 8-9 1929: 5-66.—From materials collected in 1927 the author gives a detailed statistical and economic description of Tungus life in the Bodaibin gold-mining region, pointing out the influence of the gold-mining industry on the economic life of the Tungus. The author draws a parallel between the Tungus and the Yakuts, and notes the stability of the former. Questions of family and clan are mentioned. An analysis of the property differentiation among the Tungus population is included.—*G. Vasilevich.*

8587. SASTRA-HADI-PRAWIRA, R. MEMED. Ogel. *Djâwâ*. 9 (4-5) Aug. 1929: 169-174.—A description of the *Ogel* or *Reog*, an ancient buffoon-play in the Sunda lands of West Java.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

8588. SCHWIENTEK, P. Shintô auf Sado. [Shintoism in Sado.] *Anthropos*. 25 (3-4) May-Aug. 1930: 671-703.—In this article on Shintoism in the island of Sado, Japan, there is a list of 166 shrines, with the name of each, the date of its foundation—varying from the 7th to the 19th centuries—and other pertinent facts. The age of others could not be ascertained. An analysis of shrine names and functions leads to a study of Japanese history, based upon ethnological criteria as well as upon literary sources. The author believes that the earliest stratum of culture was brought from the mainland by a matrilineal people with a moon cult; other elements of this layer include head-hunting, girl's puberty ceremonial, masks, clubs, shield, bow and arrow, hoe, and the plank boat with crutch-shaped rudder. Many of the customs and articles cited survive sporadically to the present day, but generally they have been overlaid by the culture of immigrants from the south. The latter introduced sun worship, sorcery, phallic ritual, initiation, totemism and the dug-out canoe as well as a number of other elements.—*T. F. McIlwraith.*

8589. SHAW, WILLIAM. Notes on the Thadeu

Kukis. *Asiatic Soc. Bengal, J. & Proc.* 24 (1) Jul. 1929: 1-175.

8590. SOEHARI, S. Pinggir. [The Pinggir.] *Djâwâ*. 9 (4-5) Aug. 1929: 160-168.—A discussion of certain races in Surakarta and Jokyakarta on Java, probably descendants of the inhabitants of the former kingdom of Balambangan in the most easterly section of Java, who had been conquered and carried off in war, and of others, who were conquered during the 17th and 18th century, and had at that time not yet gone over to Islam. These people still occupy a special position in the Principalities on Java.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

8591. SOSNOVSKIĖ, V. I. СОСНОВСКИЙ, В. И. Сяньбийцы-эвэнки. [Sian-Bi tribe—Évén tribe.] *Сибирская Живая Старина*. (*Sibirskaja Zhivaia Starina*.) 8-9 1929: 186-190.—The author analyzes the word *Sian-Bi*, name of a tribe which played an important role in Central Asia in the first century and compares it with *khéven* or *éven*, the native name of the Tungus, and considers that this name was changed by the Chinese into *Sian-Bi*. In conclusion the author gives some historical information about the expansion of the *Sian-Bi* tribe in the first century and states that *Diny* (modern Kety) considered the *Sian-Bi* and the Tungus as one tribe.—*G. Vasilevich.*

8592. STOCKS, C. de BEAUVOIR. Haramukh legends. *Asiatic Soc. Bengal, J. & Proc.* 1927. 23 (3) Feb. 1929: 273-276.

8593. SUR, ATUL K. Some Bengali kinship usages. *Man in India*. 9 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 72-79.—The author emphasizes the necessity of examining ancient customs among civilized people—that is, folklore—and adduces as example the Bengali, one of the highly cultured peoples of India. Among these people are still to be found very peculiar tabus among relatives. The Bengali woman must avoid very carefully every contact with her older brother-in law, and a mother-in-law is never permitted to enter the house of her son-in-law. Certain names are also tabu such as those of an older brother of her husband, her uncle on her mother's side, and almost all older relatives of her husband. In an emergency she must use a synonym or a slight deviation of the name. On the other hand extensive familiarity, including flirting and joking and the use of obscene language is common between a woman and the younger brothers of her husband, or a man and the younger sisters of his wife. In explanation of these customs the author follows ideas of Lowie (*Primitive society*) and believes that there is here a remnant of the original junior levirate rule (as in ancient India and present-day Orissa) and of a former Sorrorat.—*Baron von Eickstedt.*

8594. TRICHT, B. van. Levende antiquiteiten in West-Java. [Living antiquities in West Java.] *Djâwâ*. 9 (2-3) May 1929: 43-122.—The Badujs in South Bantam constitute a group of people which has lived isolated for centuries, and which up to now has been able to defend itself effectively against foreign influences. The author and two other physicians, J. Boeke and C. D. de Langen, started out for anthropological and physiological research of these people, anticipating that the isolation and the inbreeding, which had continued for centuries, would furnish them with much scientific material. Notwithstanding the most excellent help and preparations their efforts were frustrated by the passive resistance of the Badujs. Van Tricht was, however, able to gather certain descriptive information concerning these people. On Jan. 4, 1929 the writer visited the village of Goenoeng Segara, lying secluded in the district of Bantarkawoeng, in the south western part of Tegal in Java. Here pre-Islamic sacred objects are still kept and worshipped and pre-Islamic customs, which have been described by the author and illustrated with original photographic material, prevail. The inhabitants are of Soendanesian extraction and have

only recently been converted to Islam.—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

8595. UNSIGNED. Anoeman Doeta (Anoeman als afgezant). Een episode uit het Rāmâyāna [Anoeman Doeta (as ambassador). An episode from the Rāmâyāna.] *Nederlandsch Indië Oud en Nieuw*. 14 (8) Dec. 1929: 227-240.—This article contains an illustrated synopsis of a play dealing with an episode from Rāmâyāna. This play was performed by living characters (Wajong wong) and presented by one of the princes in Surakarta on the occasion of the visit of the royal couple of Siam, September 9, 1929.—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

8596. VASILEVICH, G. ВАСИЛЕВИЧ, Г. Витимо-Тунгир-Олекминские тунгусы. [The Tungus of Vitim-Tungir-Olekmin region.] *Советский Север*. (*Sovetskii Sever*.) 3 1930: 95-113.—From materials collected in 1929 the author describes the conditions of economic life among the Tungus settled in the region of the rivers Vitim and Aldan, bordering in the south with Yablonov ridge. After a preliminary characterization of geographic conditions the author describes the elements of the population and the economic life of the Tungus according to separate industries (reindeer breeding, hunting, nomadic wanderings). Four photos.—*G. Vasilevich*.

8597. WOENSDRECHT, JAC. De Landbouw bij de To Bada' in midden Celebes. [Agriculture among the To Bada' in middle Celebes.] *Tijdschr. v. Indische Taal-Land- en Volkenkunde*. 68 (3-4) 1928: 125-255.—The principal agricultural products are: rice, maize, millet, Job's tears, vegetables, species of sugarcane, bananas, cassava, and colocasia. According to the myths and tales in existence among the people, colocasia must have been the principal food in earlier times and only recently has rice become known to them. Myths which have reference to the importation of rice among the mountain Toradjas are discussed. There is a description of the magic and the offerings customary in agriculture.—*J. C. Lamster*.

8598. WOENSDRECHT, JAC. Verloving en huwelijk bij de To Bada' in midden Celebes. [Betrothal and marriage among the To Bada' in Middle Celebes.] *Bijdragen t. de Taal-Land- en Volkenkunde v. Nederlandsch Indië*. 85 (2-3) 1929: 245-290.—In this article are described social intercourse between boys and girls (the girl usually seeks the society of the boy in a very frank manner); the marriage proposal; the lime burning; the confirmation and the breaking of the betrothal; child-marriage; official sanctioning of the betrothal; the dowry; the payment of the dowry; sexual life; prostitution; setting the wedding day; relations between husband and wife; divorce; polygamy; prohibited marriages; the washing away of guilt; and several general

regulations for social intercourse between the two sexes.—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

AUSTRALIA

(See also Entry 8931)

8599. FLETCHER, H. J. A review of the Toi-Kai-Rakau genealogies. *J. Polynesian Soc.* 39 (4) Dec. 1930: 315-321.—The author states briefly his reasons for selecting Toi as the man whose date should be fixed and summarizes the authenticity of different Maori genealogies. Seven lists of descendants of the first of the pure Polynesians to settle in New Zealand are enumerated and discussed. The time of Toi is estimated as between A.D. 850-900.—*Constance Tyler*.

8600. SHEARD, H. L. Aboriginal rock paintings seven miles north of Blanchetown, River Murray, South Australia. *Trans. & Proc., Royal Soc. So. Australia*. 52 Dec. 24, 1928: 231-234.

8601. TINDALE, N. B. Ethnological notes from Arnhem Land and from Tasmania. *Trans. & Proc. Royal Soc. So. Australia* 52 Dec. 24, 1928: 223-224.

8602. TINDALE, N. B. Natives of Groote Eylandt and of the west coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria. *Trans. & Proc., Royal Soc. So. Australia*. 52 Dec. 24, 1928: 5-27.

OCEANIA

8603. BEASLEY, H. G. An unrecorded feather cape. *Man (London)*. 30 (11) Nov. 1930: 197.—The main groundwork of the cape (*Ahuula*) is of red Iwi; the border, the double crescent, and the six pointed panels along the top are of yellow "oo," while the second half of the panels and the semi-lunar details in the double crescent are in black. There is also a brief statement as to its origin and a plate showing the spread cloak.—*Constance Tyler*.

8604. NORDHOFF, CHARLES. Notes on the off-shore fishing of the Society Islands. *J. Polynesian Soc.* 39 (2) Jun. 1930: 137-173.—This study is based on eight years experience fishing daily by the side of the natives. The secrets of the native fishing guilds are closely guarded. The older accounts on this subject such as those of Cook, Bougainville, etc., are inaccurate and superficial. In the *tiras* fishing, a double canoe is used equipped with a kind of crane and a large floating basket from which live bait is thrown out. This method is carried on collectively. The *puraro* technique is individual deep-line fishing. A magical fetish, or *puna* is carried along which is made of stone and supposed to help procure a large catch. Dolphin fishing is practically extinct today. No more than nine fish were permitted to be taken at any time.—*Nathan Miller*.

HISTORY

ARCHAEOLOGY

EGYPT

8605. UNSIGNED. Solving a 3400 year old Egyptian enigma. *Sci. Amer.* 144(2) Feb. 1931: 116-117.—Fragments of a limestone head of Hatshepsut found by the Metropolitan Museum's excavations at Thebes have been found to fit a headless statue in the Berlin Museum. Berlin was willing to exchange its part of the statue for a granite sphinx. The re-assembled statue is now in the Metropolitan Museum. In the course of the season's work at Thebes, Grüss of Berlin analyzed a large jar of yeasty sediment which he says shows that the Egyptians of 1400 B.C. had developed a culture "almost comparable to the modern, without the aid of the paraphernalia of microscopes and filters." Among the interesting finds of the season have been a spare wig and an 18½ ft. papyrus of the Book of the Dead. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

8606. VILLARD, MONNERET de. La prima esplorazione archeologica dell'alto Egitto. [The first archaeological exploration of upper Egypt.] *Bull. de la Soc. Royale de Géog. d'Égypte.* 17(1) Nov. 1929: 19-48.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entry 8651)

8607. ALBRIGHT, WILLIAM F. A millennium of biblical history in the light of modern excavations. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. (Philadelphia).* 69(7) 1930: 441-462.—Archaeology in Palestine has made great progress during the past ten years, and much light has been thrown on biblical history. The fortified camps of the chariot-riding Hyksos of the middle bronze age, the social customs of the Canaanites, Horites, and Hittites—which parallel at many points the customs of the early Hebrews—and the partial early conquest of the central highlands by the Hebrews are revealed. Canaanite religion was fundamentally identical with the Syro-Mesopotamian religion of the 3d millennium B.C., influenced both by Egypt and Asia Minor, and consisted of the worship of two great deities, a storm god of the heavens, Hadad, Dagan or Rashap, and a great mother goddess, Ashtart, Ashirat or Anat. The sexual aspect of the cult of fertility was abnormally developed. Not until the time of David did the Hebrews discard their older tribal organization, for the excavation of the fortress of Saul's time at Gibeath shows a lack of culture, iron not as yet being as extensively used by them as by the Philistines who had invaded the coastlands (ca. 1180-1150 B.C.). Important light has been thrown on the age of David and Solomon by the excavations at Megiddo. Here have been discovered the stables built by Solomon to accommodate his chariot horses. Israel was culturally ahead of Judah, although the discovery of five dye factories at Tell Beit Mirsim indicates economic specialization. The construction of the houses shows sanitary conditions superior to those of the modern Arab communities. One of the most interesting features of this early civilization was the invention of a system of currency by the pre-exilic Judeans in the 8th century B.C. in the form of standardized jars.—*H. G. May.*

8608. DOMBART, TH. Ein "neues" Bild vom Turm zu Babel. [A "new" representation of the Tower of Babel.] *J. Soc. Orient. Res.* 14(1) Jan. 1930: 1-10.—In *Mitt. d. Deutsch. Orient-Gesellschaft*, (64) Mar. 1926, Walter Andrae publishes a cylinder-seal which shows a Babylonian zikkurat with various additions. It dates from 1256 B.C. when Tukulti Ninurta I celebrated his victory over Babylonia and the capture of Babylon. The

tower is represented as on the bank of the Euphrates, at the period of the New Year's feast. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

8609. ELLIGER, K. Studien aus dem Deutschen Evang. Institut für Altertumswissenschaft in Jerusalem: 42. Die Grenze zwischen Ephraim und Manasse. [Studies of the German Evangelical Institute of Antiquities in Jerusalem: 42. The boundary between Ephraim and Manasseh.] *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.* 53(4) 1930: 265-309.—This article brings together geographical, archaeological, and Biblical information on the history of the Joseph tribe and the establishment of a boundary between its divisions. The division line follows the wadi dscher'a between machne el-foka and 'en ed-dschoze, there being a wide belt of neutral territory, while in the neighborhood of Shechem the two territories touched. The described boundary of the tribe of Joseph and that of Ephraim-Manasseh, seems to indicate that the two originally were practically coincident. The age of the boundary between Ephraim and Manasseh as described in Joshua 16f. is also discussed. [Map.]—*W. W. Fisher.*

8610. JALABERT, LOUIS. Notes d'archéologie anatolienne. [Notes on Anatolian archaeology.] *Rech. de Sci. Relig.* 20(5) Oct. 1930: 439-448.—Fr. Jerphanion, S.J., has recently published a large collection of interesting notes, mainly gathered during an enforced stay at Angora. The objects observed include ancient tunnels (probably pre-Hittite fortifications), Greek inscriptions, Byzantine work, and Seljuk monuments in which Indian and Chinese influence is evident. A new inscription recording work of restoration and repair helps to fix the date of the remarkably complete Byzantine defenses of Angora. Jerphanion's date must, however, be corrected by about 50 years, since the emperor Michael referred to is probably Michael III (the drunkard; 842-867). The restoration of the defenses was probably to repair the damage done some years before by the soldiers of Harun al-Rashid; their original construction probably goes back to the 7th century and was undertaken when Angora was recovered from the hands of the Persians or shortly thereafter.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

8611. KJAER, HANS. The excavation of Shiloh, 1929. *J. Palestine Orient. Soc.* 10(2-3) 1930: 87-174.—A preliminary report of the Danish work. A terrace on the tell held many remains (1200-1050 B.C.), of the Israelite Shiloh, which was destroyed by fire. Not until ca. 300 B.C. was a town rebuilt, and then it was smaller. It was a great surprise to discover the Christian "pilgrims' church" south of the tell, completed ca. 500 A.D. One room is thought to have been for the *agape*. Soon after the Arab conquest, the whole was completely destroyed, yet Mohammedan graves close by show that the place was still held sacred. Christian Shiloh is not known to the literary tradition after Jerome, so it was another great surprise to discover beside the "Christian road" a more important basilica with finer workmanship. Its mosaic pavement is strikingly like that in the crypt of the Church of Elijah at Madaba. After suffering fire, the remains were made into the present Arab building. Its sudden abandonment probably took place at the time of the general destruction about 1300. Much excavating remains to be done.—*Henry H. Walker.*

8612. SCHNEIDER, A. M. Two representations of phalli. *J. Palestine Orient. Soc.* 10(2-3) 1930: 175-177.—These are pictured as they are carved on stones now visible in walls near Beitfn.—*Henry H. Walker.*

8613. UNSIGNED. New discoveries in Palestine. *Art & Archaeol.* 27 (3) Mar. 1929: 119-123.—The excavations of Tell el-Hosn, Beisan, by the University of Pennsylvania Museum have unearthed the architectural remains of a great temple site, showing a large and complicated structure, courtyards of imposing proportions, and an unusually well preserved stepped altar, at which the Canaanites worshipped their god Mekal nearly 3,500 years ago. Many valuable objects were discovered which will contribute much to our knowledge of the Canaanites. Adjoining the inner sanctuary is a room containing a great circular oven for roasting the animals sacrificed upon the great stepped altar.—*T. E. O'Donnell.*

8614. WOOLLEY, C. LEONARD. Excavations at Ur, 1929-30. *Museum J.* 21 (2) Jun. 1930: 81-105.—The eighth season of the Joint Expedition of the British Museum and of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania at Ur covered the period Nov. 1, 1929 to March 19, 1930. Three distinct tasks engaged attention: (a) the continuation of excavation of the royal cemetery; (b) further investigation of the Flood stratum; (c) tracing the walls of the city. In the cemetery 350 graves were dug, practically reaching its original burial limits. The lowest strata yielded 62 tablets and fragments and over 500 jar-sealings. To test the Flood stratum a rectangle 25×16 metres was marked off and excavated to a depth of 19.3 metres. Each layer was carefully examined down to virgin soil. The Sumerian annalists believed that between the Flood and the First Dynasty of Ur there came two very long dynasties, of Kish and of Erech. "To make the Flood occur shortly before 3000 B.C. is to reject a tradition which *a priori* should have some foundation in fact; and to assume that, occurring then, it altered the course of civilization is absurd, because there is no such alteration." The work on the city wall revealed that the ramparts which form the base of the wall proper served also as the revetment of a canal or river bank. The Euphrates ran along the west side of the city, while canals on the other side virtually made it an island. And one canal ran through the heart of the city. Remnants of a harbor connected with the Euphrates were found on both the west and north sides, lying within the wall line. The most interesting discovery was the lower part of a column built of segmentally-moulded mud bricks, eight of which formed a ring round a central, circular brick. There is now definite proof that the builders at Ur did employ the column in the great age of Sumerian architecture. [Twenty plates.]—*Ira M. Price.*

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 8510, 8628, 8640, 8798-8799)

8615. KARO, GEORG. Archäologische Funde aus dem Jahre 1929 und der ersten Hälfte von 1930. [Archaeological discoveries of 1929 and the first half of 1930.] *Archäolog. Anz. Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 45 (1-2) 1930: 88-167.—Excavations in Greece are reported and the most important finds illustrated. Some yet unpublished details are given.—*H. J. Leon.*

8616. KARUSOS, CHR. Ein attisches Weihrelief. [An Attic dedicatory relief.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst. Athenische Abt.* 54 1929: 1-5.—This relief, now in the National Museum of Athens, was discovered in 1923 at Athens in the new suburb, Byron. It measures 1.15 meters high by .55 wide. Its top and left side are broken. The inscription—HTHP under the standing figure identifies her as Demeter. The seated figure is therefore Kore. Both figures wear the Doric peplos and a himation, which serves as a veil for Demeter. A worshiper's figure may have occupied the portion of the relief now broken. The slab was found in a Byzantine grave and may have come from the Ionic temple on the

Ilissos. Its style dates it as a work of the end of the 5th century B.C.—*H. J. Leon.*

8617. TECHNAU, WERNER. Griechische Keramik im samischen Heraion. [Greek pottery from the Samian Heraeum.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst. Athenische Abt.* 54 1929: 6-64.—The excavations made here from 1910-1914 and again in 1928-1929 revealed no unbroken specimens. The earliest fragments are of local clay, geometric in decoration, and show Rhodian influence. During the 8th to 6th centuries marine animals and plants are replaced by animals, arabesques, volutes, and dots. The household pottery of the period is black, painted with red stripes; red, with a black edge; or plain, with a red slip. Attic bowls and inscribed Panathenaic amphorae were imported in the early 5th century, but there are very few remains from between the 6th century and Hellenistic times. The later ware shows local work by Attic craftsmen. There are examples of terra sigillata, but nothing can be definitely identified as the "Samian ware" of the ancients. The lamps, amphorae, stamps, and inscriptions are also discussed. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

8618. THIERSCH, HERMANN. Pro Samothrake. [For Samothrace.] *Akad. d. Wissensch. in Wien., Philos.-Hist. Kl., Sitzungsber.* 212 (1) 1930: pp. 65.—The researches of Alexander Conze (1873 and 1875) and of the French-Czechoslovakian expeditions require completion and adequate publication. The architectural remains are listed, briefly described, dated, and interpreted. Need for further light and the likelihood of obtaining it are indicated at appropriate points. The Nike of Samothrace is discussed fully as to date, occasions of first dedication and subsequent alteration, and authorship. (Three plates.)—*Moses Hadas.*

ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

(See also Entry 8508)

8619. HALLAM, G. H. A. Note on the monument and tomb of a vestal virgin at Tivoli. *J. Roman Studies.* 20 (1) 1930: 14-15.—A discussion of a recent find. Illustration.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

8620. LEIPOLDT, JOHANNES. Der älteste bekannte Adonissarkophag. [The oldest known Adonis sarcophagus.] *Angelos; Arch. f. Neutestamentl. Zeitgesch. u. Kulturkunde.* 3 (3-4) 1930: 163-164.—This oldest of known Adonis sarcophagi is to be dated near the end of the 3d century B.C. It was found in 1834 at Toscanella and is now in the Vatican Museum. On one of its sides are scenes from the life of Adonis. The work is done in painted Etruscan style. Four extant Etruscan Adonis-mirrors, coming from the 5th to the 4th century B.C., indicate the popularity of Adonis among the Etruscans, by whom he was known as Atunis. The precise function of the Adonis sarcophagus is unknown. Probably it was merely a memorial. (Illus.)—*H. G. May.*

8621. MARUCCHI, O. Ulteriori osservazioni sulle antichità cristiane scoperte al primo miglio della Via Flaminia (con una tavola). [Observations on the Christian antiquities discovered in the first mile of the Via Flaminia. With an illustration.] *Bull. d. Commissione Archaeol. Comunale di Roma.* 56 (1-2) 1928: 119-132.

8622. STEGMANN, WILMA. Drei Rundwerke aus Halbedelstein in der Ermitage. [Three statuettes in semi-precious stones in the Hermitage.] *Archäol. Anz. Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 45 (1-2) 1930: 1-15.—Small statues in precious stones do not occur until Hellenistic times. The majority of examples are Roman. They adorned the diadems of priests or of the dead or decorated tableware. The heads are in the round, the bodies in high relief. Many examples were reset in post-classical times. The Hermitage has three examples: (1) A female head in chrysoprase, .021 meters in height. The coiffure dates it as Trajanic. It was probably set

in a ring. (2) A female head in chrysoprase, .035 meters in height. The nose is broken. The coiffure and the modeling of the eye sockets date it as of the late Antonine period. The diadem shows that it represents either an empress or a goddess. (3) A male head in blue chalcidony, .03 meters in height. The back is smoothed, the neck broken off. The face is individualized. The arrangement of the hair, forming a trapezoid on the forehead, dates it as between A.D. 220 and 240. It may represent Alexander Severus.—*H. J. Leon.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 8509, 8519, 8635)

8623. PAULSEN, RUDOLF. Die Fundgegenstände

aus dem Lager Cáceres. [The objects found in the camp at Cáceres.] *Archäol. Anz. Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 45 (1-2) 1930: 53-87.—Minor finds (illustrated) include pottery and lamps of native Iberian make, weapons, spinning whorls, buckles, pins, ballista balls, and bones of food animals.—*H. J. Leon.*

8624. SCHULTEN, ADOLF. *Castra Caecilia*. *Archäol. Anz. Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 45 (1-2) 1930: 38-58.—The excavations of 1927 at Cáceres in Spain were continued in 1928. In the Roman camp there were laid bare the porta praetoria, praetorium, houses of tribunes, praetentura, east side of the forum, quaestorium, and barracks beyond the quaestorium. Coins found in the shops appear to have been abandoned all at one time. There are several plans and illustrations.—*H. J. Leon.*

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

8625. METZZER, HÉLÈNE. La philosophie de Lucien Lévy-Bruhl et l'histoire des sciences. [The philosophy of Lucien Lévy-Bruhl and the history of the sciences.] *Archeion*. 12 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 15-24.

8626. STEPHANIDES, MICHAEL. L'essai des substances chez les anciens. [The analysis of substances among the ancients.] *Archeion*. 11 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 375-394; 12 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 234-266.—The Greeks and Romans analyzed substances both theoretically and practically and their practical methods included both the use of the senses and of treatments by fire or by water or by mechanical means. In Plato, Aristotle, Galen, Pliny, Plutarch, Theophrastus, and others are to be found records of methods of analysis of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, pewter, mercury; of rock, earth salt, and precious stones; of water and of other fluids such as wine, oil, honey, milk, perfumes, medicines, etc. The methods of testing are classified and described.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 8616-8617, 8622, 8726, 8871)

8627. ALBIZZATI, CARLO. Due ritratti a Cremona. [Two busts at Cremona.] *Historia (Italy)*. 4 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 630-640.—The author studies two marble busts of the Civic Museum of Cremona. A feminine head with the features of Livia represents her as advanced in age and somewhat stout. The work is good without being a masterpiece. The other, a masculine bust, a very beautiful composition, has this inscription: *Q (uintus) Labien (us) Parthicus. Imp (erator)*. This Labienus was killed in 39 B.C. but the bust was made in 100 A.D. The chronological difference may perhaps be explained by the fact that in the first century A.D., some rich opponent of the republican idea wished to adorn his house with this and other portraits of republicans.—*U. Pedrolì.*

8628. BUSCHOR, ERNST. Kykladisches. [Cycladic pottery.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.: Athenische Abt.* 54 1929: 142-163.—The so-called Euboian ware is in reality from the Cyclades. Paros was the chief source of geometric ware, but Athens took away the industry under Pisistratus. The so-called second Delian type was imported from Naxos. The great, rough prehistoric jars were superseded by geometric ware and vessels ornamented with waves and animals. After the second half of the 7th century sculpture eclipsed pottery as the chief industry of Naxos. The ware of Tenedos is similar to that of Paros. Other types are probably from Melos or Siphnos. Melian pottery shows eastern elements. The geometric style of Thera was

well known. It follows the Parian type, besides having a local style.—*H. J. Leon.*

8629. DEUBNER, LUDWIG. Die viersaitige Leier. [The four-stringed lyre.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.: Athenische Abt.* 54 1929: 194-200.—Although the seven-stringed lyre was already known to the Egyptians and Cretans, the four-stringed instrument persisted even in the classical period. There are two examples of four-stringed lyres on black figured vases. A red figured vase of about 400 B.C. shows several lyres with from four to nine strings. No seven-stringed lyres are seen on coins before the year 400. Lead figurines from the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia of the second half of the 7th century are shown holding four-stringed lyres. There are no seven-stringed lyres represented on vases of the geometric period. As Terpander flourished at the end of this epoch, he probably either popularized or introduced from abroad the seven-stringed instrument. The Homeric hymn to Hermes was written after the time of Terpander, when seven-stringed lyres were already well known.—*H. J. Leon.*

8630. GILL, TOM. Earth's oldest art. *Amer. Forests & Forest Life*. 35 (12) Dec. 1929: 749-753.—Wood carving.

8631. HERBIG, REINHARD. Griechische Harfen. [Greek harps.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.: Athenische Abt.* 54 1929: 164-193.—The Greek harp was a different instrument from the lyre or cithara. It was held at right angles to the body of the seated player. Four different types are carefully distinguished. One of these is probably the *trigon*, another the Phrygian harp, referred to by the ancients. The other two types are not mentioned in literature. The harp was a domestic instrument, used for solo performance or for self-amusement. It was played almost entirely by women, gentlewomen as well as *hetaerae*. It is more frequently represented in genre scenes on later vases, and was probably brought to Greece from the Orient in the 5th century B.C. The Romans considered it the lover's instrument. The writer classifies all examples known to him from vases. Many of these are illustrated.—*H. J. Leon.*

8632. JAEGER, ROLAND. Die Bronzetüren von Bethlehem. [The bronze doors of Bethlehem.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 45 (1-2) 1930: 91-115.—The bronze doors on the stairs leading to the crypt in the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem have been in their present position since 1346. They are the only existing example of a large class of bronze grills of geometric design used in Europe and the Orient for doors, windows, transennae, confessionals, and decorative panels from the first to the 7th centuries, A.D. Their prototype was possibly the bronze doors of the Jewish temple at Jerusalem.—*H. J. Leon.*

8633. KORSUNSKA, SOPHIE. Einige antike Vasen der Ermitage. [Some ancient vases of the Hermitage.] *Archäol. Anz. Beibl. z. Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 45 (1-2) 1930: 15-35.—There are discussed and pictured excellent examples of a Minoan jar, an Etruscan cyathus, a Corinthian pitcher and pyxis, a black-figured hydria, an amphora of Douris, a Nolan amphora, and a bowl in *terra sigillata*.—*H. J. Leon.*

8634. MARCONI, PIRRO. La scultura e la plastica nella Sicilia antica. [Sculpture and the plastic arts of ancient Sicily.] *Historia (Italy)*. 4 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 645-674.—After the great amount of plastic work which has come from Sicily in the last ten years, there comes now the revision of the conclusions which were first reached in regard to the origin and value and sculpture of ancient Sicily. In order to deal with the changes in the plastic arts on the island, the author discusses the most characteristic work of Syracuse, Agrigento, and Selinunte. This work possessed a special character, a personality of its own, in Greek plastic art.—*U. Pedrol.*

8635. MÉLIDA, JOSÉ RAMÓN. El Hercules de Alcala la Real. *Bol. de la Soc. Española de Excursiones*. 33 (2) Jun. 1930: 108-111.—Two important Greek sculptures dating from the time of Greek colonization in Spain, a full-sized representation of Aesculapius and an exquisite head of Aphrodite, excavated at ancient Emporion, have been described. A new and unexpected find in the garden of the Franciscan monastery at Alcala la Real in the province of Jaén adds a new marble to the scant list. It is a magnificent Hercules undoubtedly imported from Greece and dating from the 5th century B.C. Unfortunately the arms are lost as are also the legs below the knees. Despite this it measures 30 cm. from knees to head. [Photographic illustrations, and an attempt to establish the provenance of the statue.]—*Arthur S. Aiton.*

8636. MESSERSCHMIDT, F. Probleme der etruskischen Malerei des Hellenismus. [Problems of Etruscan painting in relation to Greek culture.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 45 (1-2) 1930: 62-90.—An intensive study of representations of the sacrifice to the *manes* of Patroclus and of a native legend of an Etruscan hero-musician, Cacus, shows that the Etruscans followed Greek originals of south Italy, possibly of Tarentum; that they could adapt native legends to Greek forms and associate them with Greek myths; that Etruscan deities, especially demons, were introduced into scenes depicting Greek legends. Furthermore, the paintings were the work of craftsmen whose purpose was decorative, not illustrative. They erred at times in their copying of Greek originals. Hence, variant details do not prove the existence of different forms of a legend. While Etruscan art does not reproduce Greek paintings exactly, it shows the growth of Hellenic culture in central Italy. By the end of the 3d century B.C. national elements were given up and Etruria, like Rome, had become a province of Greek culture.—*H. J. Leon.*

8637. OSWLAD, FELIX. The decorated work of the potter Butrio. *J. Roman Studies*. 20 (1) 1930: 71-77.—A study of the work of a Gallic potter of the time of Trajan. Four plates with numerous illustrations.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

8638. PFUHL, ERNST. Ikonographische Beiträge zur Stilgeschichte der hellenistischen Kunst. [Iconographic contributions to the history of the styles of Hellenistic art.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 45 (1-2) 1930: 1-61.—Hellenistic art must be judged by its own, and not by classical standards. The portrait busts and coins of the early Diadochi form a basis for comparison. These show fundamentally a heroic Lysippean type, but individual traits are kept. In the 2d and 1st centuries B.C. a modified Pergamene type predominates. Portraits of the Seleucidae cover a period of 250 years. Individual features are idealized to a Greek type. The

style degenerates to the florid and baroque in the first century. Portraits of the Ptolemies lack heroic fire. Later members of the house are portrayed as Egyptian divinities. Arsinoe III is the only queen portrayed with fine individuality. Representations of the Attali show excellent portraits. Less noble members of the house are idealized. Most of the portraits of poets and philosophers are copies of bronze originals made from life. The faces are individualized. The Maid of Antium (Terme Museum) is one of the best examples of early Hellenistic art.—*H. J. Leon.*

8639. PROCOPE-WALTER, A. Zum Fortleben hethitischer Tradition in der späteren Glyptik. [The persistence of the Hittite tradition in later sculpture.] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 5 (4) 1929: 164-168.

8640. RODENWALDT, GERHART. Der Klinensarkophag von S. Lorenzo. [The couch sarcophagus of San Lorenzo.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 45 (1-2) 1930: 116-189.—This sarcophagus, in the church of San Lorenzo fuori le mura in Rome, sculptured in low relief and originally tinted, is in the form of a couch on a base. The design, which occupies all four sides, shows cupids at the vintage, with many animal forms intertwined. It is the product of an Athenian workshop of the second half of the 3d century, A.D. There is a large group of these Attic sarcophagi from the 2d and 3d centuries, none from the 4th. The banquet-couch form seems to have its origin in the Roman celebration of the funeral banquet. The flatness of the relief imitates oriental embroidery, as does the general pattern. Other non-classical elements may be due to Parthian influence. The beast forms all had significance in pagan legends, and many were used symbolically by the Christians. During the 2d and 3d centuries Athens was the only great center besides Rome for the manufacture of sarcophagi. There was, however, a considerable exchange of art objects, and the relation of Roman to provincial art offers a wide field for further study.—*H. J. Leon.*

8641. SCHMIDT, ED. Blümel, Katalog der griechischen Skulpturen. [Rev. of Blümel, Catalogue of Greek sculpture of the 5th and 4th centuries in the Museum at Berlin.] *Gnomon*. 7 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-15.—This is the first really adequate catalogue of a great collection of Greek sculpture except that of the Boston Museum. The plates provide a photograph of each number, well reproduced. The text is in general not independent, but based on the well known discussions of the sculpture of the period. The catalogue has no superfluous material, and strikes no false notes.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8642. SIEVEKING, J. A. Merlin et L. Poinssot: Cratères et candélabres de marbre, trouvés en mer près de Mahdia. L. Poinssot: L'autel de la gens Augusta à Carthage. [Rev. of Merlin and Poinssot: Craters and candelabras of marble, found in the sea near Mahdia; and of Poinssot: The altar of the Augustan gens at Carthage.] *Gnomon*. 7 (1) Jan. 1931: 15-21.—The marble craters and candelabras from a ship wrecked in the Sullan period, on its way from Piraeus to Rome, prove conclusively that Athens was the place of origin of the whole neo-Attic style, and that this third group must be added to Hauser's two relief groups localized at Pergamon and at Alexandria. They demonstrate also the close relationship between these neo-Attic reliefs and the designs of the Arretine pottery, the Campana reliefs, etc. Poinssot is in error in ascribing to a Roman workshop the altar of the gens Augusta found at Carthage in 1916. It is clearly a provincial work, as is shown by errors due to misinterpretation of the prototype, which, as Rostovtzeff suggested, was probably an altar in the temple of Augustus built by Tiberius. It is clearly of the Tiberian period.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8643. ZAHN, R. Vom Maler Asteas und der griechischen Posse Unteritaliens. [On the painter Asteas and

the Greek farces of southern Italy.] *Antike*. 7 (1) Jan. 1931: 70-95.—The vase painter Asteas, apparently of Paestum, chose his subjects chiefly from the performances of the phylakes and from epic tales. Several unsigned vases identified as his work are here pictured and discussed. His work throws much light on the character of the equipment, stage setting, and performances of the wandering actors, as well as on the south Italian adaptations of the later red-figured style. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford*.

EGYPT

(See also Entries 6763-6772, 6774, 6779, 6801-6804, 6814, 6821, 6835, 8605-8606, 8660, 8669, 8682, 8717)

8644. BACHATLY, CHARLES. Notes sur quelques amulettes égyptiennes. [Notes on some Egyptian amulets.] *Bull. de la Soc. Royale de Géog. d'Égypte*. 17 (1) Nov. 1929: 49-60.

8645. DUDYCHA, GEORGE J. Ideas of origin among the ancient Egyptians and Babylonians. *Sci. Monthly* (N.Y.). 32 (3) Mar. 1931: 263-269.—The traditional idea that every phase of thought began with the Greeks has received a body blow. Available ancient sources in Egyptian and Babylonian literature have consigned Greek ideas and thoughts to a subordinate place. The invaluable Nes-Menu Egyptian papyrus—the "Legend of Creation"—contains fundamental ideas which are common to other cosmogonic views. Neb-teher, the invisible power, filled all space and was the prima' source of all creation. Nu, the watery abyss, has in it all things potential, and to it all things return. Anaximander's "the boundless" looks like a Greek embodiment of the same conception. The Sumerians and Semites also recognized water as the primal source of all creation. In Sumerian thought the sea is an impersonal force, not personified as by the Egyptians. The idea of conflict and triumph of the creator, not found among the Sumerians, apparently originated with the Semitic-Babylonians.—*Ira M. Price*.

8646. MILNE, J. G. The Roman regulation of exchange values in Egypt: a note. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 16 (3-4) Nov. 1930: 169-170.—In Ptolemaic times practically all the internal trade of Egypt was done on the basis of a copper or bronze currency. During the latter half of the rule of the Ptolemies, prices were regularly quoted in δραχμαὶ χαλκοῦ which were equated with silver. But the local bullion value of silver was so high that even when the tetradrachm was debased to only about 25% fine, it still contained more than four drachmas worth of silver at Egyptian metal price, and there would be a continual risk of its being withdrawn from circulation for hoarding or melting. After the Roman conquest, the authorities wished to control the exchange not in the interest of the Egyptians, but in that of outsiders. It was important to the Roman merchant that the local value of the tetradrachm should not be in excess of its value at Rome or on other foreign exchanges. Its value abroad was regulated by its silver content in relation to that of the Roman currency.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

BABYLONIA-ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 8607-8608, 8614, 8639, 8645, 8654, 8658)

8647. CONDAMIN, ALBERT. Strophes babyloniennes et assyriennes. [Babylonian and Assyrian hymns.] *Rech. de Sci. Reliq.* 19 (1) Feb. 1929: 43-48.

8648. DOMBART, TH. Das Šaššaru des Šamaš. *J. Soc. Orient. Res.* 13 (3) Jul. 1929: 127-129.

8649. G., C. J. Babylonian cylinder-seals. *Brit. Museum Quart.* 5 (3) Dec. 1930: 97-98.—*W. W. Fisher*.

8650. NOTH, M. Zum Problem der "Ostkanaanäer." [The problem of the "East Canaanites."] *Z. f. Assyriol.* 39 (1-3) Oct. 1929: 213-222.

8651. PEAKE, HAROLD. The copper mountain of Magan. *Antiquity*. 2 (8) Dec. 1928: 452-457.—The Anthropological Section of the British Association appointed a committee to report on the probable sources of the supply of copper used by the Sumerians in an attempt to ascertain where the earliest civilized people obtained their ores and who first melted and cast copper in a mould. Specimens of early copper objects from sites in Mesopotamia and ores from Asia Minor, Persia, Cyprus, Egypt, and Arabia were obtained and analyzed. Results showed that the Sumerians apparently obtained copper from Jabal al Ma'adan or Jebel Akhdar or in this vicinity, which district was known as Magan.—*Constance Tyler*.

8652. SHEWAN, A. Hittite names. *Classical Rev.* 45 (1) Feb. 1931: 2-4.—This is a summary of the opinions of various scholars as to the correctness of the identification of names appearing in early Greek legends with those in Hittite documents.—*T. A. Brady*.

8653. ZIMMERN, H. Die assyriologische Literatur von Anfang 1927 bis Anfang 1929. [The literature of Assyriology, 1927-1929.] *Z. f. Assyriol.* 39 (1-3) Oct. 1929: 229-244.

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

(See also Entries 8607, 8609, 8611-8613, 8632, 869, 8725, 8728, 8732, 8792)

8654. BERECHBAR, VICENTE. La legislación civil Mosaica y el código de Hamurabi. [The civil Mosaic legislation and the code of Hammurabi.] *Ciencia Tomista*. 22 (126) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 350-363.—*H. G. May*.

8655. BRUYNE, DONATIEN de. Le texte grec du deuxième livre des Machabées. [The Greek text of the Second Book of Maccabees.] *Rev. Biblique*. 39 (4) Oct. 1, 1930: 503-519.—By comparison of the Greek text of II Maccabees with other versions in an attempt to discover the most ancient readings, Bruyne arrived at the following conclusions: (1) Often the old Latin text differs considerably from all the known Greek MSS. Sometimes the lost Greek text is revealed at first glance as superior to that which we possess. (2) The Latin text has a very marked affinity with certain Greek MSS. The Alexandrinus text is farthest from the Latin. (3) The Lucianic manuscripts contain two types of variants: (a) those introduced by Lucian and (b) pre-Lucianisms. The old Latin text serves as a criterion for distinguishing between the two types of variants: the variants found in the Latin text being most often pre-Lucian. Thus the Vulgate is valuable witness to many ancient readings in II Maccabees.—*W. W. Fisher*.

8656. CANAAN, T. Additions to "Studies in the topography and folklore of Petra." *J. Palestine Orient. Soc.* 10 (2-3) 1930: 178-180.—On another visit to Petra, the Beduin on the spot verified all the topographical terms thought by some to be incorrect. A few more names of places and monuments were added to the list. Albright traces the Arabic name of the entrance gorge, Siq, to an old Semitic word, presumably Edomite, meaning "gorge."—*Henry H. Walker*.

8657. DUSSAUD, RENE. Les trois premiers versets de la Genèse. [The first three verses of Genesis.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Relig.* 100 (2-3) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 123-141.—*H. G. May*.

8658. HÄNSLER, H. Der historische Hintergrund von Richter 3, 8-10. [The historical background of Judges 3:8-10.] *Biblica*. 11 (4) Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1930: 391-417.—There have been many attempts to identify King Cushanrishathaim, to whom reference is made in these verses. The historical background presented to us by the Amarna records makes it very probable that he is to be identified with Tushratta of Naharina, the king

of Mitanni. The phonetic changes necessary to identify the two names are not impossible. The second part of the Hebrew name has been purposely changed to indicate the reaction of the Israelites to their oppressor.—*H. G. May*.

8659. MAISLER, B. Das vordavidische Jerusalem. [Pre-Davidic Jerusalem.] *J. Palestine Orient. Soc.* 10 (2-3) 1930: 181-191.—Jerusalem was probably at the junction of commercial highways. The Egyptian "cursing texts" published by Sethe and the Amarna letters show its importance. The name Uru remains unexplained; Šalem is an Amorite deity in an Assyrian list noted by Boehl. The oldest population was Amorite, not Canaanite or Hittite. Horites seem to have been an absorbed stratum. The Jebusites were non-Semitic

invaders, apparently offshoots of the Hittite migrations, who ruled Jerusalem only two centuries during the judges. When David conquered this cult center, he became a successor of the former traditional priest-kings like Adonisedeq and Malkisedeq, and he used the name Šalem for two of his sons. The temple of Yahweh took the site already sacred to the 'El 'Elyon, though later passages like 2 Sam. 24:16-25 trace origins back only to famous Israelites.—*Henry H. Walker*.

8660. OBBINK, H. W. Het Oude Testament en Egypte. [The Old Testament and Egypt.] *Leiding.* 1 (5) Sep. 15, 1930: 151-165.

8661. OESTERLEY, W. O. E. Meals in biblical times, a study in Hebrew social life. *Bible & Modern Relig. Thought.* 2 (4) Dec. 1928: 2-12.

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 8615-8617, 8626, 8628-8629, 8631, 8633-8636, 8638, 8640-8643, 8645-8646, 8652, 8708)

8662. ANDRÉADÈS, A. The capital levy in ancient Athens. *Econ. Hist.* 2 (6) Jan. 1931: 155-176.—The *eisphora* was an extraordinary tax on capital levied by a special procedure after an evaluation of the taxpayer's property, portable as well as real. It was rated rather than apportioned. It was instituted in 428-7 and reappears in the archonship of Nausinikos, 378-7. There was probably no provision for exemption (as is usual in capital levies) in the evaluation. Apportionment and mutual verification were effected through symmories, larger or smaller groups of citizens so enrolled that the aggregate collection from each symmory was about the same. Sixteen years after Nausinikos the *proeisphora* occurs; here the levy was collected from 300 wealthy citizens, who then had to collect their due share from the others. The assessment was proportional rather than progressive with increasing wealth. True declarations and collections were easier to obtain in Athens than today, but they were nevertheless difficult.—*Moses Hadas*.

8663. d'ANTONIO, FERDINANDO. Delitto e pena nel pensiero di Democrito. [Crime and punishment in the thought of Democritus.] *Riv. Penale.* 1 (7) Jul. 1930: 737-745.—According to Democritus the good is that which brings joy to the mind, and evil is that which brings sorrow. The just is that which is according to nature; that is, whatever agrees with us. According to him laws would be useless, even harmful, if all men knew how to live according to nature, but they do not. Man is a captive animal; therefore the necessity of laws as a check against mutual destruction, and for the betterment of human conditions so that men may learn to respect one another. Violation of a law is for Democritus a violation of the liberty of all. Punishment appears as the logical consequence of an action committed against nature and against justice, which Democritus considers primarily as an essential good and not not as an emanation from the gods.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

8664. BÉRARD VICTOR. Les navigations d'Ulysse. Le savoir de Circé. [The voyages of Ulysses. The wisdom of Circe.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes.* 54 (1) Nov. 1, 1929: 184-203.—The home of Circe (Hawweed) may now be identified on the coast of Italy, north of Florence. The legend of the changing of Ulysses' companions into swine typified the change which took place among the Latin peasants from freedom to slavery. Phoenician names, such as Aiafe (Circe), still survive. Circe's knowledge of the two routes to the northwest may still be traced in a Baedeker.—*G. C. Davies*.

8665. CAVAIGNAC, E. La question achéenne. [The Achæan question.] *Bull. de la Facul. d. Lettres de l' Univ. Strasbourg.* 7 (7) May-Jun. 1929: 263-266.

8666. DELCOURT, M. L'expédition d'Héraclès contre Sparte. [Heracles' expedition against Sparta.]

Rev. Belge de Philol. et d' Hist. 8 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 127-129.

8667. DE SANCTIS, G. Gli ostaggi egineti in Atene e la guerra fra Atene ed Egina. [The Aeginetan hostages in Athens and the war between Athens and Aegina.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica.* 58 (3) Sep. 1930: 292-299.—A discussion of the account of Herodotus concerning the hostages secured at Aegina by the Spartan king, Cleomenes, and deposited at Athens sometime before the battle of Marathon. The story that a Persian embassy had visited Aegina and secured the submission of the city is probably an Athenian fabrication of the time of the Peloponnesian War. The story of the Persian embassy that visited Greece is to be connected with the expedition of Xerxes rather than with that of Datis. The story of its visit to Athens is an invention, but that of the visit to Sparta is based on facts. In the case of the Aeginetan ambassadors, Sparta acted, not because Aegina had submitted to Persia, but because Sparta as the head of the Peloponnesian League (to which Athens must have belonged) desired that Athens at the time of the Persian attack should be free from any worry concerning the attitude of Aegina. After Marathon, when Athens refused to give up the hostages, the Aeginetans made their surprise attack upon the Athenian ship returning from Sunium, and hostilities between the cities were renewed.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

8668. DE SANCTIS, G. La spedizione ellenica in Tessaglia del 480 A.C. [The Greek expedition to Thessaly in 480 B.C.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica.* 58 (3) Sep. 1930: 339-342.—A criticism of the account given by Herodotus. No large Greek force can have been involved, but it is possible that a small group of officials went there to reconnoiter.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

8669. DE SANCTIS, GAETANO. La bulé degli Alessandrini. [The bulé of the Alexandrians.] *Atti d. R. Accad. d. Sci. di Torino.* 65 (15) 1929-1930: 513-515.—Already from the letter of Claudius to the Alexandrians the thesis is confirmed that the Alexandrians under the Ptolemies had a bulé. Whether or not this was abolished by Augustus, it is impossible to say, not even with the help of the extremely important document recently discovered in a Greek papyrus and published in the *Bulletin de la Société Royale d'Archéologie d'Alexandrie* (25) 1930.—*U. Pedrolì*.

8670. FERRI, SILVIO. I capisaldi della costituzione tessalica: II. Il significato di tagia. [Crucial problems of the constitution of Thessaly: II. The meaning of the "tageia."] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica.* 58 (3) Sep. 1930: 300-305.—The term *tagos* has the general significance of leader or director. In Thessaly, it was applied to the highest magistrate of a city. To con-

struct a list of *tagoi* of Thessaly is impossible, though the term, in a general way, could be applied also to the kings and tetrarchs.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

8671. FLACELIERE, R. Les rapports de l'Aitolie et de la Béotie de 301 à 278 avant J.-C. [The relations between Aetolia and Boeotia from 301 to 278 B.C.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique*. 54 (1) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 75-94.

—Of the various dates proposed for the defensive alliance of Aetolia and Boeotia recorded in a Delphic inscription, the earliest, that is 301-299 B.C., immediately after the battle of Ipsos, suits best. The form of the treaty is that of an agreement made in time of peace for any emergency that might occur. A text of Polyænus shows that Demetrius Poliorcetes, in his attack on Boeotia in 294, forestalled the sending of troops by Aetolia, by a sudden surprise attack, so that Boeotia submitted without the opportunity of calling in her allies. The Aetolians did, however, succeed in aiding her when Peisis led a revolt in 293, as the route of Cleonymus shows, and their intervention is no less clear in the second revolt. Hence Demetrius determined to put an end to the Aetolian power. His celebration of the Pythian games at Athens instead of Delphi in 290 was intended to make the Aetolian occupation of Delphi appear as an intolerable usurpation, and in 289 he made an indecisive invasion of Aetolia. In 285 the Aetolians accepted the overtures of Antigonas Gonatas and withdrew support from Boeotia. After the Gallic invasion the two states were again in alliance, drawn together by the common danger.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8672. GUARDUCCI, MARGHERITA. Per la cronologia degli arconti della Beozia. [Concerning the chronology of the archons of Boeotia.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica*. 58 (3) Sep. 1930: 311-338.—A study of the dates of the federal archons of the Boeotian League in the 4th and 3d centuries B.C. Eleven archons known from inscriptions are discussed. The earliest probably belongs to 366 B.C.; the latest probably to about 245.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

8673. HENNIG, R. Herodots "goldhütende Greifen" und "goldgrabende Ameisen." [Herodotus' "gold-guarding griffins" and "goldburying ants."] *Rheinisches Mus. f. Philol.* 79 (4) 1930: 326-332.—The existence of commerce between the Greek colonies on the Black Sea and Mongolia south of the Baikal, at the beginning of the Christian era, was demonstrated in 1924-5 by the discovery of woollen cloth with a design of Scythian cavalry in a tomb containing also Chinese goods of value. This discovery lends more credibility to Herodotus' story of the voyage of Aristaeas of Prokonnesos in 800 B.C. (better dated ca. 600 B.C.) to the Issedoni and his tale of the goldguarding griffins of the east. Herodotus speaks of the Ural district as well known, and the wealth of the gold deposits in this region, together with the popularity of the griffin motive in its art, may well account for the tale of the merchant Aristaeas. For the origin of Herodotus' goldburying ants, "smaller than dogs but larger than foxes," the marmots of the valleys of the goldbearing central Asian mountain ranges, described as forming great mounds of earth not unlike giant anthills, and fabled to attack and kill both men and beasts, would seem to have furnished the basis. These tales clearly reflect a basis of truth and are another confirmation of the reality of the "travellers' tales" on which Herodotus drew.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8674. HOHL, E. Zu Polybios XXXI 12 ff. [On Polybius XXXI, 12 ff.] *Hermes*. 66 (1) Jan. 1931: 91-96.—Laqueur (*Hermes* 65: 129-166) argued that Polybius' story of the flight of Demetrius from Rome in 162 B.C. contained such contradictions as to prove that Polybius reworked the story some time after the event. Such an hypothesis is unnecessary. Laqueur is in error in identifying the Anagneiai of the tale with Anagni, which is much too far from Circeii to suit the requirements. Nissen had already shown that Polybius used

Anagneiai to indicate a spot west of the Volscian hills, in the Pontine district, and therefore a much more convenient place for the slaves and dogs for a hunt to start from Circeii. Laqueur has used arguments for the methods of historical composition that are only appropriate for such a work as the *Historia Augusta*.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8675. LATTE, K. Beiträge zum griechischen Strafrecht. [Studies in Greek criminal law.] *Hermes*. 66 (1) Jan. 1929: 30-48.—In the early period three forms of association afforded aid to an individual wronged by a criminal act—the patriarchal family, the union of peasant neighbors, and the military and aristocratic union of fellow soldiers. Out of these sprang the processes of Greek criminal law, the comrades being in each case required to aid in securing justice. The three are best illustrated by family vengeance for cases of murder; the requirement that all neighbors within earshot aid in apprehending a thief; and the processes connected with runaway slaves. The lack of dogma in Greek legal development aided in the natural evolution of the popular court, widening the number of helpers at the disposal of the injured party. In Athens, the legislation of Solon marks the completion of this evolution.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8676. LEHMANN-HARTLEBEN, K. Wesen und Gestalt griechischer Heiligtümer. [Character and form of Greek sanctuaries.] *Antike*. 7 (1) Jan. 1931: 11-48.—This is an historical sketch, lavishly illustrated, of the development of the spiritual and physical aspects of the sanctuary in the Hellenic world from the Aegean period to the 6th century. Especial emphasis is given the open shrine or altar in its various forms.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8677. PASQUALI, GIORGIO. Ancora Allessandro all'oasi di Ammone e Callistene. [An additional note on Alexander in the oasis of Ammon and Callisthenes.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica*. 58 (3) Sep. 1930: 342-344.—A brief note written in reply to a recent article by Wileken. [See Entry 2: 14101].—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

8678. SALIN, EDGAR. Kapitalbegriff und Kapitallehre von der Antike zu den Physiokraten. [Concept and theory of capital from the ancients to the Physiocrats.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Sozial u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* 23 (4) 1930: 401-440.—The concept of capital (as productive wealth) has its roots in primitive society, but the earliest development of the theory appears among Greek writers of the 5th and 4th centuries, who distinguish between active and inactive wealth, and between visible and invisible wealth. The latter distinction is based on political considerations; it was on such consideration that Aristotle condemned the loaning out of money at interest merely to increase the capital sum, as contrary to nature. The failure of Roman writers to distinguish between the two uses of money contributed to the medieval confusion between usury and interest. The beginnings of capitalism in the cities forced a revision of the medieval doctrine; while church fathers from Aquinas on continued to condemn usury, they also narrowed the grounds of the forbidden practice. Not much more was contributed by 16th and 17th century jurists and economists, but in the 18th century, English and French opponents of mercantilism (Nicholas Barbon, Hume, Adam Smith, Quesnay, and Turgot) laid the foundations of the modern theory of capital.—*E. H. Mc Neal.*

8679. STADELMANN, R. Jacob Burckhardt's griechische Kulturgeschichte. [Jacob Burckhardt's history of Greek culture.] *Antike*. 7 (1) Jan. 1931: 49-69.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8680. STÄHLIN, FRIEDRICH. Zur Chronologie und Erklärung der Inschriften von Magnesia und Demetrias. [The chronology and interpretation of the inscriptions from Magnesia and Demetrias.] *Mitteil. d.*

Deutschen Archäol. Inst.: Athenische Abt. 54 1929: 201-226.—The writer has collected all the scattered material on these inscriptions and he tabulates them according to date, place found, and place where they were originally set up.—*H. J. Leon.*

8681. STENZEL, JULIUS. Was ist lebendig und was ist tot in der Philosophie des klassischen Altertums? [What is alive and what is dead in the philosophy of classical antiquity?] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* (1) 1931: 1-6.—A contribution to the seventh International Congress for Philosophy held in Oxford, Sep. 2, 1930. The modern renaissance of ancient philosophy in Germany is characterized by the attempt to obtain a clearer conception of the ancient source from which the widely differing contemporary philosophies were developed. Our greater knowledge of antiquity enables us to determine that which is dead, useless, and that which is living, useful to us in its philosophy. To understand the real Plato we need the united efforts of all scholars. But through this very unity of effort we cause to live again the eternal contribution of Plato to human thought, namely, the oneness of knowledge, the essential unity of European civilization.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

8682. TARN, W. W. The date of Milet I, iii, No. 139. *Hermes.* 65 (4) Oct. 1930: 446-454.—Otto, in his *Beiträge zur Seleukidengeschichte* (1928) maintains that the letter of Ptolemy to Miletus and the decree of Miletus in reply should be dated 262-260, whereas Tarn had dated them ca. 275 in the First Syrian War, and now holds to this date, or perhaps 276. Otto is correct in dividing the First Syrian War into two separate conflicts: the first of these Tarn would call the "Carian War" ending in 279, keeping the "First Syrian War" for the period 276-271. The Milesian decree refers to one peace between Ptolemy and Miletus; had it been written after

the peace of 271 it would necessarily refer to two peaces, for that of 279 had been so fruitful for Miletus that it would not so soon be left unmentioned. Its reference to the many wars in which Miletus was then engaged does not fit the earlier date, but is appropriate to 276-5 with the Gallic wars and the First Syrian War. The victory of Antiochus over the Gauls should be put in 275 (Otto agrees with 275-4); the Ilian decree works in with Tarn's dating. Otto makes its first clause refer to the peace of 279, but in this case Ilium congratulated Antiochus on the restoration of his kingdom to its former glory when he actually lost a large part of it. If it refers instead to the restoration after the revolt in Seleucid Syria and to the defeat of the Gauls in 275, its wording is appropriate. The two together support the date of 276 for Ptolemy's invasion of Seleucid Syria. The other Egyptian conquests in Asia Minor may be best dated in the First Syrian War under Arsinoë.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8683. WILLIAMS, B. H. GARNONS. The political mission of Gorgias to Athens in 427 B.C. *Classical Quart.* 25 (1) Jan. 1931: 52-56.—Why did the Athenians send to Sicily in 427 a small fleet of 20 ships commanded by an unambitious general, Laches? Aristophanes in the parabasis of the *Acharnians* indicates that, in an earlier play, he has kept the people from being too much deceived by "foreign eloquence." The reference has been thought to point to the *Babylonians* produced in March, 426, but is more likely to the *Banqueters* produced in February, 427. Gorgias may well have been in Athens as early as February, 427, and Aristophanes' attack on "foreign eloquence" succeeded to the extent that instead of the great armament for which Gorgias must have asked, Athens sent only 20 ships under Laches. This policy represents a compromise in the *Ecclēsia* between conservatives and radicals.—*T. A. Brady.*

ROME

(See also Entries 8619-8620, 8622-8624, 8626-8627, 8636-8637, 8640, 8642, 8646, 8669, 8673, 8681, 8794, 8817, 9753)

8684. ABEL, F.-M. Épigraphie grecque. I. Inscription funéraire de Kérak. II. Un rescrit impérial sur la violation de sépulture et le tombeau trouvé vide. [Greek epigraphy. I. Funerary inscriptions from Kerak. II. An imperial edict concerning the violation of burial and tombs found open.] *Rev. Biblique.* 39 (4) Oct. 1, 1930: 565-571.—I. Facsimile copy of a Greek epitaph at Kerak of Byzantine times (661 A.D.) is reproduced together with translation. The various forms of the name *Zonaios* in the epitaphs of South Palestine are given and the identification is suggested with a correspondent with Enea of Gaza, the name appearing in Talmudic literature as זֶנְאִין, *Zōnīn*. II. The Greek text carved in marble, of an imperial edict, dating from the first years of the Christian era, published by Franz Cumont in the *Rev. Hist.* 163 (1930). Text, transcription, and translation are here furnished. The inscription is an order of the emperor sent to his legate in Syria or to the procurator of Judea forbidding tomb violation. Abel recalls Matthew 28: 11-15 where the disciples of Jesus are accused of stealing Jesus' body—the very subject of the imperial order.—*W. W. Fisher.*

8685. ANDREOTTI, ROBERTO. L'impresa di Giuliano in Oriente. [Julian's campaign in the East.] *Historia.* 4 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 236-273.—When Julian ascended the throne he had to turn all his attention from internal reorganization to the situation on the frontier. Andreotti points out the importance of the struggle between Rome and Persia due to the striking difference in race and civilization. Julian proposed to end definitely the state of war which had existed here since the days of Diocletian. He conceived of this campaign as a rapid

and energetic offensive, made extensive preparations for it, and departed for Hierapolis on March 5th, 363, where his army was concentrated. From there he began his march on to Ctesiphon overcoming all obstacles with the tenaciousness of a great fighter, not deterred from his purpose by the warnings of his friend, Flavius Salustius, the prefect of Gaul, nor by the murmurings in his army. While he laid siege to Ctesiphon, which was formidably fortified, King Sapor was at his heels and approaching recklessly. There was no alternative but to fight in the open, and on June 26 the emperor was killed while pursuing the enemy, leaving incomplete his great campaign.—*U. Pedrolì.*

8686. ANDREOTTI, ROBERTO. L'opera legislativa ed amministrativa dell'imperatore Giuliano. [The legislative and administrative work of Emperor Julian.] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 14 (4-5) Jul-Aug. 1930: 342-383.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

8687. BICKERMANN, E. H. Horn: Foederati. Untersuchungen zur Geschichte ihrer Rechtsstellung im Zeitalter der römischen Republik und des frühen Prinzipats. [Rev. of Horn: Foederati. Investigations of the history of their legal position in the period of the Roman republic and the early principate.] *Gnomon.* 7 (1) Jan. 1931: 54-55.—Horn shows clearly that the word *socius* could be used to represent any connection with Rome. Mommsen's class of *socii navales* had no real existence; the Greek cities were on a level with the other *Italici*. Many difficulties of interpretation are cleared up by these conclusions. The only contradictory evidence is the Greek translation of *socius* by *σύνμαχος*; but the Greek work was used already in the 4th century without

the old narrow significance. Horn's discussion of the word *foederati* is involved in errors that a careful study of Vollmer's articles *foedus* and *foederati* in the Thesaurus would have avoided.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8688. BURRISS, ELI E. Pliny the pagan. *Biblical Rev.* 14(4) Oct. 1929: 529-540.—Juvenal, Tacitus, and Suetonius have painted a black picture of Roman religion in Pliny's time, but Pliny gives a more favorable view. He believed in "some divine agency at work in the universe," and was not far in many of his ideas from Christianity. But he sought the office of augur, spent freely to build and adorn temples, and persecuted the Christians, with whom he could not sympathize.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

8689. CAVAIGNAC, EUG. La répartition tribuaire des citoyens romains et ses conséquences démographiques. [The tribal distribution of Roman citizens and its demographic consequences.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 9(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 815-830.—*P. S. Fritz.*

8690. POGLAYEN-NEUWALL, STEPHEN. Über die ursprünglichen Besitzer des spätantiken Silberfundes vom Esquilin und seine Datierung. [The original owners of the silver treasure of late antiquity from the Esquiline and its date.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst.: Römische Abt.* 45(1-2) 1930: 124-136.—This treasure, found on the Esquiline in 1793, is with a few exceptions, now in the British Museum. It was the wedding silver of Proiecta Turci. The study traces the history of the Turcii, a family prominent in late antiquity, and identifies as this Proiecta the woman mentioned in an epitaph now in the Lateran. The various pieces are studied and the completeness of the treasure assigned to the fact that it was buried when Alaric threatened Rome.—*H. J. Leon.*

8691. DALMASSO, LORENZO. Virgilio e la vite: riflessi del carattere di Virgilio nel poema dell "Georgiche." [Vergil and the vine; reflections of Vergil's character in the "Georgics."] *R. Accad. Virgiliana di Mantova, Atti e Memorie.* 19-20 1929: 29-64.—Contrary to the common impression, the *Georgics* do not speak of the vine with enthusiasm, but rather with coldness. A survey of the references both in the section devoted to it and in the rest of the poem demonstrates this fact; even in the sections devoted to viticulture, the passages written with enthusiasm are digressions on other topics. Undoubtedly this corresponds to a real feeling on Vergil's part, probably to be explained by his own delicate health and the fact that his native district around Mantua was not suited for this particular branch of agriculture.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

8692. FAIDER, PAUL. La IV^e églogue et la méthode historique. [The fourth eclogue and historical method.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 9(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 783-800.—Three French works on Vergil appearing in 1930 took divergent views on the mysteries of the fourth eclogue. The author compares them in the light of historical reasoning.—*P. S. Fritz.*

8693. FRAENKEL, EDUARD. Vergil und Cicero. *R. Accad. Virgiliana di Mantova, Atti e Memorie.* 19-20 1929: 217-227.—Petrarch imagined that Cicero had directly influenced Vergil. It seems not unlikely that there was a real contact. Vergil was probably in Rome during Cicero's period of activity from 44-43, and his early poems seem to show some interest in current politics. But much more important is the matter of style. Here both in sentence construction and in the type of language used Vergil's achievement was to carry into verse what Cicero had done for prose. Freedom of periodic construction and a diction which rises above common speech without doing violence to it characterized both.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

8694. FRANK, TENNEY. What do we know about Vergil; Mackail, J. W., The *Aeneid* as a work of art; DeWitt, Norman W., Vergil and the tragic drama; Glover, T. R., Vergil, an appreciation; Rand, E. K., Vergil the magician; Prescott, Henry W., The present

status of the Vergilian Appendix; Ogle, Marbury B., The later tradition of Vergil; Fairclough, Henry R., The influence of Virgil upon the forms of English verse. *Classical J.* 26(1) Oct. 1930: pp. 94.—This whole number is devoted to Vergil, in honor of the *Bimillennium Vergilianum*. Frank discusses our materials for Vergil's life, subjecting them to sane historical criticism. Mackail discusses the structure of the *Aeneid*. Too often the poem is read simply for its linguistic artistry, or scrutinized to discover its literary models. Either way, it is too easy to lose grasp (or never to gain it) of its larger and more vital qualities. DeWitt points out that Vergil's treatment of themes in the *Aeneid* is always tragic, using the word tragic to suggest "inviolable eternal law, high dispute of matters human and divine, the clash of royal pride and unalterable fate, the pathos of ill-starred lives." "History, life, [his own early] experience, Chaldean astrology, and Stoic determinism—all equally schooled the poet to write tragedy." Glover, like Mackail, stresses the structural unity of the *Aeneid*; also its music, the way in which its literary models are not imitated but transmuted into a whole which is instinct with Latin genius, the sincerity of Vergil's love of Italy, of Vergil's admiration of Augustus, and the genuineness of his piety and human sympathy. Rand writes of Vergil's poetic art, his technique and methods of work. Prescott describes the poems in the Vergilian Appendix and discusses their genuineness. Ogle sketches the medieval attitude toward Vergil. Fairclough points out that, while "no attempts to domesticate the Vergilian hexameter in English have ever been really successful," the great English poets have all reflected in various subtle ways his influence.—*Donald McFayden.*

8695. GIERACH, ERICH. Kaiser Konstantius' II Feldzüge gegen die Quaden. [Constantius II's expeditions against the Quadi.] *Karpathenland.* 2(2) 1929: 49-53.—A detailed study of Constantius II's campaigns against the Quadi and their allies (357-359) in the Hungarian Carpathian region with an account of the Roman policy of conciliating these peoples.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

8696. GIERACH, ERICH. König Gabinius. [King Gabinius.] *Karpathenland.* 3(3) 1930: 97-104.—An account, based largely on Ammianus Marcellinus, of the relations between the Romans and the Quadi under their chief, Gabinius (died 374), in the years before the Hun invasion forced the Germanic tribes to penetrate into the Roman empire.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

8697. GINSBERG, MICHAEL S. Fiscus Judaicus. [The Jewish tax.] *Jewish Quart. Rev.* 21(3) Jan. 1931: 281-291.—The ancient Roman system of poll and property taxes in the long run injured the prosperity of the empire and demoralized it. The Jews had in addition to pay special taxes, both local and general. The rapacity of the Roman governors in Palestine in the first century, A.D. caused the economic decay of the country, and eventually the unsuccessful revolt and the destruction of the Jewish temple and of the Jewish state. The tax of one-third or one-half shekel formerly paid by every adult Jew to the temple, was converted into a tax in favor of Jupiter Capitolinus. This *fiscus judaicus* in the days of Vespasian was paid annually by Jews throughout the empire for the right to practice their religion. Domitian extended the duty of its payment to all Jews, without exception, including those who did not desire to associate themselves with their religion. Women also had to pay it. This special tax seems to have been finally abolished by Julian.—*D. de Sola Pool.*

8698. GWATKIN, WILLIAM EMMETT, Jr. Cappadocia as a Roman procuratorial province. *Univ. Missouri Studies.* 5(4) Oct. 1930: pp. 66.—The history of the Roman province of Cappadocia from its incorporation in the empire in 17 A.D., to the formation of the new province of Galatia-Cappadocia under a *legatus* in 72. Before 72, the province was ruled by a procurator

of equestrian rank, the revenues from the former royal estates passing into the emperor's *patrimonium*. This increase in revenue allowed Tiberius to reduce the *centesima rerum venalium* by one-half. Likewise in 38, Caligula was able to remit the *ducentesima auctionum* to Italy, because Cappadocia alone of the eastern provinces was not given over to a client-king and her revenues continued to come into the *patrimonium*. Under Tiberius, the procurator of Cappadocia was often subordinated to the *legatus pro praetore* of Syria (Lucius Vitellius), but the *legatus* of Syria possessed this authority only by virtue of his special command of the Parthian frontier; regularly, the governor of Syria did not have authority over Cappadocia. Under Nero, Cappadocia served as a base of operations for the Parthian wars and, first Corbulo, then Paetus, was in charge of operations. That they were not *legati* of Cappadocia but held special commands is indicated by an inscription (*JRS* 2 (1912) 99f), which calls Proculus the procurator of Cappadocia. The inscription also indicates that Cilicia Campestris was joined to Cappadocia sometime during Nero's reign. Campestris was not subject to the *legatus* of Syria, since it continued to be joined to Cyprus even after that province went to the senate in 22. After the conviction of Capito in 57, Campestris was taken from the senate and joined to Cappadocia until the new province of Cilicia was created by Vespasian. In 72, Vespasian created the new provinces of Cilicia and Galatia-Cappadocia to strengthen the eastern provinces against the Sarmatian Alans. [Sketch map; bibliography.]—*T. A. Brady*.

8699. HEITHAUS, CLAUDE H. The history of the Aeneas legend. *Hist. Bull.* 8 (2) Jan. 1930: 27-29, 34.—*Major L. Younce*.

8700. JONES, A. H. M. Inscriptions from Jerash.—Part II. *J. Roman Studies*. 20 (2) 1930: 43-54.—The editor adds 12 Greek inscriptions to the group of inscriptions from the Transjordanian city of Gerasa which he edited in the same periodical 18 1928: 144-178. [See Entry 2: 2295.]—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

8701. LABRIOLLE, PIERRE de. La polémique antichrétienne de l'Empereur Julien. [The anti-Christian polemic of Emperor Julian.] *Rev. d. Questions Hist.* 58 (4) Oct. 1, 1930: 257-303.—An analysis of Julian's polemic in the light of contemporary politics with some attention to the literature that might have influenced the emperor's mind in his attitude towards the Christians. Admitting that the results ensuing from the issue of the polemic, as well as the real causes, are frequently so confused that they are not intelligible, Labriolle concludes with the words of Prudentius, "Yea, to God he was faithless, not so towards Rome!"—*G. C. Boyce*.

8702. L'ORANGE, H. P. Et sannsynlig portrett av keiser Diokletian. [A probable portrait of Diocletian.] *Norske Videnskaps-Akad. i Oslo, Hist.-Filos. Kl., Skr.* 1929 (issued 1930): 43.—*George T. Flom*.

8703. MATTINGLY, HAROLD. "Tribunicia potestate." *J. Roman Studies*. 20 (1) 1930: 78-91.—This is a chronological study which attempts to determine the date from which the tribunician power of the Roman emperors was reckoned. The evidence is largely drawn from coins. The theory of Mommsen was that the early emperors counted from the day on which the power had been conferred, while from Trajan on, they counted from Dec. 10. The author examines in detail the evidence, reign by reign, and concludes that there is no proof for a change in reckoning before Antoninus Pius. From his reign to that of Severus Alexander, the tribunician power was reckoned from some day in December or from Jan. 1. In the 3d century, the older system of reckoning is again employed.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

8704. MONTAUZAN, FABIA de, and MONTAUZAN, GERMAIN de. Note sur un nouveau milliaire du compendium de Lyon à Vienne. [Note on a new milestone from the short way from Lyons to Vienne.] *Acad.*

d. Inscriptions & Belles-Lettres. C. R. Apr.-Jun. 1930: 120-123.—A milestone has been discovered 14 miles from Vienne in a gravel-pit near its original site. Its inscription shows it to be one dedicated to Constans II, probably during the months immediately following the death of Constantine the Great (337).—*A. A. Beaumont, Jr.*

8705. MÜNZER, F. Ciaceri: Cicerone e suoi tempi. [Rev. of Ciaceri: Cicero and his times.] *Gnomon.* 7 (1) Jan. 1931: 29-35.—Ciaceri's study is based on a thorough knowledge of Cicero's works, and his theme is Cicero's role in history and his political personality; he has very little to say on questions of literary history. His method is largely annalistic. The work is well done, though it admits too much of trivial detail and is over concerned with rehabilitating Cicero as a statesman. It contains little that is new.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

8706. NOCK, ARTHUR DARBY. A diis electa: A chapter in the religious history of the third century. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 23 (4) Oct. 1930: 251-254.—Certain dedicatory inscriptions in the Atrium Vestae at Rome indicate a rise of religious sentiment towards the cult of Vesta in the middle of the 3d century, A.D. This sentiment expresses itself in forms which suit its ancient character but are in effect the expression of new religious emotion coinciding with an emphasis on Roman feeling and with a new crystallization of monarchic sentiment. (Appendix contains tabulation of dedications.)—*G. T. Oborn*.

8707. PRYCE, F. N. A new diploma for Roman Britain. *J. Roman Studies*. 20 (1) 1930: 16-23.—Text, description, and discussion of a military diploma from 122 A.D. found in 1925 on the Danube above Budapest on the site of the ancient Brigetio. The *alae* and cohorts from which soldiers were discharged belong to the army of Britain. The discharges were granted by the retiring governor. The diploma, therefore, represents a wholesale cleaning-up of the ranks on a change of governors. The units cited number 50 or 51, the greatest number cited in any diploma so far discovered.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

8708. ROSE, H. J. Altheim, Griechische Götter im alten Rom. [Rev. of Altheim: Greek gods in ancient Rome.] *Gnomon.* 7 (1) Jan. 1931: 26-29.—The thesis of Altheim's book is thoroughly sound: no sharp line can be drawn between the "religion of Numa" and the Greek and Etruscan stages in Roman religion, "for Etruria influenced Latium very early and was in turn much influenced by Greece." Nor can the oldest festivals of the Roman calendar be identified with a purely native cult. His proofs are less plausible.—*Eva Sanford*.

8709. ROSTOVITZEFF, M. Patsch: Beiträge zur Völkerkunde von Südosteuropa. 3. Die Völkerbewegung an der unteren Donau in der Zeit von Diokletian bis Heraklius. 1. Teil: Bis zur Abwanderung der Goten und Taifalen aus Transdanuvien; 4. Die quadisich-jazygische Kriegsgemeinschaft im Jahre 374-75. [Rev. of Patsch: Contributions to the ethnology of Southeastern Europe. 3. The movements of population along the lower Danube in the time from Diocletian to Heraclius. 1: Until the withdrawal of the Goth and Taifali from the trans-Danube districts; 4. The alliance of the Quadi and Jazyges in the year 374-75.] *Gnomon.* 6 (12) Dec. 1930: 626-629.—Patsch's earlier studies in this series appeared in the *Anzeiger d. Wien. Akademie* (1925). The new studies are of great importance not only for historians of the Danube region, but for all who are interested in the 3d and 4th centuries. Patsch demonstrates clearly the general division of the people of this region into the Sarmatian and the Gothic groups. The historical importance of the former group makes thorough archaeological research into their origins and civilization the more necessary. Again it is proved more conclusively than before that there was but one Gothic front in the Roman

empire and that a distinction between East and West Goths in political-military history is difficult to establish. This is demonstrated by Crimean history which recent historians, including Stein, have neglected in spite of Vassiliev's noteworthy work. The history of the city Cherson especially deserves notice in this connection for its position as the Roman outpost in the East Gothic lands. It was as important a point on the Danube front as Panticapaeum had earlier been in the eastern defenses.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8710. SCHACHERMEYER, F. Die römisch-punischen Verträge. [The treaties between Rome and Carthage.] *Rheinisches Mus. f. Philol.* 79(4) 1930: 350-380.—Polybius apparently took his date for the first treaty between Rome and Carthage from Cato. The evidence leads to acceptance of Livy's and Diodorus' (and therefore Fabius') statement that the first treaty was made in 348. The difference between the first and second treaties is largely one of wording and of arrangement of the clauses, no longer taking up the case of each signatory in turn, but dealing with both together under each point in the treaty. Aristotle cites a similar treaty between Carthage and the Etruscans as following the regular lines of international treaties. The accession of Neapolis in 326 meant that Rome must figure in the same light as a Greek state, and accept the same restrictions as, for instance, Massilia. If we accept 306 as the date of the second treaty, the delay of 20 years since the accession of Neapolis was probably due to Rome's unwillingness to accept further limitations in her agreement with Carthage. Carthage probably overcame this objection by recognizing the right of Rome to be considered as overlord of Campania. Once the treaty was put in the same terms as the other Greek treaties, the same clauses would apply during the whole course of Rome's expansion in Italy. It seems probable that Livy's sources gave no numbering for the treaties of 306 and 379, and that a lapse of memory led him in his ninth book to reckon the Carthaginian embassy which he mentions as of 343 as a second treaty. [A full bibliography.]—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8711. SITTIG, E. S. P. Cortsen: Die etruskischen Ständes- und Beamtentitel, durch die Inschriften beleuchtet. [Rev. of Cortsen: The Etruscan titles of rank and office, illustrated by the inscriptions.] *Gnomon.* 7(1) Jan. 1931: 35-39.—Cortsen's work is based not on any theory of the origins and relationships of the Etruscan language, but on a detailed study of the extant inscriptions and of the work previously done on them. It marks a real advance in the vexed questions involved.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8712. SOLARI, ARTURO. La vita etrusca. [Etruscan life.] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 14(4-5) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 329-341.—Family life, materialistic tendencies and political attitudes, industry, political organization, and the causes of decay are the headings treated. (An address delivered at the Royal Institute of Archeology and the History of Art in Rome, Apr. 23, 1930.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

8713. SOLARI, ARTURO. Postilla topografica a Claterna. [Topographical note on Claterna.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica.* 58(3) Sep. 1930: 349-351.—An attempt to determine the limits of this city on the Aemilian Way. Though not one of the largest centers, it is seen to have been relatively important.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

8714. SYME, RONALD. The imperial finances under Domitian, Nerva and Trajan. *J. Roman Studies.* 20(1) 1930: 55-70.—This study tends to vindicate Domitian and to deprecate Nerva's financial administration. It is illogical to maintain that Domitian left an exhausted treasury when his successors were able both to remit taxes and to spend money lavishly. As an explanation, Carcopino has pointed to the capture by Trajan of the accumulated treasures of the Dacian kings, but there were heavy expenditures both in the earlier years of the reign of Trajan and in that of Nerva. Nor can the explanation be found in the able financial administration of Nerva. His reign was rather a period of anarchy and extravagance. Shortage of money has been suggested in the last part of the reign of Domitian, but the avarice attributed to him is only a part of his warfare against senators, whose property he confiscated. Neither Tacitus nor Pliny imply shortage of funds, and Pliny even rebukes him for robbing when he did not need what he stole. Furthermore, Domitian during his last years spent little on buildings. "We must postulate a full treasury at Domitian's death as at that of Tiberius:—extravagance and inefficiency have their proper place in the anarchical reign of Nerva."—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

8715. ZOTTO, ATTILIO DAL. Mantua musarum domus. [Mantua, home of the Muses.] *R. Accad. Virgiliana di Mantova, Atti e Memorie.* 19-20 1929: 229-262.—An investigation into the topography of Vergil's home. (1) Pietole, considered as the successor of Vergil's Andes, is a community (the name is from *plebs*) in the same district; but Andes was in fact a stream (the name is Gallic and occurs elsewhere) and the *vicus Andicus* of Vergil's birth would have been a group of houses somewhere on it. (2) Investigation of the place names, both Gallic and Latin, the distribution of remains, and early medieval documents illuminates the ancient topography of this district around Mantua. What is now a plain then had much more water—streams and swamps—and settlements only in certain definite areas. (3) With this information and a careful attention to other local features the topographical references in the *Eclogues* and questions of Vergil's life may be understood. For instance, the *vicus Andicus* was winding country road, at one point three miles from Mantua; the concession which Vergil obtained from Octavian was an interpretation of the district extending three miles from the city which was not to be confiscated as covering the whole community along the *vicus*. (Map.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 8871, 9056-9057)

8716. DUYVENDAK, J. L. Etudes de philosophie chinoise: Siun-tseu, Chang Yang, Han Fei-tseu. [Studies of Chinese philosophy: Siun-tseu, Chang Yang, Han Fei-tseu.] *Rev. Philos. de la France et de l'Etranger.* 55(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 372-417.—Hsun Tzu developed the Confucian concepts of *li* (rites) and *yi* (social distinction) as the essential factors in rectifying evil nature. The author takes issue with Hu Shih in interpreting this philosophy of the 3d century B.C. teacher of Ch'i state, on grounds that the texts

have not been properly appraised. Lord Shang (Chang Yang), the celebrated minister of Ts'in, was not the actual originator of the doctrines in his book (published in translation by Duyvendak recently) but his school of political philosophy, dating approximately in the 3d century B.C., exhibits the tendencies of that time toward strict and brutal enforcement of the law, particularly regarding rewards and punishments. The struggle with the rebellious nobility is partly the cause of this doctrine of the state as the supreme good. Han Fei-Tzu was a pupil of Hsun Tzu and a legalist whose writings survive as a remnant of an important phase of Chinese philosophy, showing the gap between the morality and

the law of the times. He is of great importance to modern Chinese scholars for this reason.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

8717. SPIEGELBERG, WILHELM. Drei demotische Schreiben aus der Korrespondenz des Pherendates, des Satrapen Darius I, mit den Chnum-Priestern von Elephantine. [Three demotic documents from the correspondence of Pherendates, satrap of Darius I, and the Chnum-priests of Elephantine.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (29) 1928: 604-622.

8718. WESENDONK, O. G. von. The Kalavada and the Zervanite system. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (1) Jan. 15, 1931: 53-109.—Similarities between the conceptions of absolute time in India, Iran, and Hellenistic Greece to prove that the Zervanite theology of Iran and the Indian Kalavada have in common the acceptance of time as the supreme principle and connect this notion with the idea of fate. However, the Indian system, found in the Artharvaveda, seems to have been a well-founded philosophical doctrine with a scientific method. On the other hand Zervanism in Iran although using a philosophical conception is purely religious; and legends, myths, and symbols are used to explain unsolved mysteries of existence. The idea of absolute time is combined with astrological considerations. Outside the Avesta allusions to Zervanism are rare, since the orthodox clergy expurgated the texts. However, at Turfan fragments have been discovered with references to this system; and Armenian Christian literature also alludes to Zervanism. For Iran it seems that Zervanism was a result of the Hellenistic current of about 300 B.C. although its beginnings were much earlier.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entries 8621, 8688, 8701, 8772, 8792, 8912)

8719. ABRAMOWSKI, R. Das Symbol des Amphiloichius. [The symbol of Amphiloichius.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch. u. d. Kunde d. Älteren Kirche.* 29 (2) 1930: 129-135.—This is a short Syriac symbol found in the manuscript collection of the British Museum (Syriac version and Greek retranslation given in text), dated ca. 380. This confession of Amphiloichius may perhaps be the preparatory work of a member of the redaction committee for the Constantinopolitan symbol. But it can hardly be a guide-post to the great christological discussion of the following century.—*G. T. Oborn.*

8720. BARTON, GEORGE A. The person of Christ in the modern literature concerning his life. *Anglican Theol. Rev.* 13 (1) Jan. 1931: 56-71.—All the significant treatments of the life of Christ are here classified under ten descriptive headings according to an author's scholarship and his conclusions regarding messiahship. Replies to some wild conclusions are handily listed. The great majority of scholars hold that Jesus claimed to be the Messiah, and called himself "Son of Man" to ally himself with the heavenly, messianic Son of Man in Enoch and Daniel instead of with the Son-of-David type of Messiah. From this basis, we may see the mystics as lesser analogies.—*Henry H. Walker.*

8721. BERGH van EYSINGA, G. A. van den. De tegenwoordige stand van de nieuwtestamentische wetenschap. [The present status of New Testament studies.] *Nieuw Theol. Tijdschr.* 20 (1) 1931: 19-45.

8722. CASEY, ROBERT P. Two notes on Valentinian theology. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 23 (4) Oct. 1930: 275-298.—The gnostics invented their own myths to suit their philosophy and did not take them from genuine folklore. The personalities are really abstractions and the product both of thought and imagination. Valentinian theology was an attempt to approximate to a Christian Platonism. Eastern Valentinianism held that the body of Jesus was spiritual from its birth.

Italian Valentinianism held that the body of Jesus was originally a "natural" one and only received the Spirit at the baptism.—*G. T. Oborn.*

8723. DONAVAN, J. The Mingana Eusebian fragment. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 36 (755) Nov. 1930: 503-516.—The discovery of an appendix supposedly from a lost and otherwise unknown work of Eusebius, *On the Twelve Apostles*, gives rise to Mingana's theory of a John the Younger and of his authorship of the Fourth Gospel. Paleographers have not yet pronounced on the genuineness of the fragment. It makes John the Younger bishop of Ephesus after John the Apostle and author of the Revelation, having heard it from the mouth of John the Elder. Donavan disputes Mingana's alleged fragment. The name John the Younger is not mentioned by a single early writer. Had Eusebius had any knowledge of a John the Younger he would have mentioned him with other contemporaries in the province of Asia or when in search of the "other John" whose tombstone is found in Ephesus.—*Hattie Wise.*

8724. EASTON, BURTON SCOTT. Professor Bacon's studies in Matthew. *Anglican Theol. Rev.* 13 (1) Jan. 1931: 49-55.—A critical review of Bacon's book, *Studies in Matthew*.—*Martin Rist.*

8725. GULKOWITSCH, LAZAR. Der Toseftatraktat Berakhoth. [The Tosefta tract "Berakhoth."] *Angelos, Arch. f. Neutestamentl. Zeitgesch. u. Kulturkunde.* 3 (3-4) 1930: 129-163.—The Tosefta tract *Berakhoth* is of even greater value in New Testament research than the *Mishna* and other rabbinic literature. It has undergone redactions, but parts of it are older than the *Mishna*. Schwarz thinks it consists of collected fragments, while the *Mishna* is a unity, but the construction of both is similar. According to the translation which Gulkowitsch gives, it deals with the recitation of the *S'ma* (cf. Matth. 22:37), citing the opinions of various rabbis concerning when and where to recite the *S'ma*, and the praises which one may say on various occasions. A detailed commentary accompanies the translation.—*H. G. May.*

8726. HUBY, JOSEPH. Saint Paul dans l'art chrétien. [St. Paul in Christian art.] *Études, Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 205 (19) Oct. 5, 1930: 42-56.—A review of *Der Apostel Paulus. Seine Stelle in der Kunst*, by F. Von Dobschietz. The iconography of St. Paul can be traced continuously from the 2d century. The lack of a contemporary portrait led to symbolical treatment, which was greatly modified by the influences of the Renaissance and Reformation.—*G. G. Walsh.*

8727. JEREMIAS, JOACHIM. Zur Hypothese einer schriftlichen Logienquelle A. [The hypothesis of a written source A for the Logia.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch. u. d. Kunde d. Älteren Kirche.* 29 (2) 1930: 147-149.—The theory of Soiron that Matthew and Luke's logia are independently drawn from oral tradition was supported by evidence that numerous logia either in Matthew or in Luke are drawn from an oral source. But this theory is strengthened by the fact that in many instances the same logion in Matthew and Luke has been derived from different oral tradition. This is true in 17 pairs of passages. Therefore, Matthew and Luke could not have drawn their logia from a written document such as the hypothetical Q.—*Ernest Cadman Colwell.*

8728. LUND, N. W. The influence of chiasmus upon the structure of the gospels. *Anglican Theol. Rev.* 13 (1) Jan. 1931: 27-48.—Lund has elsewhere presented a case for chiasmus, or "introverted parallelism," in the Old Testament and in the Pauline epistles. He here selects 9 passages from Matthew, Luke, and John for a similar examination. He finds chiasmus not only in brief passages of two or four lines, but also in much lengthier passages. Chiasmus as a Semitic stylism sets the formation of those sections in which it occurs in a Semitic milieu.—*Ernest Cadman Colwell.*

8729. MINGANA, A. Woodbrooke Studies. Christian documents in Syriac, Arabic and Garshuni, edited and translated with a critical apparatus. Fasciculus 8. The Apocalypse of Peter. *Bull. John Rylands Libr. Manchester*. 15 (1) Jan. 1931: 179-279.

8730. MURILLO, LINO. Adolfo Harnack. *Razón y Fe*. 92 (2) Jul. 25, 1930: 110-130.—The value of Harnack's work is not merely historical but theological, and he must be criticized according to the canons of theological science. An attempt is here made to state the conclusions of Harnack's investigations. His method and some of his aprioristic principles are looked at in the light of Catholic hermeneutics and exegesis.—G. G. Walsh.

8731. OEPKE, ALBRECHT. Urchristentum und Kindertaufe. [Early Christianity and infant baptism.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch. u. d. Kunde d. Älteren Kirche*. 29 (2) 1930: 81-100.—The author admits that baptism in the primitive church was primarily a missionary rite for adult converts. However, he finds the genesis of infant baptism in the primitive Christian conception of original sin and the efficacy of the baptismal rite to remove sin. He denies that I Cor. 7:14 excludes the practice of infant baptism from the Pauline communities.—Martin Rist.

8732. RAD, GERH. v. Noch einmal Lc 2:14 ἀνθρώποι εὐδοκῶν. [Once more Luke 2:14.] *Z. f. d. Neutesta-*

mentl. Wissensch. u. d. Kunde d. Älteren Kirche. 29 (2) 1930: 111-115.—The ἀνθρώποι εὐδοκῶν of Luke 2:14 is related to, or identical with, the אִישׁ הַמְּדוּחַ of Daniel 10:11, 19; 9:23. This phrase in Daniel (and in Luke) is an apocalyptic phrase, used as an address to a man about to receive a revelation, and is, therefore, a title which reflects that situation. If this is so, the phrase ought to occur in apocalyptic literature; and it does: in the beginning of the Greek Baruch Apocalypse and in Enoch 1 and 37:4.—Ernest Cadman Colwell.

8733. SCHMIDT, CARL. Zur Datierung der alten Petrusakten. [The date of the Acts of Peter.] *Z. j. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch. u. d. Kunde d. Älteren Kirche*. 29 (2) 1930: 150-154.—The author proposes a new dating for the Acts of Peter (= *Actus Vercellenses* ed. Lipsius, *Acta apostolorum apocrypha* I, 1891, p. 45 ff.) based upon new evidence presented by a recently discovered Greek fragment of the Acts of Paul. This new evidence indicates that the author of the Acts of Paul has been influenced by the Acts of Peter, a direct reversal of the customary view. Consequently Schmidt dates the Acts of Peter before 190 A.D., the date usually assigned to the Acts of Paul.—Martin Rist.

8734. WAND, AUGUSTINE C. The catacomb of Priscilla. *Hist. Bull.* 8 (3) Mar. 1930: 47-49, 53; (4) May 1930: 64-66, 73.—Major L. Younce.

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HISTORY OF SCIENCE

8735. CAJORI, FLORIAN. The word "logarithm" used before the time of Napier. *Archeion*. 12 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 229-233.—In his *Commentarius de praeicipuis divinationum generibus*, published at Wittenberg in 1553, Caspar Peucer used the word *logarithmanteia* for divination by means of a relationship between letters and triangular numbers. Napier is said to have been interested in divination and astrology and may have been familiar with this book, which went through many editions.—Lida R. Brandt.

8736. CHAMBERLAIN, CECIL H. Tercentenary of Jesuit's bark. *Hist. Bull.* 9 (1) Nov. 1930: 9-10.—Countess of Chinchon's first hesitating swallow of quinine at Lima, Peru, at the instance of her confessor, Father Vasquez, was celebrated in St. Louis on Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, 1930. She intended to spread the new drug, but on her way back to Spain she died at Cartagena in 1639. The task fell to the Jesuits, who had made the original discovery from the natives at Malacatos. Father Barnabe de Cobo brought large quantities to Spain in 1632, and then to Italy, successfully administering it himself. The real diffusion of the remedy came later through the Jesuit Bartolome Tafur (1643), the Jesuit moralist de Lugo's advocacy of it, Brother Pucciardini's *schedula Romana* for its use, and through the General Congregations of the order. It aroused much opposition among many hard-shelled old physicians, and among many non-Catholics because of its Jesuit origin.—Major L. Younce.

8737. LE GRAND, LÉON. Comment compose l'histoire d'un établissement hospitalier. Sources et méthodes. [How to write a history of a hospital; sources and methods.] *Rev. d'Hist. de l'Eglise de France*. 16 (71) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 161-239.—One needs in the middle ages to distinguish the hospice, hospital, and lazaretto. The history of the surviving hospitals presents no great difficulty because the archives were not destroyed during the Revolution. The lazarettos, however, went out of existence in the 17th century. In 1672 Louvois had the funds transferred to the care of disabled soldiers,

but after his death the edict of 1693 assigned the funds to the poor of the districts. The history of these foundations is not always easy to trace, especially because the directors of surviving institutions fear lest the historical investigator has been sent with a view to a new transfer of funds. The article answers the questions as to how and where to look for materials.—R. H. Bainton.

8738. UNSIGNED. Henry Briggs, 1561-1631. *Nature (London)*. 127 (3195) Jan. 24, 1931: 133-134.—A biography of Briggs with emphasis upon his work in logarithms.—Philip D. Jordan.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 8742, 8802, 8871)

8739. G., W. H. Church of St. Michael, New Haven, Sussex church plans, no XII. *Sussex Notes & Queries*. 3 (5) Feb. 1931: 156-157.

8740. NOPPEN, J. G. More goldsmiths of the time of Henry III. *Burlington Mag.* 55 (316) Jul. 1929: 16-24.

8741. PAPADOPOULOS, J. Fresques de l'Église des Saints-Apôtres à Salonique. [Frescoes of the church of the Holy Apostles at Salonica.] *Acad. d. Inscriptions & Belles-Lettres., C.R.* Apr.-Jun. 1930: 89-93.—Two important frescoes have been lately discovered in the church of the Holy Apostles at Thessalonica: (1) Above the interior door of the narthex, a representation of the Virgin; (2) above and below the window at the right of the interior door of the narthex, a representation of Saint Anne and a miracle of Saint Demetrius defending Thessalonica, personified as a woman, from the barbarians. The first fresco shows that the church of the Holy Apostles was originally dedicated to the Virgin. The frescoes date from the restoration of the church under the Patriarch Niphon, 1311-1315.—A. A. Beaumont, Jr.

8742. ROSENTHAL, D. Les origines de la gravure. [The origins of engraving.] *Rev. de L'Univ. de Lyon*. 3 (2) Apr. 1930: 103-125.—The beginnings of incised designs on hard metals precede the discovery of Fini-

guerra reported by Vasari. Early Chaldea used incision as did Greece and Rome. Medieval artists continued the art, the miniaturists in particular. Guild rules prohibited duplication; but monks were not restrained by such rules. Papal letters of indulgences appeared illuminated and in multiples. Humanists resorted to use of illuminated illustrations. The high cost of vellum, parchment, and Arabian paper prevented a general and wide distribution. This was changed when the price of paper (14th cent.) became lower. Block prints were frequently illuminated fraudulently; no names, or fictitious names appeared thereon. An extraordinary influence is attributed to printing of playing cards which were then handpainted. The question of the first appearance of engravings is still unsettled. The type of paper or of ink, escutcheons, and costumes have aided in localizing them. Their chief centers of distribution were also the exponents of social, intellectual life: Florence, the Rhenish towns, Dijon, Paris, and Bruges. Engraving on metal occurs contemporaneously with wood engraving. The Benedictines gave this art its widest circulation. Its decline sets in with the appearance of book-printing.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

8743. UNSIGNED. A fourteenth century hall at Hamsey. *Sussex Notes & Queries*. 3 (5) Feb. 1931: 133-136.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 8678, 8736-8737, 8814, 8818, 8830-8831, 8836, 8840, 8845, 8854-8855, 8859-8860, 8897, 8899, 8905, 8911-8912, 8969, 9147)

8744. ANDREWS, SYBIL. The pyx veil or sindon at Hesselst. *J. Antiquarian Assn. Brit. Isles*. (3) Dec. 1930: 121-127.—The pyx in English churches was covered by an embroidered cloth known as the pyx veil, or sindon. These English embroideries were held in high esteem on the continent, but only one escaped the destruction of the Reformation. The Hesselst pyx veil is described in detail.—*A. Feinstein.*

8745. BAUMGARTEN, N. de. Chronologie ecclésiastique des terres russes du X^e au XIII^e siècle. [The ecclesiastic chronology of the Russian lands from the 10th to the 13th centuries.] *Orientalia Christiana*. 18 (58) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 1-77.—After citing 16 pages of Russian sources, the author briefly states the principles which guided his arrangement of the chronology of early Russian history. He then proceeds with the work of determining the dates, giving in each case the sources upon which his decision is based.—*Matthew Spinka.*

8746. BINZ, GUSTAV. Das Basler Ratsmandat über Farel's Disputation vom Jahre 1524. [The edict of the city council of Basel concerning Farel's disputation in 1524.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliot.* 47 (11) Nov. 1930: 585-589.—A new classification of the variants of the edict, differing materially from that of Emil Dürr.—*Mahlon K. Schnacke.*

8747. BORGIA, NILO. *Ορολογιον*, "Diurno" delle chiese di rito bizantino. [The Horologion, the breviary of the churches of the Byzantine rite.] *Orientalia Christiana*. 16 (56) Nov. 1929: 157-254.—A critical investigation of the Byzantine breviary, together with its text in Greek.—*Matthew Spinka.*

8748. BOYER, CH. Philosophie et théologie chez Saint Augustin. [Philosophy and theology in Saint Augustine.] *Rev. de Philos.* 30 (4-5-6) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 503-518.—Augustine restricts intellectual reflection to a certain systematization of the given revelation and to an explanation which dissipates the apparent impossibilities and adduces some image of the object of belief. The philosophic concepts are welcome when they suggest a solution for a difficult scripture passage. But Augustine never recognizes the ability of philosophy to lead us to wisdom. Wisdom is contained in the faith of the Catholic church.—*G. T. Oborn.*

8749. CARTON, RAOUL. Le christianisme et l'augustinisme de Boèce. [The Christianity and Augustinianism of Boethius.] *Rev. de Philos.* 30 (4-5-6) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 573-559.—There is no conflict between the *Consolations of Philosophy* of Boethius and Christian teachings. If he does not speak of it directly, yet he does not deny the Christian doctrine of creation. His conception of the world as having no beginning or ending in time does not imply that it is co-eternal with God. Boethius' doctrine of evil as the result of human freedom does not contradict the Christian doctrine of sin. His omission of the resurrection is not an objection against the Christianity of Boethius. Normal and regular influence of the Christian faith is to be found in the *Consolations*. Boethius is the first representative of medieval Augustinianism. Neo-platonic thought influenced both Augustine and Boethius, the latter conjointly with other philosophies.—*G. T. Oborn.*

8750. CAYRÉ, FULBERT. Contemplation et raison d'après Saint Augustin. [Contemplation and reason according to St. Augustine.] *Rev. de Philos.* 30 (4-5-6) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 331-381.—Contemplation is an essential point in the spirituality of Augustine. The first step in this life is purification, the positive aspect of which is a spiritual renovation, stressing moral virtues and prayer. The active life is a sort of preparation for the contemplative life in which wisdom is attained after a long purification has prepared the heart to see God. The radiance which continues constitutes Augustinian contemplation par excellence. Contemplation has its rational foundation in the faculties of man. It produces a strengthening of the inner life, intellectual and moral.—*G. T. Oborn.*

8751. CHRYSOSTOM, Archbishop of Athens. 'Ιωακείμ ὁ "παπὴν" ἐξ 'Αθηνῶν, πάπας καὶ πατριάρχης Ἀλεξανδρείας (1487-1567). [Joachim the "Great" of Athens, pope and patriarch of Alexandria (1487-1567).] *Ἐρετηρίς τῆς Ἐραρπείας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν*. 7 1930: 159-179.—Born at Athens in 1448, the future patriarch of Alexandria probably left his native city in 1456, living as a monk on Sinai and at Jerusalem till his election to the patriarchate in 1487. Persecuted and almost poisoned by the Mamelukes, who then ruled Egypt, he obtained better conditions for his church when the Turks conquered the country in 1517, thanks partly to the intervention of the Peloponnesian Tzernotēs, who was one of Sultan Selim I's generals. As patriarch he recognized the rights of the rival patriarch of Jerusalem over Sinai, entreated Ivan the Terrible of Russia to release the Greek monk Maximus and to give pecuniary aid to the church of Alexandria, and expressed the hope that the Russians would free Greece from the Turks. He died aged 119, and his skull is preserved in Cairo.—*William Miller.*

8752. DAY, A. F. A Jewish Jesuit. *Month.* 156 (793) Jul. 1930: 14-23.—A supplement to the article in the *Jewish World* (Jan. 2, 1930) on Giovanni Baptista, or as he was known among the meshummadim before his conversion, Solomon Elianus. In 1561 he failed in a papal mission for the re-union of the Copts; then he worked in Alexandria among the Jews, was arrested, escaped and suffered shipwreck; finally he worked among the Maronites in Syria; died Mar. 3, 1589.—*G. G. Walsh.*

8753. DEMPFF, ALOIS. St. Augustin, der Meister der christlichen Bildung. [St. Augustine, the master of Christian education.] *Hochland*. 28 (3) Dec. 1930: 239-248.

8754. DIEU, JEAN de. S. Bonaventura—Les trois voies de la vie spirituelle. [St. Bonaventura—The three ways of the spiritual life.] *Études Franciscaines*. 40 (229) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 337-366.

8755. DUDON, PAUL. Saint Robert Bellarmine (1542-1621). *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 205 (22) Nov. 20, 1930: 390-400.—The canonization of Bellarmine in 1930 raises the question of whether he

may be declared a doctor of the church. Bellarmine's power of intellectual synthesis may be gauged by the comparison of the *Controversies* with the *Institutio Christiana* of Calvin or the catechism of Luther. His sense of actualities may be judged by his attitude to 17th century royal absolutism. His moderation and urbanity are as needed today as they were exceptional then. Bellarmine was not the sole defender of the faith in the centuries that produced Eck, Gropper, Tapper, Lindanus, Melchior Cano, Vega, Andrada, Stapleton, and Sander; but he was cast in a greater mould.—*G. G. Walsh.*

8756. GEYL, P. De protestantiseering van Noord-Nederland. [Protestantizing North Netherlands.] *Leiding*. 1 (5) Sep. 15, 1930: 113-123.

8757. GHELLINCK, J. de. L'édition de Saint Augustin par les Mauristes. [The Maurist edition of St. Augustine.] *Nouvelle Rev. Théol.* 57 (9) Nov. 1930: 746-774.

8758. GLEUMES, H. Der hl. Bonaventura und die Imitatio Christi. [St. Bonaventura and the Imitation of Christ.] *Franziskan. Studien*. 15 (4) Dec. 1928: 294-315.

8759. GRIFFIN, JOSEPH A. The sacred congregation de propaganda fide. Its foundation and historical antecedents. *Rec. Amer. Catholic Hist. Soc.* 41 (4) Dec. 1930: 289-327.—Griffin in his introduction gives a valuable bibliography of sources and secondary works.—*Hattie Wise.*

8760. GUILLAUME, PIERRE. Une source franciscaine de l'ascétisme thérésien: L'Art de Servir Dieu d'Alonso de Madrid. [A Franciscan source of the ascetism of St. Theresa: The Art of Serving God, by Alonso de Madrid.] *France Franciscaine*. 13 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 397-435.

8761. HAUSMAN, BERNARD A. Photius, father of the eastern schism. *Hist. Bull.* 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 31-33.—*Major L. Younce.*

8762. HOFMANN, GEORG. Concilium Florentinum: Gutachten der Lateiner über das Fegfeuer. [The council of Florence: opinion of the Latins about purgatory.] *Orient. Christiana*. 16 (57) Dec. 1929: 261-302; (59) Mar. 1930: 182-243.—A critical study of the answers given by the Latin to the Greek theologians at the council of Ferrara-Florence. The Latin text with Greek translation is reprinted.—*Matthew Spinka.*

8763. HOFMANN, GEORG. Griechische Patriarchen und römische Päpste, II 2: Patriarch Athanasios Patellaros, seine Stellung zur römischen Kirche. [The Greek patriarchs and the Roman popes, II 2: Patriarch Athanasios Patellaros, his attitude to the Roman church.] *Orient. Christiana*. 19 (63) Sep. 1930: 203-280.—Continuation of the studies in the relations of the Greek patriarchs to the papacy. Patriarch Athanasios (1634-1652) is another of the opponents of the calvinistically-inclined Patriarch Cyril Lukaris, who in endeavoring to counter the policies of Cyril sought aid—financial and political—at the Roman See. After presenting a biographical sketch of Athanasios, the author reprints the pertinent letters which served as his sources.—*Matthew Spinka.*

8764. HOFMANN, GEORG. Griechische Patriarchen und römische Päpste, II 3: Patriarch Kyrillos Kontaris von Berröa. [The Greek patriarchs and the Roman popes, II 3: Patriarch Cyril Kontaris of Berroea.] *Orient. Christiana*. 20 (64) Oct. 1930: 1-80.—A brief biographical account of the life of Cyril, stressing especially his friendly attitude toward the Roman Catholic church. Cyril was partly educated by Jesuits, and always remained favorable toward them. His struggle with Cyril Lukaris, the pro-Calvinistic patriarch of Constantinople, for that see, drove him still further into alliance with the pope. Finally, after he received financial aid from the Congregation of the Propaganda of Faith for securing the third term of office as patriarch of Constantinople, he signed a Catholic confession of faith in

which he made his submission to Pope Urban VIII (1638). This historical treatment is followed by reprints of original letters and documents illustrative of the subject.—*Matthew Spinka.*

8765. JOLIVET, RÉGIS. La doctrine augustinienne de l'illumination. [The Augustinian doctrine of illumination.] *Rev. de Philos.* 30 (4-5-6) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 382-502.—The Augustinian doctrine of knowledge is defined essentially by the idea of divine illumination. All our intellectual operations involve the apprehension of an absolute to which thought refers. Thus it is impossible to deny that truth exists. Ideas are real but do not exist apart from divine thought. Knowledge of the truth comes from illumination by the truth, which is God himself. It is perceived by the senses of the spirit just as physical objects are perceived by the physical eyes. The manner of this illumination is more difficult to determine. The theory of Augustine is neither one of abstractions nor of innate ideas. The role of the divine illumination is to make the soul capable of seeing the immutable order which alone is able to found certain judgments. [Extensive source quotations.]—*G. T. Oborn.*

8766. KOCH, H. Der Sentenzenkommentar des Petrus Johannes Olivi. [The sentence commentary of Petrus Johannes Olivi.] *Rech. de Théol. Ancienne et Médiévale*. 2 (3) Jul. 1930: 290-310.

8767. KÜHN-STEINHAUSEN, H. Wyclif-Handschriften in Deutschland. [Wyclif manuscripts in Germany.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliot.* 47 (12) Dec. 1930: 625-628.—A list of all the manuscripts of Wyclif known to be in Germany.—*Mahlon K. Schnacke.*

8768. LAMPEN, WILLIBRORDUS. De fratribus minoribus in universitate Coloniensi tempore medii aevi. [Franciscans in the university of Cologne during the middle ages.] *Arch. Franciscanum Hist.* 23 (4) Oct. 1930: 467-487.—*G. C. Boyce.*

8769. LANDMANN, FLORENZ. Zum Predigt-wesen der Strassburger Franziskanerprovinz in der letzten Zeit des Mittelalters. [Preaching of the Strassburg Franciscans in the later middle ages.] *Franziskan. Studien*. 15 (4) Dec. 1928: 316-348.

8770. LEFORT, L. TH. S. Athanasie: Sur la virginité. [St. Athanasios: Concerning virginity.] *Museón*. 42 (3-4) 1929: 197-274.

8771. LOTTIN, D. O. L'influence littéraire du chancelier Philippe sur les théologiens préthomistes. [The literary influence of Chancellor Philip on the pre-Thomist theologians.] *Rech. de Théol. Ancienne et Médiévale*. 2 (3) Jul. 1930: 311-326.—Especially on Jean de la Rochelle, Alexander of Hales, Odon Rigaud, Jean de Limoges, and Albertus Magnus.

8772. MACLEAN, D. Light on ancient Scotland. *Evangelical Quart.* 3 (1) Jan. 15, 1931: 68-84.—Donald A. Mackenzie's *Scotland. The ancient kingdom* (1930) throws new light on ancient Celtic history. Christianity had penetrated Scotland by the beginning of the 3d century. There are certain striking similarities in church order and ceremony between the early Celtic church and the Eastern church, e.g., date of Easter, the triad of fasts at Christmas, the names of fasts, the asceticism of the Celtic saints, and the private confessional which Harnack claims Theodore adopted from the Scoto-Irish church. Moreover the pigmentation of some of ancient manuscripts suggests a Byzantine or Egyptian origin. It is not impossible that a Greek ship passed through the Straits of Gibraltar and brought Christianity in its eastern form to Scotland. Ninian, who was much influenced by Martin of Tours, established the first religious foundation, Candida Casa, at Whithorn at the end of the 4th century. The permanent evangelization of Scotland was effected by Columba in 563; the church established was self-governing and acknowledged no direct fealty to Rome. It was not until the 12th century, under the Normandized King David, that the Columban church was brought definitely under Roman rule.

This was a great blow to Scottish ecclesiastical and political independence, but the spirit engendered and fostered by the church for so many years found liberation in the Scottish Reformation.—*J. K. Gordon.*

8773. MANNHARDT, FRANCIS. *The Dictatus Papae*. *Hist. Bull.* 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 23-24, 37-38.—The *Dictatus Papae Gregorii VII* is a list of 27 propositions purporting to be a summary of this pope's views on the powers of the papacy and on its relations to secular rulers. He himself was not the author, for there is not only the abrupt intrusion of such a list into Gregory's Register, but some of the propositions cannot be reconciled with Gregory's known views (8, 10, 23); others had been stated long before his time and were generally accepted (1, 22, 26, 19, 21); and finally, they are never mentioned by himself in his numerous letters nor cited by any writer of his own time. Some assertions must be understood as referring to medieval conditions, but nearly all may or must be accepted by a Catholic of today. There is no reason for those mistaken or biased introductions, translations, notes, and inferences in many non-Catholic writings. (Bibliography; full text corrected from Thatcher and McNeal by comparison with the Latin text.)—*Major L. Younce.*

8774. MARITAIN, JACQUES. *De la sagesse augustinienne*. [Concerning the Augustinian wisdom.] *Rev. de Philos.* 30 (4-5-6) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 715-741.—This is a comparative study of the doctrine of St. Augustine and St. Thomas, a relation like the source and the waters of the plain. In the doctrine of Augustine faith universally precedes and prepares the intelligence. It is essential to the wisdom of Augustine to proceed from faith inasmuch as it leads from the principle to the experimental union with God.—*G. T. Oborn.*

8775. MASSANI, MARIA. S. Columbano di Bobbio nella storia, nella letteratura, nell'arte. [St. Columban of Bobbio in history, literature, and art.] *Didaskaleion*. 6 (1) 1928: 81-112; (2) 1928: 1-157.

8776. MONDADON, LOUIS de. *La modernité de Saint Augustin*. [The modernity of St. Augustine.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 205 (21) Nov. 5, 1930: 257-270.—Kurtz sees Augustine in every new orientation which western thought has assumed. To Harnack, Augustine comes after St. Paul. For Eucken, Augustine is the sole Christian philosopher. It is because Augustine seemed to feel our modern problems that we claim him. More than any other early philosopher he divined our advances in scientific discovery. What is best in modern immanentism goes back beyond Pascal to Augustine. Even his style retains its attractiveness for the modern ear.—*G. G. Walsh.*

8777. MONNOYER, J.-B. Gerson l'auteur de l'Imitation. [Gerson as author of the Imitation.] *Études Franciscaines*. 43 (244) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 83-89.

8778. MURALT, LEONHARD von. *Stadtgemeinde und Reformation in der Schweiz*. [Urban community and the Reformation in Switzerland.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 10 (3) 1930: 349-384.—A comparative study of political conditions in Basel, Bern, and Zürich showing the tendency of these city governments to take over the administration of church affairs, and emphasizing the influence each form of government had on the introduction of the Reformation. The governments issued rules and regulations as to sermons, although they had not yet broken with the older church. Zürich had a more democratic constitution than Basel or Bern, and Zwingli's influence and teachings, together with his close cooperation with the government in religious matters, helped to establish the new movement already in 1523. In Basel and Bern there was some resistance by the more oligarchic governments, but the guilds exercised considerable pressure, and the governments finally accepted the Reformation. As to the relation between state and church after the introduction of the Reforma-

tion much research is necessary before definite conclusions can be reached.—*Rosa Ernst.*

8779. NEDERBRAGT, J. A. Herleving van belangstelling in Calvin. [Revival of interest in Calvin.] *Antirevolutionaire Staatskunde*. 6 Sep. 1930: 381-401.—After a discussion of the various editions and translations of the *Institutes* there is a survey of recent historical work on Calvin in various countries.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

8780. POWER, E. R. ROPER. *The Carthusians in pre-Reformation England*. *J. Antiquarian Assn. Brit. Isles*. (3) Dec. 1930: 111-118.—An account of the organization of life in the Carthusian monasteries, with plans of charter houses and an enumeration of those established in England before the Reformation.—*A. Feinstein.*

8781. ROBINSON, GERTRUDE. *History and cartulary of the Greek monastery of St. Elias and St. Anastasius of Carbone II 2: Cartulary*. *Orient. Christiana*. 19 (62) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 1-200.—The third part of this work contains the Greek text of documents XXXII-LXVIII with English translations. There are a few Latin documents among them, and a few pages of notes are appended.—*Matthew Spinka.*

8782. RODOCANACHI, E. *La formation du Pape Leon X*. [The early life of Pope Leo X.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 90 Sep.-Oct. 1930: 243-267.—Leo X was born in 1475 at Florence. From childhood he showed that he was precocious, distinguishing himself especially in languages. His teacher, Laurent, secured a church position for him in France. Aided by his teacher and by Louis XI of France, he became archbishop of a diocese in France. In 1491 he became abbot of a monastery in Poitiers; later, abbot of Moromundo, a rich Cistercian abbey. In 1489 the degree of Doctor of Canon Law was conferred upon him; then he became a member of the college of cardinals from Florence. On one occasion he was captured and held a prisoner by the French. Much to his own surprise, he was elected pope in 1503.—*J. A. Rickard.*

8783. RONY, ABBÉ. *Saint Jubin archevêque de Lyon et la primatie lyonnaise*. [Saint Jubin, archbishop of Lyons and the primacy of Lyons.] *Rev. d'Hist. de l'Église de France*. 15 (69) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 409-430.—The primacy of Lyons was conferred upon Saint Jubin by Gregory VII on Apr. 20, 1079. The primate was to have jurisdiction over Normandy, Touraine, Anjou, and Brittany, but not over the neighboring town of Vienne, nor over Bourges and Besançon. This curious arrangement went back to the provincial divisions of the Roman empire which were perpetuated in the False Decretals in which the office of primate is first mentioned. The desire to enforce the Decretals led Gregory to create the office with its bizarre jurisdiction.—*R. H. Bainton.*

8784. ROURE, LUCIEN. *Une grande mystique Tourangelle—La vénérable Marie de l'Incarnation*. [A great mystic of Tours—Marie of the Incarnation.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 206 (1) Jan. 5, 1931: 64-79.—The *Life and Works* edited by the son of Marie Martin, Dom Claude Martin, appeared in 1677. The *Life* was based on the *Relation* prepared by the Ursuline nun herself. Recently a complete edition of the spiritual writings of the great mystic has been undertaken by Dom Albert Jamet, the discoverer of the only known original copy of the *Relation* of 1633. The quotations from this given in the article illustrate many characteristics of mystical experience. Marie Guyard was born in 1599, married Claude Martin in 1616, was a widow two years later, began her mystical experiences in 1620, entered the Ursuline convent of Tours in 1631, came to Canada in 1639, and died in 1672.—*G. G. Walsh.*

8785. SCHURHAMMER, G. *Die Muttersprache des hl. Franz Xaver*. [The mother tongue of St. Francis

Xavier.] *Rev. Internat. d. Études Basques*. 20 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 246-255.

8786. STEINEN, WOLFRAM von den. Heilige als Hagiographen. [Saints as hagiographers.] *Hist. Z.* 143 (2) 1930: 229-256.—The medieval writers of the lives of saints lacked historical sense and perspective. They were interested not in cause but in the phenomenon of the individual saint's personality as a model for the good life. They are, however, to be viewed from the standpoint of their own times and in their naive idealisation they stood in the service of powerful ideas and they have left portraits of saints of uncommon force and greatness.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

8787. TOLL, JOH.-MICH. Paulus der Eremit. (Paulus des eersten heremiten leven dat Iheronimus bescreven hevet.) [Paul the Hermit: Paul the Hermit's life as described by Jerome.] *German. Studien*. (67) 1929: pp. 42.

8788. UNSIGNED. Documentos del monasterio de Celanova (años 975 a 1164). [Documents from the monastery of Celanova, 975-1164.] *Rev. de Ciencias Juridicas y Soc. (Madrid)*. 12 (46) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 5-47.

8789. URCH, E. J. The so-called Donation of Constantine. *Hist. Bull.* 8 (2) Jan. 1930: 23-25.—The most famous forgery in European history is unworthy of its fame. False suppositions as to authorship and purpose are largely responsible for its renown. The temporal sovereignty of the popes developed independently of the Donation of Constantine; and popes appealed to it only after it had been accepted as authentic. Had the document been regarded as essential to the security of papal power, the popes would have protested against the refutations by Cardinal Cusa, Lorenzo Valla, Reginald Pecock, and Cardinal Baronius.—*Major L. Younce.*

8790. VOLLMER, HANS. "Die neue Ee" eine neutestamentliche Historienbibel. ["The new Ee," a New Testament story Bible.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch. u. d. Kunde d. Älteren Kirche*. 29 (2) 1930: 136-143.—This is a description of a German New Testament which was very popular in Germany before the Reformation.—*Martin Rist.*

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 8632, 8684, 8752, 8831)

8791. DEMPSEY, BERNARD W. The expulsion of the Jews from England. *Hist. Bull.* 8 (4) May 1930: 59-60, 71.—The Jews first appeared in England with

the Conqueror, and under the early Angevins they were extremely wealthy. But in the popular outbursts of the latter part of the 12th century, this very prosperity proved its own undoing. Two general causes underlay all these outbursts: a renewal of the consciousness of racial and religious differences, due to the crusades; and the power which the Jew wielded over the Christian. The expulsion of the Jews in 1290 was, then, economic in its causes, but not so in its effects. Of wealth the Jews had none at this time, having been impoverished by both official persecution and mob massacre. The "great spoils" of which Tovey spoke in the *Anglia Judaica* do not seem to be verifiable and the "financial crisis" of which Bishop Stubbs speaks can be quite adequately accounted for by Edward's double war with France and Scotland.—*Major L. Younce.*

8792. GIANNOPOULOS, N. I. Συμβολαί εἰς τὴν ἱστορίαν τῶν Ἰουδαϊκῶν παροικιῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀνατολικῇ Ἑλλάδι. [Contribution to the history of the Jewish colonies in eastern continental Greece.] *Ἐπετηρίς τῆς Ἑταιρείας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν*. 7 1930: 253-263.—Besides the Jewish colonies in Greece visited by St. Paul, inscriptions and the ruins of synagogues prove the existence of others. There is a tradition that he sent Herodion to Hypate, in Roman times the capital of Thessaly, where two Hebrew inscriptions have been found and where a Jewish colony existed down to Turkish times, and is still commemorated by the name of a district. Larissa has Jewish inscriptions in Greek; and, after the expulsion of the Jews from Spain, several settled there, thus introducing the Spanish language. In 1912 the author copied there more than 70 Jewish inscriptions from graves. New Anchialos (the Phthiotian Thebes of antiquity) has produced two inscriptions bearing a lamp with seven candlesticks, and the seal of the local rabbi. Jews still live in three towns of Thessaly—Volo, Larissa, and Trikkala. Further south, at Ravennika, Gardiki, Halmyros, Chryso (near Delphi), and Thebes there were Jews in the middle ages; the National Museum contains an inscription, proving their settlement at Plataea at the end of the 2d century A.D.; and the ruins of a synagogue were found at Levadeia.—*William Miller.*

8793. LEFÈVRE, PLACIDE. A propos du trafic de l'argent exercé par les Juifs de Bruxelles au XIV^e siècle. [The traffic in money practiced by the Jews in Brussels in the 14th century.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 9 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 902-912.—A documentary record of the case brought against two priests in 1369 for doing business with the Jewish money-lenders in the town.—*P. S. Fritz.*

EASTERN EUROPE

BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entries 8610, 8684, 8751, 8792)

8794. BAYNES, NORMAN H. Some aspects of Byzantine civilisation. *J. Roman Studies*. 20 (1) 1930: 1-13.—In a paper that was read before the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, the author seeks to prove that Byzantine studies rightly belong to the field of that Society and that Byzantine civilization is not so oriental as it frequently has been supposed. It is the result of a fusion of Greek and Roman traditions. The turning points in the development that produced it are marked by Alexander the Great, Augustus, Constantine, and Heraclius. Essential characteristics of Byzantine civilization are a money economy and the maintenance of a single system of Roman law. The one law is maintained by a single sovereignty, the direct continuation of the *imperium* of Rome.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

8795. BRATIANU, G. J. Les divisions chronologiques de l'histoire byzantine. [The chronological divisions of Byzantine history.] *Acad. Roumaine, Bull. de la Section Hist.* 17 1930: 49-63.—The writer adopts, with one important modification, the chronological division of Byzantine history, put forward by Stein in 1928. According to this modified arrangement, it falls into three sections: (1) from Diocletian to Heraclius; (2) from Heraclius to the Latin conquest of Constantinople in 1204; (3) from 1204 to the fall of the Empire of Trebizond in 1461. He agrees with Stein that the foundation of Constantinople is a less suitable starting point than Diocletian's residence at Nicomedia, but emphasizes, as against Stein, the importance of the fourth crusade, which almost coincided with the foundation of the Nemanja dynasty in Serbia, and divided the Greek empire into three sections.—*William Miller.*

8796. MARINATOS, SPYR. Ν. Εὐμάθιος ὁ Φιλοκάλης τελευταῖος στρατηγὸς τοῦ Βυζαντινοῦ Θέματος τῆς Κρήτης.

[Eumathios Philokales, last governor of the Byzantine theme of Crete.] *Ἐπετηρίς τῆς Ἐταιρείας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν*. 7 1930: 388-393.—The author refutes the statements of Rambaud and Schlumberger that Crete was never raised to the dignity of a Byzantine "theme" (large province), already shaken by the publication of a leaden bull bearing the name of Basil, "patrician and governor of Crete," by publishing an inscription on a pillar, now in a barber's shop at Candia but formerly in the Venetian Church of the little Madonna there. It bears the name of "Eumathios, governor of Crete," whom the author identifies with the Eumathios mentioned by Anna Comnena as fighting against the Turks in Asia Minor about 1108 and on several leaden bulls as "praetor of Greece and the Peloponnese." He was probably governor of Crete about 1090. As a document at Patmos, probably of 1092, mentions a "governor of Crete, but dependent on the praetorship of Greece and the Peloponnese," the island had ceased by then to be an independent "theme," and he was its last independent governor.—*William Miller*.

8797. ROUILLARD, GERMAINE. Le congrès international des études byzantines à Athènes. [The international congress of Byzantine studies at Athens.] *Bull. de l'Assn. Guillaume Budé*. (30) Jan. 1931: 3-10.

8798. SCHNEIDER, ALFONS M. Samos in frühchristlicher und byzantinischer Zeit. [Samos in the early Christian and Byzantine periods.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.: Athenische Abt.* 54 1929: 97-141.—This study collects all the records of Samos from its conversion to Christianity in the 4th century to its capture by the Turks and the transfer of its inhabitants to Chios in 1566. The church at Misokampus, dating from the second half of the 5th century, the large basilica and small chapel at Castro Tigani, the large basilica under a modern church at the west of the city, and the church between the Heraeum and the Roman altar are reconstructed. Early Byzantine pottery from the 4th to 6th century, glass vessels from the 12th to 13th century, inscriptions from Samos, coins dating from 574 and subsequently, and lead seals are discussed and illustrated.—*H. J. Leon*.

8799. WREDE, W. Vom Misokampus auf Samos. [Misokampus on Samos.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.: Athenische Abt.* 54 1929: 65-95.—Misokampus is the plain lying on the coast opposite Mycale below the highest point of the road from Tigani (ancient Samos) to Vathy. Excavations revealed a small Byzantine church and cloister, a Hellenistic look-out tower rebuilt in Byzantine times, and remains of a pagan sanctuary, which was in use from prehistoric to Hellenistic times. The sanctuary was a heroön in Doric style. [Illus.]—*H. J. Leon*.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1648

(See also Entries 8610, 8792, 9046)

8800. THEOTOKES, SP. Ἡ πρώτη συμμαχία τῶν κυριάρχων κρατῶν τοῦ Αἰγαίου κατὰ τῆς καθόδου τῶν Τούρκων ἀρχομένου τοῦ ΙΔ' αἰῶνος. [The first alliance of the sovereign powers of the Aegean against the descent of the Turks at the beginning of the 14th century.] *Ἐπετηρίς τῆς Ἐταιρείας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν*. 7 1930: 283-298.—Between 1263 and 1357 the Turks made 19 raids into the Aegean. The Venetian archives show that negotiations for an alliance against them lasted from 1318 to 1333, when a treaty was concluded. In 1318 the Turks ravaged Santorin, Crete, and Karpathos, carrying off inhabitants and leaving a Turkish colony in Crete. A Venetian document of 1332, given with 8 others in full, orders the duke of Crete and the baily of Euboea to arrange with the grand master of the Knights of Rhodes for the formation of a league and the building of a fleet against their common enemy. Another document, of

1333, contains orders given to Antonio Dandolo by the doge to negotiate on this subject with the Byzantine emperor, the grand master, and the king of Cyprus. A month later the Cretans asked for defense and permission to come to terms with the Turks. Philip VI of France informed the doge that the pope had entrusted him with a crusade and asked what aid Venice would give him. In 1333 a "captain of the Union" was appointed with Euboea as his naval base, as Venice feared to lose that island. Venice assured the pope that she would put ten galleys at the disposition of the allies, and in 1334 a conference of Venetian, papal, French and Rhodian representatives was held in Rome. But no action is mentioned, perhaps because the Turks, alarmed at the alliance, temporarily desisted from raids.—*William Miller*.

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 8741, 8745, 9047, 9049)

8801. BAUMGARTEN, N. de. Le dernier mariage de Saint Vladimir. [The last marriage of St. Vladimir.] *Orient. Christiana*. 18 (61) May-Jun. 1930: 165-168.—A short treatment of the marriage of Vladimir, grand-prince of Russia, with the young daughter of Otto the Great. The author who recovered this interesting item from almost complete oblivion, bases his statements upon various Polish and German sources.—*Matthew Spinka*.

8802. DIEHL, CHARLES. Aux vieux monastères de la Serbie. [The old monasteries of Serbia.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes*. 56 (3) Apr. 1, 1930: 655-672.—Serbians developed a national art style as revealed in the surviving decorations of Serbian monasteries, by the end of the 14th century. It resulted from the fusion of pre-Renaissance Italian, Byzantine, oriental and native influences. Christ is presented as a warrior armed with a sword for battle.—*M. E. Wolgemot*.

8803. JORGA, N. Aventuriers orientaux en France au XVI^e siècle. Un "Héraclide" à Montpellier et un courtisan valaque de Henri III. [Oriental adventurers in France in the 16th century. A "Heraclid" at Montpellier and a Wallachian courtier of Henry III.] *Acad. Roumaine, Bull. de la Section Hist.* 17 1930: 1-48.—A general sketch of the kind of oriental adventurers who came to France in the 16th century, and a detailed account of three of them. The first, a certain "Jacques de Marchetti," a Greek who had studied in Chios, entered as a medical student at Montpellier, where he was a friend of the great botanist, de l'Ecluse. There he fell in love with a married beauty, whom he espoused on the death of her husband, and began his married life by making away with his stepson. Tiring of the lady, he had to leave France for killing a rival for her affections and took part in the battle of Renty—of which he wrote a description—on the side of Charles V, who "created him a count palatine with the right to create poets-laureate!" In Germany he made the acquaintance of Melanchthon, with whom he discussed the union of the Orthodox and Protestant churches. Styling himself "James Basilikos the Heraclid, despot and marquess of Samos and Paros," and claiming relationship with the Brankovich dynasty of Serbia, he became, thanks to Polish support, prince of Moldavia in 1652, only to be killed next year, after having launched the idea of the Roman origin of the Rumanians. The second adventurer, John Bogdan, self-styled grandson of Stephen the Great of Moldavia, wandered as an exile to Rome, England, where he corresponded with Walsingham, and France, where he tried to win the support of Henri III and IV for his claims to the Moldavian throne. The third, Peter "Ear-ring," a natural son of Peter the Good of Wallachia, obtained, thanks to the favor of Henri III and Catherine de Médecis, the Wallachian throne in 1583, but was expelled by Mihnea in 1585, and

drowned by the Turks. He was author of an Italian hymn to God, here printed.—*William Miller.*

8804. SKIBIŃSKI, FRANCISZEK. *Regale górnicze we wczesnem średniowieczu na Zachodzie i w Polsce.* [The royal prerogatives in mines in the early middle ages in the West and in Poland.] *Przegląd Historyczny, Warszawa.* 2 1929: 200-218.—The right of sovereigns to mining products was the same in France, Italy, Germany, and Poland. The transformation, however, of

this prerogative was completed in the West much earlier than in Poland. In Poland the sovereign began to grant the right of mining in the 13th century at a time when Polish land became the goal of German colonists.—*A. Walawender.*

8805. ZLATARSKI, SOFIA. *Die staatspolitischen Ziele des Zaren Simeon.* [The political plans of Czar Simeon.] *Südöstl. Warte.* 1 (7) Jul. 1929: 305-313.

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 8690, 8822)

8806. BING, J. Harald Haarbagre og hans sønner. [Harald Fairhair and his sons.] *Norske Videnskaps-Akad. i Oslo, Hist.-Filos. Kl., Skr.* 1929 (issued 1930): 26-27.—The troublous successive rules of the sons of Harald were the outgrowths of the dual nature of Harald's kingship and the double significance of his victory in the battle of Hafsfjord, 872, which meant a centralization of all power in Harald's hands, and also the defeat of the last of the petty kings and the union of all the petty kingdoms into a united Norway.—*George T. Flom.*

8807. CHRISTIANSEN, REIDAR. *Vikingertradition i Irland og Skottland.* [Viking traditions in Ireland and Scotland.] *Norske Videnskaps-Akad. i Oslo, Hist.-Filos. Kl., Skr.* 1929 (issued 1930): 38.—A résumé of a larger work entitled *The Vikings and the Viking wars in Irish and Gaelic tradition.* This work was accepted for printing by the Academy. The résumé is printed in *Maal og Minne*, 1930: 1-16.—*George T. Flom.*

8808. FEIST, S. *Die rheinischen Germanen.* [The Germans of the Rhineland.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins.* 44 (3) 1930: 377-424.—Amplification of the author's article on the Cimbri and Teutones whom he considers Celts. (*Z. f. Schweizer. Gesch.* 9 1929: 129-160. See Entry 2: 2292.) Who were the people whom the ancients called Germani? The name *Germanus* cannot be derived from a German, a Latin, or a Celtic root. It is likely pre-Indogermanic. Using Latin and Greek sources extensively it is demonstrated that neither the Belgae on the left bank of the Rhine nor the tribes that formed the host of Ariovistus—whose name is Celtic—may be considered Germans, but must have been Celts, in spite of the efforts of linguists to prove that they had German names. Not only the names, but arms, tombs, constitutions, and customs prove their Celtic origin. The same conclusions must be reached for the Nervii and Treveri. Thus on the left and on the right bank of the Rhine Germani were settled, a race *sui generis*, but very closely related to the Celts, especially through their language. When the Franks settled here the old name was transferred to the conquerors and thus received its present meaning.—*G. Mecnseffy.*

8809. LEVILLAIN, LÉON. *La formule Bene Val. et le sceau dans les diplômes mérovingiens.* [The formula Bene Val. and the seal in Merovingian diplomas.] *Acad. d. Inscriptions & Belles-Lettres, C. R.* Apr.-Jul. 1930: 143-147.—Many masters of request held office simultaneously under the Merovingians. Each received an *anulus* upon his appointment which was renewed at a change of reign. By the formula *Bene valiat* the master ordered the seal to be used to give executive force to an act. This formula was employed when a third party appeared in carrying out orders of the chancery, or when the master of request ordered the guardian of the seals to substitute the seal of the mayor of the palace for the royal seal. The mayor's seal made the charter his and added real authority to the vain title of the king.—*A. A. Beaumont, Jr.*

8810. ROBINSON, ARTHUR E. *Ancient earth-works.* *J. Antiquarian Assn. Brit. Isles.* (3) Dec. 1930: 106-111.—Evidence is given to prove that many earth-works in Britain reputedly of pre-Roman origin are the result of natural causes rather than of purposeful human construction, and are often from the post-Roman period.—*A. Feinstein.*

8811. ROLFE, R. T. *The story of early metallurgy.* 6—The first British metal workers. *Metal Indus.* 35 (21) Nov. 22, 1929: 483-486.

8812. SEIP, D. A. *Fagrskinna og den legendariske Olavs-saga.* [Fagrskinna and the legendary Olaf saga.] *Norske Videnskaps-Akad. i Oslo, Hist.-Filos. Kl., Skr.* 1929 (issued 1930): 42-43.—In several parts the legendary saga of King Olaf has borrowed from the *Fagrskinna* codex.—*George T. Flom.*

8813. WALL, J. CHARLES. *A Saxon burh.* *J. Antiquarian Assn. Brit. Isles.* (3) Dec. 1930: 133-141.—The three types of structures denoted by the Saxon word *burh* (more familiar in its parts, *burg* and *burgh*) are described—a stone-walled town, an earth-walled town, and a fort hastily constructed of earth and palisades.—*A. Feinstein.*

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 8740, 8791, 8793, 8800-8801, 8849, 8984)

8814. BETTEN, FRANCIS S. *The political power of pope and emperor in Italy.* *Hist. Bull.* 8 (4) May 1930: 61-62.—The most prominent point at issue between pope and emperor was always the interference of some emperors in spiritual matters. The temporal side as advanced by both popes and emperors is often obscure. The popes held (1) in full sovereignty the Papal States; (2) the ownership of the Mathildan property; (3) the overlordship of the Two Sicilies. The emperors held (1) in full sovereignty the kingdom of Lombardy; (2) certain very limited rights concerning the Papal States as their protectors; (3) no claims whatsoever to any other part of Italy.—*Major L. Younce.*

8815. GALBRAITH, V. H. *Girard the chancellor.* *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46 (181) Jan. 1931: 77-79.—Evidence is adduced to establish the place of Girard, bishop of Hereford, as the last of William I's chancellors and the first of William II's.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

8816. HANIKA, JOSEF. *Der Name der Stadt Kremnitz.* [The name Kremnitz.] *Karpathenland.* 2 (1) 1929: 33-36.—A discussion of the vexing question of the origin of the place-name, Kremnitz, in refutation of the views of Michal Matunak (*Karpathenland*, 1 1928: 189). Hanika begins with the Slavic word for flint, in which the region abounded, *kremy*, plus the ending, *-ica*. This name attached itself to the stream flowing through the valley and then to the only town on its lower course. This town, in turn, gave its name to the settlement made (1328) in the upper part of the valley, Kremnitz (the ending *-ica* became *-itz* in the German).—*Francis J. Tschan.*

8817. HART, WALTER G. *Roman law and the custom of London.* *Law Quart. Rev.* 46 (181) Jan. 1930: 49-53.—There was an old custom in the city of London

(abolished by statute in 1725) whereby one-third of a decedent's chattels went to his widow, one-third to his children, and only the remaining third could be disposed of by will. Gomme and others saw in this custom a survival of Roman law, and argued from it that Roman influence persisted in the city, surviving the English conquest. Hart refutes this by showing that (1) the tripartite division did not appear in Roman law while the Romans were in Britain, but only under Justinian; (2) it is in fact a widespread medieval practice. There is therefore no question of the survival of the custom, or indeed of London itself, from Roman times. The better opinion is that London was completely abandoned at the conquest.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

8818. HIRSCH, H. *Der mittelalterliche Kaisergedanke in den liturgischen Gebeten.* [The medieval idea of the Emperor Romanus in the liturgical prayers.] *Mitteil. d. Österreich. Inst. f. Geschichtsforsch.* 44(1) 1930: 1-20.—The medieval idea of the *Imperator Romanus* has its sources not only in St. Augustine but also in medieval prayers as they are found in the Gelasian Sacramentary (ed. by H. A. Wilson), especially in the prayer for the emperor in the liturgy of Good Friday. Vigorous fighting against the infidels is one of the principal tasks of the emperor, whose place had been taken by the *Rex Francorum*. Assimilation of the Roman liturgy to the Franconian developed the imperial idea. The battle on the Lechfeld 955 was the basis on which Otto I's imperial throne was erected and so one can say that the effect of the prayer for the emperor led to the foundation of the Ostmark and further on to the Habsburg monarchy.—*Grete Mecenseffy.*

8819. LO PARCO, FRANCESCO. *La leggenda dell'insegnamento bolognese e dell'amicizia personale di Cino da Pistoia con Francesco Petrarca.* [The legend of Petrarch's legal studies at Bologna under Cino da Pistoia and of the personal friendship between them.] *Gior. Storico d. Lett. Italiana.* 96(288) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 193-240.—This legend is based principally on a Latin letter severely criticizing the study of law, supposedly written by Petrarch to Cino da Pistoia in 1324. The former did not write the letter: (1) because it contains a quotation from Cicero's *de legibus*, and Petrarch did not acquire this book until years later; (2) Terence is quoted, and Petrarch did not read him before 1349; (3) the letter seems to have been written by Francesco Filelfo. Cino spent only a few days in Bologna in April, 1324, to take part in a legal consultation. It is unlikely that Petrarch, an unknown student, should have even made the acquaintance of such a distinguished man. But Petrarch did later carry on a correspondence with Cino and they became good friends, as is attested by the sonnet, *Piangete, donne.*—*W. R. Quynn.*

8820. M'KECHNIE, HECTOR. *Jus primae noctis.* *Jurid. Rev.* 42(4) Dec. 1930: 303-311.—Admitting that there is no direct contemporary evidence of the existence of this custom in early Scotland, the author still believes that tradition is a sufficient basis for the view that the right existed, was perhaps sanctioned by legislation, and perhaps abolished at the instance of the sainted Queen Margaret.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

8821. MEYER, KARL. *Zur Interpretation des Urschweizer Bundesbriefes von 1291.* [Notes on the interpretation of the original Swiss charter of 1291.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 10(4) 1930: 413-478.—Did the charter of 1291 mean a revolution? Old documents emphasize the law as it existed before the interregnum, but the question whether Rudolph of Habsburg had the right to disregard the old charter given to Schwyz by Frederick II has never been settled. The main problem is this: was there a conflict of political interests between the Cantons and Habsburg? There was, for the sentence *quilibet domino suo convenienter subesse debeat et servire*, incorporated in the charter of 1291, is not an acknowledgment of Habsburg sovereignty, but refers

to the various lords who were administrators of the Habsburg possessions. The Cantons were willing to acknowledge the right of the king to appoint judges but they insisted upon having judges who were natives of their own valleys and communities. An old privilege is not the basis for their demand, but the law that was in force during the interregnum. This sharp conflict of interests plays an important part in Meyer's theory concerning the chronicles, especially with reference to jurisdiction. He claims that the chronicle story is based on the original documents of the alliance of 1291, although three generations of historians (since 1835) never thought of raising this question and still less of investigating it.—*Rosa Ernst.*

8822. SENIOR, W. *Roman law in England before Vacarius.* *Law Quart. Rev.* 46(182) Apr. 1930: 191-206.—The possible points of contact between English and Roman law between 410 and the middle of the 12th century are enumerated. Byzantine art reached England via Rome and Theodore of Tarsus; political relations with the continent were close; Lanfranc's career is significant; Roman influence on certain post-Norman texts is evident; Theobald brought Becket with him, and Becket later brought over Vacarius. And by this time English students went to Bologna to study law, and even erected an altar in a church there in Becket's honor.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 8430, 8736, 8739, 8743, 8778, 8780, 8785, 8803, 8972, 8989, 9012, 9017, 9022, 9032, 9049, 9075, 9147, 9153, 10043)

8823. BAKER, ADALBERT. *Die Hexe vom Jungfernschlüssel.* [The witch of Jungfernschlüssel.] *Karpathenland.* 3(2) 1930: 55-61.—The article corrects from archival materials at Schemnitz the legends about Barbara Rössls (16th century) who is said to have built the castle.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

8824. BAKER, ADALBERT. *Malefiz mit den 3 Zauberrinnen.* [The devil with the three witches.] *Karpathenland.* 2(2) 1929: 54-62.—The proceeding of a trial for witchcraft in the years 1595-1596 in the city of Schemnitz, in the Carpathian country as recorded in the court records preserved in the city archives.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

8825. BAUER, HANNS. *Bildungs- und Bibliothekswesen im Ordenslande Preussen.* [Education and libraries in Prussia under the Teutonic Knights.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen.* 46(8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1929: 391-405.

8826. BELLER, E. A. *Recent studies on the Thirty Years' War.* *J. Modern Hist.* 3(1) Mar. 1931: 72-83.

8827. BLACK, J. B. *Queen Elizabeth, the Sea Beggars, and the capture of Brille, 1572.* *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46(181) Jan. 1931: 30-47.—Partly on the ground that Elizabeth's foreign relations were always underhanded, partly on the grounds furnished by certain documents, here demonstrated to be unreliable or *ex parte*, it has been held that Brille was captured with the connivance and foreknowledge of the English queen. In fact Elizabeth endeavored, in good faith, to expel the Beggars. Though she rewarded La Marck after the fact, she gave him no assistance and no assurances before Brille was taken, and the fact that she assisted in holding it when once it was in the hands of the Orange party is to be explained by her fear that the French allies of Orange would occupy it, rather than from love of the Dutch or hatred of the Spanish, whom she preferred to see in possession rather than the French.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

8828. BRENNAN, GERALD P. *Richelieu, a colonizer.* *Hist. Bull.* 9(1) Nov. 1930: 6-7, 19.—A study of how Richelieu encouraged the organization of com-

mercial companies. The first group of merchants uniting for trade and conquest was the Company of the Morbihan of 1625, which accomplished little or nothing. The one founded in 1627, called *la Compagnie de la Nacelle de Saint-Pierre Fleurdelysee* never got beyond its letters of patent. The *Compagnie des Cent Associés* of 1627 suffered heavily from English captures, and by 1642 there were but 200 persons resident at Quebec. But in the missionary field there was success, due principally to the missionaries themselves. French colonization was more successful in the West Indies. In 1626 a company of Rouen merchants attempted unsuccessfully to follow up La Ravardiere's 1604 enterprise in Guiana. In 1642 the African Commercial Company first established relations between France and Madagascar. Yet France was a failure in colonizing, because of selfish monopolies, useless wars, insufficient funds, and lack of emigrants.—*Major L. Younce.*

8829. CAMPBELL, LILY B. Theories of revenge in Renaissance England. *Modern Philol.* 28(3) Feb. 1931: 281, 296.—Discussion of two general types of revenge used in the Elizabethan drama, the one dealing with God's revenge, and the other dealing with private revenge in its relation to revenge of the deity. Ghosts, commonly coming from the Catholic conception of purgatory, are most frequently the instigators of Elizabethan revenge. The article abounds in illustrations selected from Renaissance dramatists.—*Philip D. Jordan.*

8830. CAVINA, LUIGI. Il primo viaggio di Giulio II in Romagna. [The first journey of Julius II in the Romagna.] *Nuova Antologia.* 275(1412) Jan. 16, 1931: 206-223.—When Julius II determined to restore papal authority in Bologna he realized that he needed the active support of France and Florence and the neutrality of Venice. He was unable to assure himself on any of these grounds. Nevertheless in 1506 he boldly embarked upon his campaign in the Romagna, facing friend and foe with a *fait accompli*. By his action he gained the necessary support and established his reputation as a statesman.—*Louis O'Brien.*

8831. CONWAY, BERTRAND L. Isabella of Spain. *Catholic World.* 132(790) Jan. 1931: 442-448.—For the past 400 years Spain has been hated and feared for political and religious reasons. The reign of despotism of Isabella (1451-1504) has given a foundation and cause for much of this feeling. William Thomas Walsh is the first American Catholic to write on this subject. His book, *Isabella of Spain*, tells the story of that reign which instigated the Spanish Inquisition, saw the unwise expulsion of the Jews and Moors, and made the crown absolute after a period of corrupt rules and consequent loss of power.—*Hattie Wise.*

8832. CROCE, BENEDETTO. Intorno a Paolo Giovio. [Concerning Paolo Giovio.] *La Critica.* 27(3) May 20, 1929: 177-185.

8833. DAVIES, GODFREY. The army of the Eastern Association. 1644-5. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46(181) Jan. 1931: 88-96.—Accounts from Commonwealth Exchequer Papers which supply a fairly complete list of the officers of Manchester's army, missing Christian names being supplied, so far as possible, from other sources.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

8834. GNOLI, DOMENICO. La Lozana Andalusica e le cortigiane nella Roma di Leon X. [La Lozana Andalusica and the courtesans in the Rome of Leo X.] *Nuova Antologia.* 275(1412) Jan. 16, 1931: 165-196.—An examination into the social life of early 16th century Rome with particular reference to the activities of the courtesans. Francisco Delicado's *La Lozana Andalusica*, published in Venice in 1528, and other contemporary literary works such as Aretino's *Ragionamenti* and Castiglione's *Il Cortegiano* furnish the material.—*Louis O'Brien.*

8835. GUERRI, DOMENICO. Contributi alla storia della cultura fiorentina nel primo quattrocento.

Del rifacimento del Commento del Boccaccio a Dante e di altro. [Contributions to the history of Florentine culture in the first part of the 15th century. Concerning the changes made in Boccaccio's *Commento* on Dante. Also other matters.] *Gior. Storico d. Lett. Italiana.* 96(288) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 241-265.—*W. R. Quynn.*

8836. HEIMPEL, HERMANN. Studien zur Kirchen- und Reichsreform des 15. Jahrhunderts. [Studies on the reform of the church and the empire in the 15th century.] *Heidelberger Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl. Sitzungsber.* (1) May 17, 1929: pp. 64.

8837. HEIMPEL, HERMANN. Zur Handelspolitik Kaiser Sigismunds. [Commercial policy of Emperor Sigismund.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Sozial- u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* 23(2) 1930: 145-156.—In his effort to destroy Venetian commerce, Sigismund really promoted that of Genoa. He attempted to divert trade with the east to the overland route followed by William of Rubruquis, but his plan rested on uncertain foundations, i.e., friendship with the khan, with Genoa, with Byzantium, and the results were inconsiderable. (Appended is a letter of Sigismund to the Genoese colony in Caffa, dated 1412.)—*H. P. Lattin.*

8838. JÓZSEF, ERNYEY. Zur Geschichte der Kremnitzer Häuergemeinden. [History of the wood-cutter communities about Kremnitz.] *Karpatenland.* 2(3) 1929: 97-99.—Germans settled as wood-cutters among the Slavs in the Carpathian country of Russia and Hungary in the 15th century. The endeavors of some of these immigrant communities to preserve their German identity, to secure a measure of political freedom and to win for themselves new occupations when their forest work fell off are briefly sketched.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

8839. JÓZSEF, ERNYEY. Zur Geschichte des Branntweins im Gebiete der Bergstädte. [History of the making of spirits in the region of the (Carpathian) mountain cities.] *Karpatenland.* 2(1) 1929: 15-16.—The production of spiritous liquors increased rapidly in all parts of Europe as a consequence of the Black Death. The manufacture of whiskey in the German Carpathian districts was of Italian origin. Attempts to regulate the industry in the interest of temperance proved vain as late as 1688.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

8840. JUNG MANN, C. Descartes und die Jesuiten. [Descartes and the Jesuits.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Philos. u. Soziol. Abt. I. Arch. f. Philos.* 32(1-2) 1929: 38-53.

8841. KLEIJNTJENS, J. Verblif van Karel den Stouten in Den Haag en Rotterdam. [The sojourn of Charles the Bold in The Hague and Rotterdam.] *Navorscher.* 79(1-2) 1930: 21-32.

8842. LEFÈVRE, J. Les châtelains militaires espagnols des Pays-Bas à l'époque de l'archiduc Albert, 1598-1621. [The Spanish military castellans of the Netherlands in the time of Archduke Albert, 1598-1621.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 9(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 831-852.—The king of Spain retained the appointing and removing power over three strongholds in the Netherlands—Antwerp, Ghent, and Cambray. The castellans were always Spanish officers of the rank of *maître de camp* and with many years service in the Netherlands. Their relations with Albert and the local administration were rather harmonious. Their function was to represent the king, to keep the strongholds in good repair, and to prevent any diminution of royal prestige. Three of them took Belgian wives.—*P. S. Fritz.*

8843. LÉVIS-MIREPOIX, Duc de. François Ier: de Pavie à Bayonne, 1525-1526. [Francis I: from Pavia to Bayonne, 1525-1526.] *Rev. de France.* 11(3) Feb. 1, 1931: 456-479.—*Julian Park.*

8844. MANN, J. G. The gunner's stiletto. *Antiquaries J.* 11(1) Jan. 1931: 46-50.—The form of the *fusetto di bombardiere*, or gunner's stiletto, is typical of most Italian stilettos of the 17th century. It is distinguished from other stilettos by the numbered gradua-

tions along one side of the blade. A clue to an explanation was provided by Cataneo, who gives a scale for converting the measurement of the diameter of the bore of a gun into the weight of shot. He also gives a list of the gun calibres in use in his day. This explains the choice of numbers, which is the same on all *fusetti*. The author discusses three groups of graduations: (1) for the smaller pieces, which fired lead shot; (2) for larger guns which fired iron balls; and (3) possibly for stone shot, the lightest of all.—*F. E. Baldwin*.

8845. PRÉCLIN, E. Edmond Richer (1559-1631). *Sa vie. Son oeuvre. Le richérisme*. [Edmond Richer (1559-1631). His life, his work, and his doctrine.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 5 (28) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 241-269; 5 (29) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 321-336.—In the course of a long and stormy career Richer, that "Gracchus of Gallican liberties," developed a doctrinal defense of Gallicanism which, from the death of Henry IV to the Concordat of 1801, exercised an important influence on religious development in France. Nourished in the medieval tradition, Richer sought the reestablishment of the earlier position of the university. Combatting ultramontanist and the Jesuits without stint, his doctrine was that of a French patriot and warm supporter of the absolute monarchy. (A critical bibliography on Richer precedes the article.)—*Donald C. McKay*.

8846. QUAZZA, ROMOLO. Una vertenza fra principi italiani nel seicento. [An affair between Italian princes in the 17th century.] *Riv. Storica Ital.* 47 (3) Sep. 1930: 233-254; (4) Dec. 1930: 369-387.—Behind the scenes of Italian diplomacy in 1612.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

8847. RAMÍREZ, EUSEBIO. Privilegio eximiendo la aldea de Belmonte de la villa de Alarcón. [The exemption of the village of Belmonte from the town of Alarcón.] *Rev. de Arch. Bibliot. y Museos*. 33 (7-12) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 346-369.—A critical examination of the text of the *Privilegio* separating the *aldea* of Belmonte from Alarcón and elevating it to the dignity of a *villa*. The various questions of confirmation, delimitation of jurisdiction, and official survey treated here are necessary to an understanding of the rise of the Spanish towns in the century leading up to the reign of the Catholic Monarchs.—*Arthur S. Aiton*.

8848. REPP, FREIDRICH. Das Testament des Julius Rottenberger, Burggrafen zu Kaschau, vom 27 Juni, 1590. [The will of Julius Rottenberger, burggrave of Kaschau, June 27, 1590.] *Karpathenland*. 3 (1) 1930: 19-22.—Text with explanatory notes.—*Francis J. Tschan*.

8849. REZNECK, SAMUEL. History of the parliamentary declaration of treason. *Law Quart. Rev.* 46 (181) Jan. 1930: 80-102.—The proviso in the statute of treasons (1352) that doubtful treasons be declared in parliament is first found invoked by a prisoner in 1554 and thenceforward appears frequently in treason cases. At various times it has been connected with the legislative powers of parliament, and with the procedure of attain. Its last appearance was in 1716; by this time the settlement of the powers of parliament made it unnecessary to refer to the proviso.—*T. F. T. Plucknett*.

8850. SNELLER, Z. W. De tykwevery te Rotterdam en te Schiedam in de eerste helft der 17e eeuw. [The manufacturing of bedticking at Rotterdam and Schiedam in the first half of the 17th century.] *Tijdschr. v. Gesch.* 45 1930: 237-266.—The manufacture and export of bedticking was a specialty of the town of Turnhout in Brabant, but about 1580 many immigrants from the southern provinces transferred their business to the cities of Holland. Protection of the new industry by the Dutch states-general checked the export of the Turnhout produce to Holland. Rotterdam and Schiedam, though by no means centers of an important linen industry, became the home of many tickworkers from the south. Corporations of these laborers were organized

in both cities and decrees regulated the manufacture and guaranteed the quality of the product. The manufacture of bedticks in Rotterdam and Schiedam resembled the system employed at Turnhout but it was practiced on a larger, more capitalistic scale and also the sales methods were further developed. No longer was the cloth offered for sale in a market hall but the entrepreneurs had direct relations with the masters of foreign vessels and even with the merchants of distant ports. The yarn out of which the ticks had to be woven was a product from Elberfeld and Barmen. Antwerp, Dordrecht, and Amsterdam were the markets for this material. Conflicts ensued between the Elberfelders, who tried to set up a bedtick industry of their own, and the Rotterdam manufacturers, who refused to buy the Elberfeld yarn unless this attempt was abandoned. In 1611 Rotterdam prevailed. Nevertheless the manufacturing of bedticking in Rotterdam flourished only up to about 1650. After that the industry of most of the Dutch cities declined because the standard of living in the country was far lower and the city-laborer could no longer compete with the village laborer. Erelong Brabant once more produced most of the bedticking and Holland specialized in handling the export.—*P. J. van Winter*.

8851. SQUIRE, A. LESLIE. The Hansa. *Month.* 156 (795) Sep. 1930: 230-238.—The Hansa was probably the most powerful factor in the economic life of the 14th and 15th centuries. Originally for the protection of individuals, it developed into an economic machine for the domination of Europe. The origins and the name are still obscure. The connection between the herring fisheries and medieval Lenten abstinence from meat had much to do with the growth of the Hansa. In war with the small merchant the Hansa grew; but it was defeated by the nationalism of the 16th century. The government of the Hansa was never democratic, but plutocratic. On the whole it made for international peace; and its high standards in the matters of weight, value, and quality were a lesson in economic probity. Europe owes to it a uniform standard of coinage.—*G. G. Walsh*.

8852. STENSON, ROBERT J. The manorial system in England and the enclosure movement. *Hist. Bull.* 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 34-35, 39.—After presenting the manorial and Teutonic theories of the origin of the manor, the author gives a description of the full-fledged system, concluding that it held sway for such a long period because it was a human institution and as such was hard to change. The 16th century enclosure movement is compared with that of the 18th. (Notes and bibliography.)—*Major L. Younce*.

8853. TAIT, JAMES. The common council of the borough. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46 (181) Jan. 1931: 1-29.—In general, the common councils grew out of a democratic protest against the control of the town by an oligarchy in possession of the major and aldermen, or old council. Of these councils that of London was the first, originating in 1376, and is the only one to survive, though the characteristic feature of election by misteries or companies was soon replaced by election by wards. Sometimes independently, more often in imitation of London, other towns adopted the common council to balance, in the interest of the *populares*, the domination of the *potentiores*. More or less popularly elected at first, the common councils tended to become closed bodies, the ruling classes turning to the royal government for a definition of powers which left them in ascendancy. Before the 16th century conciliar arrangements usually represented an accommodation of local pressures; after that there is evidence of an attempt at establishing a uniform system through royal charters. Appendix 1 is a lengthy note on single common councils of early date; Appendix 2 a list of old councils and common councils before 1550.—*Warner F. Woodring*.

8854. THURSTON, HERBERT. Ravaillac. *Month.* 156 (796) Oct. 1930: 289-301.—A discussion of the question as to whether the Jesuit d'Aubigny revealed matter learned in Ravaillac's sacramental confession. The life of Ravaillac is sketched with special reference to the signs of mental derangement. Evidence is adduced to show that Ravaillac once asked a Franciscan whether a priest would be bound to reveal confession matter in the case of the murder of a king. The decisive fact in regard to the legend of d'Aubigny is that Ravaillac made no attempt to escape after the murder, and was seized at once. D'Aubigny himself denies having seen Ravaillac.—*G. G. Walsh.*

8855. UNSIGNED. Saved from the Puritans. *J. Antiquarian Assn. Brit. Isles.* (2) Sep. 1930: 97-98.—So much destruction of valuable objects has been wrought by political upheavals and vandalism that efforts to outwit such destruction are notable. One example is a chest bound with iron bands, used in 1640 to protect the painted Flemish glass windows, the candlesticks, alms dish, chalice and paten of a church in Essex, England. The chest, with its contents, was buried in the church. Today the glass windows and the other objects are to be found again in their original places.—*Julian Aronson.*

8856. VARGAS, UGARTE RUBÉN. Fray Francisco de Vitoria y el derecho a la conquista de América. [Fray Francisco de Vitoria and the Spanish right to the conquest of America.] *Bol. d. Inst. de Investigaciones Hist.* 9 (45) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 29-44.—Vitoria is one of the founders of international law. He reasons coldly, is absolutely opposed to Sepúlveda, and does not fall into the impassioned exaggerations of Las Casas. His conclusions were rather bold, and though they were cautiously worded, attracted sufficient attention to provoke a letter to Salamanca from Charles V. The first part of Vitoria's *Relecciones sobre las Indias* treats of various justifications of the conquest, which he proves to be unfounded; the second part, of various claims to which Vitoria admits a certain value. In the third part he considers the right to make war. By treating also the opinions of Juan Solórzano Pereyra of the 18th century, the article gives the evolution of Spanish thought in regard to the Indians. From the extreme ideas of Las Casas and Sepúlvedas, opinion had evolved by 1776 the belief that the Spanish government should exercise only a kind of protectorate over the aborigines.—*W. R. Quynn.*

8857. WALLACE, HELEN M. Berwick in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46 (181) Jan. 1931: 79-88.—Berwick was administrative center of the East March and a considerable garrison was kept there by Elizabeth. Important as fortress and prison Berwick was even more significant as a link in that long chain of road which connected London and Edinburgh, and it was the center for the English secret service in Scotland.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

8858. WÄSSERLE, TÖNI. Eine Grenzstreiturskunde aus Deutsch-Proben vom Jahre 1569. [A document relating to a boundary dispute of 1569 in German-Proben.] *Karpatenland.* 3 (1) 1930: 14-18.—Text with explanatory notes.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

8859. WELFLE, FREDERICK E. The Black Death of 1348 and its bearing on the Reformation. *Hist. Bull.* 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 27-29. (Bibliography).—*Major L. Younce.*

8860. WIEGAND, FRIEDRICH. Philip von Hessen. *Zeitwende.* 6 (11) Nov. 1930: 430-449.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

8861. WILLIAMS, C. H. The so-called star cham-

ber act. *History.* 15 (58) Jul. 1930: 129-135.—The act of 1487 created a court without a name, but the court of the star chamber of the late 16th century does not correspond in personnel or jurisdiction with the court established in 1487. There was a star chamber in the middle of the 14th century. The king's council met in it, exercising advisory, administrative, and judicial functions. Methods and procedure were arbitrary and not popular. The act of 1487 was a declaration of Tudor policy, giving statutory sanction to a custom of conciliar procedure. The creation of a small body of permanent officials dealing with specific offenses made for efficiency. If the Jekyll of early star chamber history had come to look like Hyde by 1641, it was because the judicial body of 1487 had taken on the characteristics of the medieval council owing to its increased activity in the Tudor period.—*Coral H. Tullis.*

8862. WILLIAMSON, CLAUDE C. H. Le Chevalier de Bayard. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 36 (755) Nov. 1930: 483-493.—Le Chevalier de Bayard has withstood the searching, cruel eyes of historians. Samuel Shellabarger has delved into all sources, collated and collected them, and given us a hero of grand proportion, a flower of chivalry.—*Hattie Wise.*

8863. WILLSON, DAVID HARRIS. The Earl of Salisbury and the "court" party in parliament, 1604-1610. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 36 (2) Jan. 1931: 274-294.—James I in 1603 continued in power Elizabeth's chief representative in the house of commons, Robert Cecil, whom he made Earl of Salisbury in 1604. Salisbury, however, failed to control the house from 1604 to 1610 as he had done previously. This was due to neglect of the elections. Party organization was lacking, but party alignments were very evident, and the court party of 1604 found itself in the minority. Dissension in the ranks further weakened the royal party. The methods of control used under Elizabeth proved unsatisfactory, and lobbying was resorted to but without success. Conferences between the commons and the lords were so evidently manipulated that the commons refused to entrust any final action to the conference committees. James' personality made the situation more difficult. Feverish interest alternated with neglect. Parliament became increasingly aware of its bargaining power as the king's extravagance grew. Salisbury's failure to control the commons was the failure of the outworn system of the Tudors.—*Coral H. Tullis.*

8864. WRIGHT, LOUIS B. Madmen as vaudeville performers on the Elizabethan stage. *J. Engl. & Germanic Philol.* 30 (1) Jan. 1931: 43-54.—Madness, on the Elizabethan stage, served as the comedy element used to relax the audience witnessing a tragedy. In addition, the element of madness satisfied the Elizabethan craving for the unusual and the strange. Illustrations and examples are drawn from the prominent Elizabethan authors.—*Philip D. Jordan.*

8865. ZEISEL, RICHARD. Die ältesten Nachrichten über die deutschen Siedlungen und den Goldbergbau, bezw. die Goldwäscherei an der oberen Neutra. [The earliest notices about the German settlements and gold mining operations, especially gold-panning on the Upper Neutra.] *Karpatenland.* 3 (3) 1930: 104-117.—The gold deposits of the Upper Neutra seem to have been worked from the earliest times, but Germans did not come upon them until the 13th century when they founded a number of settlements which still exist in the midst of the Slavs. The paper deals largely with the history of these settlements from the 14th to the 17th century.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

THE MOSLEM WORLD

8866. BUKHSH, S. KHUDA. The awakening of Islam. *Muslim Rev.* 3 (3) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 1-19.—For a study of the history of Islam, the works of Aghani, Ibn Khaldun, Miskawaihi, von Kremer and Mez are indispensable. The caliph was the spiritual and temporal ruler of Islam and the governors appointed in the provinces represented the caliph in religious and ecclesiastical matters. After the Moguls killed the caliph and his kinsmen (656 A.H.—1258 A.D.) their religious dignity continued unimpaired in spite of the loss of their temporal power. Thus the caliph became the spiritual head and the sultan the temporal head of Islam. After 1258 the caliphate continued to exist in name only, solely in Egypt. With the different independent sultanates, there sprang up different independent churches. Religion thus became subordinated to the state. The caliphate was finally abolished, Mar. 3, 1924, making way for the development of nationalism. This date marks the end of medieval ideas in Islam. Today political problems have replaced religious problems.—*Julian Aronson.*

8867. DONALDSON, DWIGHT M. Ibn Jubayr's visit to Al-Medina. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 50 (1) Mar. 1930: 26-42.—Ibn Jubayr, an Arabian residing in Granada, traveled in the Near East in the last quarter of the 12th century. We have here a translation of some sections of his journal. There is a description of the Mosque of the Prophet in Medina: this is especially important, since the building (burned in 1256) was the finest of the series built on that site. There is also an account of the portion of the pilgrimage between Badr and Medina, and a description of mosques, tombs, and landmarks in the neighborhood of Medina.—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

8868. LOCKHART, LAURENCE. The Assassins. *Police J. (London).* 4 (13) Jan. 1931: 120-127.—Lockhart describes the band of Assassins (literally, hashish eaters), a sect of murderous Mohammedan fanatics who perpetrated "homicide to order" from the 11th to the 14th century. He also tells about his visit to Alamut, the ruins of the fortress that had been their headquarters.—*A. O. Knoll.*

8869. RHODOKANAKIS, N. Zum Siedlungswesen im alten Südarabien. [Colonization in ancient southern Arabia.] *Wörter u. Sachen.* 12 (1) 1929: 93-111.

INDIA

8870. SINHA, H. N. The genesis of the Din-i-Ilahi. *J. Indian Hist.* 9 (3) Dec. 1930: 306-329.—In India in the 16th century, there was a surging-up of new life partially due to the advent of the Mughals. The Mughals always took a broad and liberal view of life, detaching themselves from the narrow bounds of orthodoxy. Emperor Akbar left his impress on India. He was probably influenced by a number of religious movements among the Muslims, as well as by Hinduism. Akbar wished to found a religion which would suit his political needs, to insure indivisible allegiance to himself, in matters spiritual as well as temporal, and to set himself up as the spiritual leader of the nation. He therefore founded the Din-i-Ilahi—or Divine Faith—which was supposed to be a universal religion constituted out of many faiths. This religion, however, did not last long after his death.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

8871. WALDSCHMIDT, ERNST. Die Entwicklungsgeschichte des Buddhahabildes in Indien. [The development of the Buddha image in India.] *Ostasiat. Z.* 6 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 265-277.—The first image of Buddha which can be exactly dated belongs to the time around the birth of Christ and is a production of the school of Gandhāra which was under Hellenistic influence. About 100 years later we find the oldest example of a style entirely independent of Gandhāra; the pure Indic Buddha-type of Mathurā. Twenty years later there appears in Mathurā a second Buddha-type which unmistakably is influenced by Gandhāra. This type eventually prevails and out of this gandhārizied Mathurā-type there is developed the classical Buddha of the 5th to the 7th centuries by continually supplying more of the native Indic spirit. This latter style finds its best expression in the productions of the school of Sār-nāth. [Three plates.]—*Henry S. Gehman.*

THE WORLD 1648 TO 1920

GENERAL

8872. GOEDHART, G. J. D. C. The story of the I.C.A. since Cremona (1907-1927). *Rev. Internat. Co-operation.* 23 (12) Dec. 1930: 453-457.

8873. GRAS, N. S. B. Les affaires et l'histoire des affaires. [Business and business history.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 3 (9) Jan. 15, 1931: 5-10.—A new historical discipline is appearing: the study of business enterprise. Such history starts with the coming of the urban economy and money economy. Its subject matter consists, to a great extent, of the chronicles of the lives of men who have struggled to attain certain definite results, sure of their plans, and conscious of their aims. The most precious sources of business history are to be found in the records kept by firms, whenever these records have been preserved.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

8874. HECKSCHER, ELIF. Natural- und Geldwirtschaft in der Geschichte. [Natural economy and money economy in history.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Sozial- u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* 23 (4) 1930: 454-467.—The work of Alfons Dopsch (*Naturalwirtschaft und Geldwirtschaft in der Weltgeschichte.* 1930) gives a useful summary of the whole question as well as a survey of the modern litera-

ture. It is more sociological in treatment than historical in that it handles the different cultural periods by themselves, without attempting a genetic development. This requires a clearer definition of the limits of natural and money economy and a consideration of their evolutionary relationship to one another, which the present review undertakes.—*E. H. McNeal.*

8875. HENSELER, HEINZ; HILZHEIMER, MAX; SPANN, JOSEF; AMSCHLER, WOLFGANG; KRÜGER, LEOPOLD; STEPHANITZ, MAX V.; MAGERL, HEINRICH; STANG, VALENTIN; WEINMÜLLER, LOTHAR; DOEHNER, HERBERT; AMBRUSTER, LUDWIG; KOCH, WILHELM; STAKEMANN, ERNST; HECK, HEINZ. Geschichte der Haustiere. [The history of domestic animals.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 28 (5) Feb. 1931: 305-355.—Deals with the horse, cow, sheep, goat, pig, dog, cat, rabbit, poultry, insects and worms, bees, fish, furbearing animals, and exotic pets.

8876. HUBERT, RENÉ. Essai d'une définition historique de la philosophie. [Attempt at an historical definition of philosophy.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Philos.* 4 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 201-226.—Philosophy cannot assign to history a limited field of investigation. But can history give a definition of the object of philosophy? The history

of philosophy seems at first to manifest itself as an immense phenomenon of intellectual dissociation. But history causes philosophy to be understood as the history of dynamic progress.—*Gaines Post*.

8877. MARCONCINI, FEDERICO. Vicende dell'oro e dell'argento dalle premesse storiche alla liquidazione della Unione Monetaria Latina, 1803-1925. [Vicissitudes of gold and silver. The historical background to the liquidation of the Latin Monetary Union.] *Pubbl. d. Univ. Cattolica d. Sacro Cuore. Ser. S. Soc. Sci.* 6 Jan. 1929: pp. 409.—A monetary union, which can exist on the abstract lines of the system that it has taken as a basis (monometallism or bimetallism does not count) is not possible beyond certain limits. All goes fairly well as long as the conditions of balance continue which existed in the market of precious metals at the moment of its origin. This balance being disturbed, the monetary union must necessarily be modified or cease to exist. Marconcini illustrates this in his work describing the vicissitudes of the recently liquidated Latin Monetary Union. The history of the Union is described: (1) The Napoleonic monetary law of germinal 7, year XI; (2) the market of gold and silver, 1800-1864; (3) the rise of the Latin Monetary Union (basic agreement of Dec. 23, 1865); (4) the market of gold and silver, 1865-1885; (5) the abolition of fiat money; (6) the coining of gold and silver in the states of the Union; (7) the monetary agreements of Nov. 6, 1885; (8) the fight of the U.S.A. for the monetary revalorization of silver (the Bland bill and the Silver bill, 1878-1893); (9) the interval in the U.S. between the abrogation of the silver laws and the return to gold; (10) the great lack of silver between 1900 and 1914; (11) the Union and the market of gold and silver, 1914-1919; (12) the last six years of the Union and its end. (Appendix with all texts of contracts, agreements, protocols, etc. of the Union during the 60 years of its existence, and 62 statistical tables).—*Gerardo Brunet*.

8878. PORRI, VINCENZO. Storia economica europea—età medioevale e moderna: Rassegna degli studi pubblicati fra il 1919 ed il 1929. [The economic history of Europe—medieval and modern: Review of studies published between 1919 and 1929.] *Riv. Storica Ital.* 47(4) Dec. 1930: 408-433.—Part III (See Entry 3: 5264 for Parts I and II). Covers the economic history of Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 8625, 10077, 10237)

8879. AMADUZZI, LAVORO. La scienza della radiazione da Macedonio Melloni ad Oggi. [The science of radiation from Macedonio Melloni to the present.] *Scientia*. 45(2) 1929: 85-94.

8880. BILANCIONI, GUGLIELMO. Felice Fontana Trentino e gli studi sull'anatomia e sulla fisiologia dell'orecchio e di altri organi di senso nella seconda metà del secolo XVIII. [Felice Fontana of Trent and his studies on the anatomy and physiology of the ear and of other sense organs in the second half of the 18th century.] *Archeion*. 12(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 296-362.—Fontana's work can be best appraised in the light of his age and of his contemporaries. His writings show not only the results of his researches but also his general concepts of experimental method and philosophy. Perhaps best known for his study of irritability and of reflexes, he performed classic investigations in the fields of toxicology, pharmacology, and physico-chemistry. His contributions to biology have not been adequately estimated. (Six plates of models prepared by Fontana now in the University of Montpellier and an appendix of selections of unpublished correspondence between M. A. Caldani and G. Bianchi).—*Lida R. Brandt*.

8881. FORTI, UMBERTO. Nel terzo centenario di Cristiano Huyghens. [The third centenary of Christiaan Huygens.] *Nuova Antologia*. 268(1386) Dec. 16, 1929: 500-512.

8882. NEUBERGER, MAX. Boyle's Erklärungsversuch der spezifischen Arzneimittelwirkung. [Boyle's attempt at explaining the action of specific medicines.] *Archeion*. 12(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 5-12.

8883. TORRICELLI, AMEDEO. Il problema inverso delle tangenti nelle opere di Torricelli. [The problem of tangents in Torricelli's works.] *Archeion*. 12(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 33-37.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 8893, 9122, 10237, 10329)

8884. ASCHENBRENNER, VIKTOR. Das Oberzipser Bauernhaus. [Peasant houses in Upper Zips.] *Karpathenland*. 2(2) 1929: 75-80.—A study detailing the plans of the villages of the German settlers in the Carpathian country, particularly those of Upper Zips, together with house types, exteriors, interior divisions, building materials and methods, stables and outhouses, the surrounding yard spaces and their walls.—*Francis J. Tschan*.

8885. DEVONSHIRE, HENRIETTE. Mosques and shrines in Cairo. *Islamic Culture*. 4(4) Oct. 1930: 558-568.

8886. LETI, GIUSEPPE. Tra i viali del cimitero "Père-Lachaise" di Parigi. [The monuments of the cemetery "Père Lachaise" in Paris.] *Emporium (Bergamo)*. 72(431) Nov. 1930: 291-303.

8887. MARCH, WERNER. Neue Baugesinnung und evangelischer Kirchbau. [The new architecture and evangelical church architecture.] *Geisteskampf d. Gegenwart*. 67(1) Jan. 1931: 16-24.

8888. MEUNIER, ERNST. Katholische Kunst in Berlin. [Catholic art in Berlin.] *Christl. Kunst*. 27(3) Dec. 1930: 65-88.

8889. REVELLO, JOSÉ TERRE. Aporte para el conocimiento de la casa urbana y rústica en la época colonial. [A study on the urban and rustic house in the colonial period.] *Bol. d. Inst. de Investigaciones Hist.* 7(38) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 320-328.

8890. RICHARDSON, A. E. The royal barge. *J. Royal Inst. Brit. Architect*. 28(6) Jan. 1931: 172-176.—Notes on the original drawings for a royal English barge, by William Kent, and preserved in the Library of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The barge was built almost exactly as designed. Kent lived during a period of affluence, and architects and artists had no lack of patronage. He was a man of remarkable versatility, and a clever adapter of other men's ideas. This accounts for his popularity, for England was looking to Italy for a new style of architecture and decoration. Kent gained most of his inspiration from the Italian architect, Palladio, and the master of Anglo-Dutch ornament, Daniel Marot. He prepared the designs for the royal barge for Frederick Prince of Wales in 1732. Kent designed many unusual types of structures, all of which throw a curious light on the manners, customs, and taste of the age. [Illus.]—*T. E. O'Donnell*.

8891. SOLOMON, W. E. GLADSTONE. Modern art and the Moghuls. *Islamic Culture*. 4(4) Oct. 1930: 569-573.

8892. UNSIGNED. The builder's companion demonstrating all the principal rules of architecture. Part I. (A reprint of the hand-book by William Pain, London. 1762.) *Monograph Ser.* 17(1) 1931: pp. 28.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 8720, 8887-8888, 8915, 8938, 8943, 8951, 8974, 8993, 9001, 9003, 9011, 9015-9016, 9019, 9099, 9110, 9123, 9135, 9143, 9154, 9161, 10102, 10105-10106, 10120, 10217, 10224, 10325-10326, 10330)

8893. BERNT, WALTHER. Alte Andachtsbilder. [Old devotional pictures.] *Christl. Kunst.* 27(4) Jan. 1931: 97-108.

8994. BOGGS, RALPH S. A selective bibliography of Dominican literature. *Bull. Hispanique.* 32(4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 404-410.

8895. BORGHEZIO, GINO. Pio XI e la biblioteca Vaticana. [Pius XI and the Vatican Library.] *Bibliofilia.* 31(6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1929: 210-231.

8896. BROU, ALEXANDRE. Bulletin des missions. —En Algérie, cent ans après. [Hundred years of missionary work in Algeria.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 206(1) Jan. 5, 1931: 80-96.—This summary of missionary activity during the last century in Algeria is based on Pons, *La nouvelle église d'Afrique* (Tunis, Namura, 1930), Tournier, *La conquête religieuse de l'Algérie* (Paris, Plon, 1930), and Mesnage, *Le christianisme en Afrique* (Paris, Alger, 1915). The problem of affecting an Arab and Berber population under French anti-clerical officials was solved by a series of notable bishops, the work of the *Pères Blancs* of Cardinal Lavigerie, and especially the efforts to introduce higher education into Algeria.—G. G. Walsh.

8897. BROWNE, M. J. The Exercises of St. Ignatius in the Catholic and Protestant churches. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 36(756) Dec. 1930: 561-771.—The work of Rev. W. H. Longridge, *Retreats for priests according to the method and plan of the "Spiritual Exercises" of St. Ignatius* was published shortly after the Encyclical Letter of Dec. 20, 1929, urging retreat and meditation in the method of St. Ignatius. The author is an Anglican minister.—Hattie Wise.

8898. BRUNNER, EMIL. Secularism as a problem for the church. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 19(76) Oct. 1930: 495-511.—Modern secularism contains two elements: (1) the idea of an individual grounded in the autonomy of his own reason, and (2) the intramundane quality of thought. The Renaissance transformed the Christian idea of a responsible personality into that of an autonomous personality and fashioned the idea of the world as at man's disposal as his object. The stages in the progress of secularism are marked by idealism, realistic rationalism, and scepticism. The ultimate result is the disintegration of the "living organism of humanity," the "atomization of society." (The author is one of the foremost exponents of the so-called Barthian theology or "theology of crisis.")—Maurice C. Latta.

8899. ELLIS, ADAM C. A survey of the eastern churches. *Hist. Bull.* 8(1) Nov. 1929: 3-5; (2) Jan. 1930: 19-20, 32-33; (3) Mar. 1930: 41-43, 53-55.—Traces each of these churches from their doctrinal origins to their present fortunes. (6 analytical tables.)—Major L. Younce.

8900. FINCK, WILLIAM J. Virginia and East Tennessee Lutheranism. *Lutheran Church Quart.* 3(4) Oct. 1930: 373-387.—The Germans settling in the valleys of Virginia and East Tennessee brought catechisms, hymn books, and Bibles with them. While they were still in forts and stockades they hired teachers to instruct their children. They were attached to the church, though the teacher preceded the minister in most instances. Most of the early ministers were Virginians, though Pennsylvania furnished several. In 1820 both the Tennessee and Virginia Synods were formed.—W. W. Sweet.

8901. FREISEN, JOSEPH. Der Rechtsweg für kirchliche Dotationsansprüche aus der Säkularisation,

mit besonderer Rücksicht auf die katholischen Pfarreien Bickenriede und Mühlhausen i. Th. [Legal procedure for ecclesiastical claims arising out of secularization, with special reference to the Catholic parishes Bickenriede and Mühlhausen i. Th.] *Arch. f. Kathol. Kirchenrecht.* 109(3-4) 1929: 457-545.

8902. JACCARD, PIERRE. La renaissance de la pensée franciscaine. [The revival of Franciscan thought.] *Rev. de Théol. et de Philos.* 18(75) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 103-131.—Refers to Catholic studies, especially Franciscan and Augustinian.

8903. LEE, SARAH REDWOOD. The Maryland influence in American Catholicism. *Rec. Amer. Catholic Hist. Soc.* 41(4) Dec. 1930: 328-352.—Hattie Wise.

8904. McFARLAND, BERTHA. The Siamese government and missionary work. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 20(77) Jan. 1931: 122-129.—Protestant missionary work began in Siam in 1828, but the first mission was broken up by death and failure, and permanent work really began in 1833. The first years were marked by official suspicion and hostility, a condition changed on the accession of King Mongkut in 1851. Mongkut, excluded from the throne by a usurping brother, spent 27 years prior to his accession as a Buddhist monk, but studied during a part of this time under the guidance of Protestant missionaries, to whom he showed favor on his accession. This favor, marked by legal protection, grants of land, and other assistance, was continued under his successors, his son Chulalongkorn and his grandsons Rama VI and Prajadhipok. On the occasion of the centennial celebration of the beginning of Protestant missions in Siam, the latter even opened the royal gardens for the celebration, and took an active part in making the celebration a marked success.—Maurice C. Latta.

8905. MARTINDALE, C. C. Catholic Copts. *Month.* 156(793) Jul. 1930: 43-50.—The early history of the Egyptian church; martyrs; Patemius and the Coptic alphabet; Alexander, Athanasius, Cyril and Origen; monasticism. The Arab invasions were helped by dissensions among the Copts. The Catholic hierarchy disappeared in the 17th century. The efforts of Leo XIII to effect reunion. The present position of the Catholic Copts is mainly affected by the extreme poverty of the people and the educational work of non-Catholic Americans.—G. G. Walsh.

8906. MARTINDALE, C. C. Central Catholic libraries. *Month.* 156(796) Oct. 1930: 310-318.—A study of the work achieved by the Central Catholic library in Melbourne, Australia. The inspirer of the movement was H. P. Hackett, S. J. In a single year the increase in circulation was 30%. A feature of the library is the publication of suggestions in regard to the value of special books as a whole, and of selected parts of other works.—G. G. Walsh.

8907. O'HARE, CHARLES M. John Newman in Rome, 1833. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 36(755) Nov. 1930: 449-458.—Cardinal Newman said that "the true life of a man is in his letters." O'Hare, by use of extracts from *Letters and correspondence of John Henry Newman during his life in the English church* (vol. 1), has portrayed Newman, the Protestant, drawn, contrary to his beliefs, to the beauty and significance of Rome. "O Rome, that thou wert not Rome," Newman writes, and sums up his surrender to Rome, "serene and lofty," "city of the Apostles" with its "air of greatness and repose" as against his repellant attitude of Rome, "the cruel city," "a city under a curse."—Hattie Wise.

8908. OZINGA, M. D. De Nederlandsche Hervormde Kerk te Oudshoorn. [The Dutch Reformed Church in Oudshoorn.] *Navorscher.* 79(9-10) 1930: 201-204.

8909. PATRIS, B. COMBES de. L'Abbé de Labro et ses correspondants. [The Abbé de Labro and his correspondents.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 96(156) Jul.-Sep.

1930: 217-254.—A mass of letters addressed to the Abbé de Labro, grand vicar to several dioceses in the Loire region during the early 18th century, makes it possible to revive the atmosphere of provincial ecclesiastical life of the time. The letters, many of which are reproduced, were found in the archives of the chateau de Cougousse. They contain indications of the activities which absorbed the attention of diocesan officials, of attitudes as between several ranks of the clergy, of procedures helpful in advancement, and of the aspirations of de Labro's friends. Although the abbé is assumed to have had Gallican tendencies, definite traces of attitudes on his part or on that of his friends with reference to Jansenism and other major ecclesiastical issues are wanting.—*Leland H. Jenks.*

8910. SHAHAN, BISHOP. Dom Butler's "Vatican Council." *Catholic World*. 132 (789) Dec. 1930: 257-265.—A general council of the Catholic church should seemingly present a theme worthy of historians' interest. Yet Dom Butler's *Vatican council* is the first attempt in English to give an account of this council with a foundation of authentic sources. With the exception of Cardinal Manning's *True history of the Vatican council*, the writings of such enemies of the council as Friedrich and Dollinger have gone uncontradicted. Butler gives us the intellectual background of the politico-religious controversies necessary for a sympathetic understanding of the council. His chapter on sources serves as an illuminating history of the literature. The letters of Bishop Ullathorne, Butler's main source, are the views of a shrewd and impartial observer.—*Hattie Wise.*

8911. SHEEKY, J. S. St. Vincent de Paul—hero. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 35 (748) Apr. 1930: 357-372.

8912. THURSTON, HERBERT. Relics, authentic and spurious. III. The "holy shroud" of Turin. *Month.* 156 (793) Jul. 1930: 51-63.—The relic is of doubtful origin. The present article supplements the article in the *Catholic Encyclopedia*, by discussing the New Testament evidence. The Greek *othonia* should be rendered by strips rather than by shroud. The *soudarion* was a head-napkin merely. No document in the first thousand years of church history mentions the shroud or any image on a shroud. As to the tradition that the shroud has been at Constantinople from 438 till its removal to Lirey in 1356 Thurston finds nothing but "wild conjecture" and contradictory "evidence" of Arculfus (695) and Antoninus of Piacenza (570). Why does not St. John Damascene, who refers to the *sindones*, make mention of the image? Dom Chamard's theory concerning the transfer to Lirey is pure conjecture, and has not found favor with Benedictine scholars. Paul Vignou's theory of a vaporography caused by an amoniactal emanation from Christ's body is interesting; but until the shroud can be proved authentic the theory is without value.—*G. G. Walsh.*

8913. TUCKER, JOHN T. Fifty years in Angola, Portuguese West Africa. *Internal. Rev. Missions*. 19 (74) Apr. 1930: 256-265.—Evangelical missions in Angola began in 1880, with the arrival of three missionaries to the Ovimbundu, sent out by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The native church is now firmly established, with a literature, a native clergy, a native church council, and many thousands of members. Difficulties encountered include criticism and some unofficial obstruction by Portuguese on the ground of "denationalization," i.e., that the Protestant missionaries do not promote the assimilation of the natives to Portuguese culture. The government is now attempting to eliminate the vernacular entirely, edicts issued in 1921 forbidding its use, although religious literature may still be printed in the vernacular, with a parallel Portuguese version.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

8914. UNSIGNED. Overzicht van geschriften. [Bibliographical survey of Netherlands church history.] *Nederlandsch Arch. v. Kerkgeschiedenis*. 23 (1) 1930: 60-78.—Continuation from volume 21, 1928.

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 8792, 9894)

8915. CONNING, JOHN STUART. Religion and irreligion in Israel. *Internal. Rev. Missions*. 19 (76) Oct. 1930: 538-549.—Modern Judaism, emerging from the ghetto, met the powerful influences of industrialism, modern thought, and the daily contact with Gentile. The result is "a steady disintegration of the ancient faith," marked by the abandonment of the synagogue and a greater friendliness and openmindedness toward other faiths. Great hopes for the maintenance of the old faith were built upon Zionism, but these hopes are doomed to disappointment. A growing success attends the evangelistic activities of the Christian churches among the Jews, despite organized resistance to Christian proselyting.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 9008, 9026, 9041, 9113, 9171, 9177-9178)

8916. DOYON, PIERRE. Marie-Louis Descorches, commissaire de la République Française dans le Levant. [Marie-Louis Descorches, commissioner of the French Republic in the Levant.] *Rev. d. Questions Hist.* 57 (1) Jan. 1929: 113-131.

8917. GUICHEN, VICOMTE de. Les relations russo-allemand du XVIII siècle à 1870. [Russo-German relations from the 18th century to 1870.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. C. R.* 90 Sep.-Oct. 1930: 286-320.—Frederick the Great said that Russia and Prussia should naturally be friends and would be if it were not for England and Austria. He promoted agrarian reform in West Prussia to prevent Polish discontent and its influence on Russia. Russo-German relations were also a motive for the partitions of Poland. Prussia in turn refused to oppose Russian aggression against Turkey in 1771. Both Catherine II and Paul distrusted Prussia; Alexander I, however, proved to be a good friend. In the long struggle of radicalism against autocracy in Russia the Prussian kings uniformly supported the czars. Russian monarchs repaid this kindness by regarding with favor the efforts of Bismarck to unite Germany under Prussian leadership, remained friendly neutrals throughout the wars of unification, and hailed with delight the humbling of Austria and the establishment of the German Empire in 1870.—*J. A. Rickard.*

8918. JACOBSON, LJUBOW. Russland und Frankreich in den ersten Regierungsjahren der Kaiserin Katharina II. 1762-1772. [Russia and France in the first years of the reign of Catharine II, 1762-1772.] *Ost-europ. Forsch.* n. s. 4 1929: pp. 74.

8919. JUSTICE, F. Relations entre la Belgique et l'Égypte (1837-38). [Relations between Belgium and Egypt 1837-38.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 7 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 1453-1466.

8920. LODGE, RICHARD. Lord Hyndford's embassy to Russia, 1744-49, Part I. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46 (181) Jan. 1931: 48-76.—Hyndford did not actually take over the Russian embassy from Tyrawly until March, 1744. Until the fall of Carteret, and for a time after, it was England's chief desire to get Russia to adhere to a quadruple alliance aimed at Prussia. A reconciliation was patched up between Elizabeth and Maria Theresa by the end of the summer of 1745. Frederick, embarrassed by failure in Bohemia and by the death of Charles VII, used all means in his power to keep Russia from joining his enemies actively. To that activity Elizabeth had been brought, despite Hyndford's lack of finesse, when he was coolly informed that his government had now decided to conciliate Frederick and had concluded the Hanover agreement. English influence

fell to zero but Elizabeth's dislike of Prussia grew, and she drew nearer to Austria, who shared her pique at England, and reached a treaty agreement in May, 1746. When Britain had disposed of the Jacobites and again possessed advantages as a continental ally, Austria warmed toward her, and assisted in making an accommodation with Russia, in all of which Hyndford had little important part.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

8921. LODGE, RICHARD. The maritime powers in the eighteenth century. *History*. 15 (59) Oct. 1930: 246-251.—A brief statement of the many crises to which the Anglo-Dutch relations were subjected following 1715 when the Barrier treaty was set up by the two powers coercing Austria into accepting it. Lodge finds that the long continued friendly relations were due largely to the interests of both England and Holland in the Barrier treaty. The alliance was not really a friendly one and after each successive crisis the relations became more strained until England declared war against Holland in December, 1781. A note is appended surveying the materials for the subject and Lodge points out the importance of the Dutch state papers in studying the 18th century.—*H. G. Plum.*

8922. MÜHLMANN, CARL. Deutschland und die Türkei 1913-1914. [Germany and Turkey 1913-1914.] *Polit. Wissensch.* 7 1929: pp. 104.

8923. PURYEAR, VERNON J. New light on the causes of the Crimean War. *Proc. Pacific Coast Branch Amer. Hist. Assn.* 1929: 148-158.—*M. B. Giffen.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 8849, 8852, 8855, 8890, 8892, 8907, 8920-8921, 8923, 8925, 9052, 9060, 9072, 9084, 9087, 9092, 9124, 9440, 9754, 9756, 9791, 9820, 9888, 9890, 10326)

8926. A., M. P. Dick Turpin: fact v. fiction. *Police J. (London)*. 4 (13) Jan. 1931: 128-145.—Part I of an historical study of Dick Turpin, the noted highwayman who was executed at York in 1739. An attempt is made to describe the historical Dick Turpin as compared with the more romantic hero of fiction.—*A. O. Knoll.*

8927. BIRNIE, ARTHUR. Some glimpses of Aberdeenshire life in the eighteenth century. *Aberdeen Univ. Rev.* 18 (52) Nov. 1930: 27-36.—In the records of the sheriff court of Aberdeenshire is a volume on criminal trials during 1741-44 which offers a glimpse of contemporary social conditions, such as the extent to which the Scottish tenants were in the power of their landlords, the kind of chastisement practiced by shipmasters and warranted by maritime law, the illiteracy of the time, and affords some insight into the historical growth of Scots law. The sheriff courts had concurrent jurisdiction, during this period, with the feudal courts of the Scottish landowners, and the records show interesting disputes between the two judiciaries. Scottish sheriffs then exercised more extensive powers than their successors of the 20th century: the records show that a mere deputy of a deputy sentenced two men to death for sheep stealing.—*Doris Herrick Cochran.*

8928. ROUGHEAD, WILLIAM. Andrew Merrilies' tale: a romance of the Figgate Whins. *Jurid. Rev.* 42 (4) Dec. 1930: 353-375.—This sinister spot, once the scene of the kidnapping of a lord president, was chosen by Merrilies as the spot where he was supposed to have been kidnapped and taken to York. His story and his exposure are related from contemporary tracts and broadsides (1751).—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

8929. TOY, H. SPENCER. A patronage feud in a pocket borough (Helston, Cornwall). *History*. 15 (58) Jul. 1930: 109-118.—The Duke of Leeds inherited the patronage of Helston through his grandmother. In

8924. SCHMITT, BERNADOTTE E. The Bosnian annexation crisis of 1908. *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 9 (26) Dec. 1930: 312-334.—In the correspondence between Aehrenthal and Izvolsky relative to the support to be given by Austria and Russia in regard to the annexations each had at heart, Aehrenthal discloses that his real aim is to make the annexation of Bosnia the first step towards the incorporation of Serbia in the Hapsburg empire. Evidence is conflicting as to whether or not he intentionally deceived Izvolsky concerning the imminence of this annexation. The Turkish revolution of 1908 gave Bulgaria the opportunity to proclaim her complete independence and in doing so she had at least the connivance of Aehrenthal.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

8925. WALTHER, HEINRICH. Die deutsch-englischen Bündnisverhandlungen von 1901 und ihre Ergebnisse. [The negotiations for an alliance of England and Germany in 1901 and their results.] *Hist. Vierteljahrsschr.* 25 (4) Jan. 15, 1931: 602-635.—Walther confirms the judgment of Roloff (*Berliner Monatsh.* 7 (12) Dec. 1929, see Entry 3: 3866) that Eckardstein's reports of his negotiations in 1901 are untrustworthy. The negotiations failed because both parties were acting on false premises. The German government, deceived by Eckardstein, believed that England was making the offer of an alliance; the British government received an unauthorized offer from Eckardstein.—*L. D. Steefel.*

1804 the Duke became involved in a dispute with the electors and lost it to Sir Christopher Hawkins. Hawkins lost his influence very shortly due to a resolution of the house of commons, and the aldermen offered the patronage to the Duke of Leeds and Sir John Aubyn, jointly. Sir John withdrew in 1812. Hawkins again offered himself as a candidate, but the Duke of Leeds' candidates were elected. Hawkins petitioned the house of commons to void the election, charging irregularity and that the Duke sold the seats for 5,000 guineas each. When this failed, a bill was introduced to secure freedom and purity of elections in Helston which failed four successive sessions in the house of lords. The election was brought into the courts in 1818 by Sir John on the charge that one of the aldermen was disqualified as an elector. This failed, and the Duke of Leeds held the patronage until after the general election of 1837 in spite of the Reform Act of 1832 and the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835.—*Coral H. Tullis.*

8930. WALKER, NORMAN T. The sources of Herbert Spencer's educational ideas. *J. Educ. Res.* 22 (4) Nov. 1930: 299-308.—The origin of many of Spencer's views on education may be traced to the writings of a Frenchman, Claude Marcel (1793-1876). There is a striking similarity between the former's seven guiding principles of method and Marcel's statement of the characteristics of good method. Spencer throughout appears to have borrowed freely such suggestions as he approved but rejected others with which he was not in sympathy.—*H. R. Anderson.*

AUSTRALIA

(See also Entry 8906)

8931. DESCAMPS, PAUL. L'évolution des types sociaux en Australie. [The evolution of social types in Australia.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 3 (9) Jan. 15, 1931: 47-67.—When the first Australian colony was founded in 1788, about 700 convicts were settled near Botany Bay, under the supervision of 350 officers and soldiers. The number of free settlers was about 80 souls. In 1795 the arrival of five families of free settlers was a notable

event. At the beginning of the 19th century the crown lands were frequently cultivated by army officers employing ex-convicts. In 1824, the military regime was replaced in New South Wales by a type of colonial administration similar to that of Ceylon. Sheep farming began to flourish, and the "squatter" was able to earn a good living. After the publication of the report of the Bigge commission, the number of English emigrants, frequently the sons of impoverished English country gentlemen, who became squatters in Australia, increased rapidly. Towards the end of the century they tended to be supplanted, as a social type, by the "graziers," who kept their sheep in paddocks instead of the old-time runs. Up to 1844 the free settler was discriminated against in the sale of land. After 1851, convicts ceased to be transported to Australia. Many ex-convicts became bushrangers, as did some of the more undesirable, gold-seeking immigrants. The suppression of the bushranger, was brought about before the close of the century.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

8932. WOOD, G. A. Governor Macquarie. *Royal Austral. Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 16(5) 1930: 323-402.—Colonel Lachlan Macquarie became governor of New South Wales on May 1, 1808 through the accident of commanding a regiment in Australia at a crucial moment. He was a man pompous, humourless, heavy-handed, courteous, affectionate, conscientious, and in the highest degree emotional. He governed during the period of transition from convict to free society, when rich squires and merchants were demanding self government. Macquarie and the colonial office shut their eyes to the change. The only local limitation on his benevolent autocracy lay in the decisions of the Judge Advo-

cate, Ellis Bent, and they soon became enemies. The struggle between them made parliamentary government imperative and Macquarie was the last of the autocrats. This essay concerns itself largely with his remarkable material achievements in planning Sydney, in securing order there, in convict regeneration and emancipation (although his record with regard to the women convicts was very bad), in exploration, in road-building, and opening up the interior for agriculture and such merino-wool culture as that of the pioneer, John Macarthur. This instalment concludes with an account of the explorations of John Oxley and the contemporary interpretation of their findings by Wentworth and Cunningham. [Extensive documentation and valuable foot notes.]—*J. B. Brebner.*

CANADA

(See also Entry 10149)

8933. DOYLE, RICHARD D. Canada under Richelieu and Mazarin. *Hist. Bull.* 7(3) Mar. 1929: 36-37, 43.—Like all its predecessors, the *Compagnie de la Nouvelle France* had made a pronounced fiasco out of its undertakings. Its purpose had been to christianize and colonize; it failed to do either. Only the labors of the missionaries had been fruitful. The failure was due to Richelieu and Mazarin. When the Company of the Hundred Associates was displaced, 1663, by the Company of the West Indies, there were probably not more than 2,000 settlers, missionaries, and traders in New France. Neither Richelieu nor Mazarin appreciated the commercial and political importance of North America.—*Major L. Younce.*

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 8678, 8845, 8852, 8886, 8896, 8909, 8916, 8918-8919, 8933, 8990, 8994, 9000, 9004-9006, 9008, 9045, 9064-9068, 9073, 9128, 9168, 9172, 9175, 9178-9179, 9756, 9777, 9882-9883, 10078, 10119, 10131)

FRANCE

8934. AMBROSI, A. Au lendemain de l'occupation de la Corse par les français. [The sequel of the occupation of Corsica by the French.] *Rev. de la Corse Ancienne et Moderne.* 11(65) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 228-234.

8935. AMBROSI, A. Au temps de l'occupation française 1771-2. [At the time of French occupation 1771-2.] *Rev. de la Corse Ancienne et Moderne.* 11(66) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 254-259.

8936. BALFOURIER, GÉNÉRAL. Le général Miollis gouverneur de Rome (1808-1814). [General Miollis, governor of Rome (1808-1814).] *Rev. d' Hist. Diplomat.* 44(4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 399-408.—Before 1789 Miollis saw service in the American Revolution, was wounded at Yorktown, and adopted the republican ideas of Washington. Later he won distinction in the Italian campaigns of Napoleon, was in disfavor because he opposed Napoleon's elevation as consul for life, was restored to grace partly through the intercession of Mészáros, rose to high rank in the French army in Italy, and served as governor of Rome, 1808-14. While in Rome he acted as Napoleon's agent in the expulsion of the pope, patronized literature and art, and worked to win the moral support of the public. After a siege of 49 days Miollis surrendered Rome to a Neapolitan army in March, 1814, and lead his forces back to France by land.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

8937. BARTHÉLEMY, JOSEPH. Notice sur le vie et les travaux de M. Morizot-Thibault (1853-1926). [Account of the life and work of M. Morizot-Thibault.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 90 Sep.-Oct. 1930: 189-223.—A noted French lawyer and judge, long occupying prominent positions in French courts.—*J. A. Rickard.*

8938. BETTEN, FRANCIS S. The persecution of the church in France between the Reign of Terror and the Consulate (1794-1799). *Hist. Bull.* 7(2) Jan. 1929: 19-20.—The Directory continued the anti-Catholic policy of the Reign of Terror and the Convention, alternating occasional scanty legal freedom with severe repression, as in the case of the "Second Terror" following the *coup d'état* of Sept. 4, 1796. Besides brute force, the Directory resorted to other means, such as the enforcement of the *Decadi*. Passive resistance and the growth of another public opinion gradually forced the persecutors to retreat here and there. Napoleon at once dropped entirely the system of persecution and soon entered into negotiations with the Holy See for the conclusion of a concordat. Unfortunately his ambition prompted him later on to forge new fetters for the church and even to extend his hand against Pius VII.—*Major L. Younce.*

8939. BOYER, FERDINAND. Les albums de Charlotte-Napoléon Bonaparte. *Rev. d Études Napoléon.* 19(99) Jun. 1930: 363-367.—*Leo Gershow.*

8940. BRUUN, GEOFFREY. The evolution of a terrorist: Georges Auguste Couthon. *J. Modern Hist.* 2(3) Sep. 1930: 410-429.—Georges Auguste Couthon (1755-1794) was a member of the Legislative Assembly and the Convention in the French Revolution. Between 1791 and 1794 he changed from a kindly provincial lawyer to a terrorist, and the stages of this evolution, traceable in his collected letters, offer a valuable key to the workings of the Jacobin mentality.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

8941. CHANTÉRAC, B. de. Le duc de Laval et la révolution de 1830 (d'après des souvenirs inédits). *Rev. d. Questions Hist.* 58(3) Jul. 1, 1930: 68-75.—Duke de Laval upon leaving the London conference in 1830 hinted that French intervention in Morocco was for

nationalistic and dynastic purposes. This hint aroused British suspicions, although Britain had just endorsed the Morocco expedition. When the Duke returned to France he found the revolution in progress. The government had failed to take advantage of its success at London in order to preserve the dynasty.—*M. E. Wolgamot.*

8942. CLARK, MARJORIE RUTH. A history of the French labor movement. *Univ. California Publ. in Econ.* 8 (1) 1930: pp. 174.—French syndicalist theories had their origin largely in Marxian and anarchistic sources. From 1906 to 1914 the General Federation of Labor was revolutionary, anti-government, and in favor of the general strike. The use of troops to defeat labor programs led to a strong anti-militaristic position. During the World War the labor organization supported the government and strikes almost disappeared for a time. The General Confederation of Labor grew rapidly in numbers and influence following the war. Class warfare was stressed but little, while cooperation was favored. The failure of the political general strike in 1920 led to the use of more moderate means. The group which leaned toward Moscow formed the General Confederation of United Labor. The earlier syndicalist doctrines, such as class war, direct action, self-sufficiency, and non-cooperation have largely disappeared. Only the radical group opposes this trend and it has lost much venom.—*R. H. Anderson.*

8943. CONSTANT, M.-D. Un dominicain curé de Paris: Le Père Laurent Fernbach (1755-1832). [A Dominican vicar in Paris: Father Laurent Fernbach (1755-1832).] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 96 (156) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 255-284.—Fernbach was representative of those provincial lower clergy who were at first enthusiastic for the Revolution. Transferred to Paris in September, 1789, as master of novices at the Jacobin convent of Saint Honoré, he took the lead in extending the invitation to the Friends of the Constitution to meet under its roof. At the dissolution of the convent in 1790, Fernbach returned to the world. In 1791 he took the constitutional oath in sincere belief in the revolution. He was attached to the parish of St. Philippe du Roule, and in August, 1792, took fresh vows of devotion to the revolutionary cause. He was arrested, however, in September, 1793, and tried for lack of enthusiasm. After his release from prison in 1795 he continued in successive parishes, with considerable accomplishment, and achieved prestige before his death as the last pre-revolutionary Dominican in Paris.—*Leland H. Jenks.*

8944. CORSI, MARIO. Amava Napoleone il teatro? [Was Napoleon fond of the theater?] *Nuova Antologia.* 275 (1412) Jan. 16, 1931: 232-253.—Napoleon was exceedingly fond of the theater and he gave it his enthusiastic support throughout the Consulate and Empire. He was on intimate terms with the leading actors and actresses of the day and he encouraged and rewarded their successes liberally. Napoleon was particularly well versed in the tragedy of the French classical school and he considered himself something of a dramatic critic. In a decree issued from Moscow in 1812 he reorganized the Comédie Française; so well done was this task that it has not undergone substantial change since.—*Louis O'Brien.*

8945. DELAMOTTE, GEORGES. Du nouveau sur Madame Roland. [New light upon Madame Roland.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 201 (23) Dec. 1, 1930: 267-275.—*Leo Gershoy.*

8946. FAUREY, J. Les journées de Juillet 1830 (d'après une relation inédite). [The July days of 1830 according to an unpublished account.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 96 (156) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 297-300.—This letter was written by a member of the bourgeois class in Paris to a Bordeaux merchant toward the end of August, 1830. It narrates the events leading to the advent of the July monarchy from the point of view of an enthusiastic onlooker.—*Leland H. Jenks.*

8947. FLETCHER, MILDRED STAHL. Louisiana as a factor in French diplomacy from 1763 to 1800. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 17 (3) Dec. 1930: 367-376.—France showed no intention to recover Louisiana before 1790, and between 1790 and 1795 made only sporadic attempts. After 1795, however, the negotiations were almost continuous, for the Directory wanted the territory for the purpose of offering it in a trade with England, and Talleyrand and Napoleon after 1797 hoped to rebuild the French colonial empire.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

8948. FRANCESCHINI, ÉMILE. La Corse aux premiers jours de la Révolution. [Corsica in the first days of the Revolution.] *Rev. de la Corse Ancienne et Moderne.* 11 (65) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 209-220.

8950. GERSHOY, LEO. Barère in the Constituent Assembly. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 36 (2) Jan. 1931: 295-313.—The explanation of Barère's rise from provincial obscurity to national recognition in the two year period, 1789-1791, lies in the fact that he associated himself loyally with the revolutionary idealists of the Constituent Assembly. He accepted Sieyès' theory concerning the constituent rights of the deputies, and took a minor part in the winning of civil equality for Protestants and Jews. His attitude towards the question of civil liberty was moulded by Rousseau's teaching. Respect for private property was the keynote of his speeches on economic and financial problems. His most important activities lay in the reorganization of the political and administrative system of France. He voted for the division of active and passive citizens and in favor of property qualifications for candidates; he supported the motion to make the assembly the final arbiter in matters of war and peace; he succeeded in keeping his native pays of Bigorre intact as the new department of the Hautes-Pyrénées. He was most outspoken against the critics of the powers of the national assembly, and tended to make a religious faith of his revolutionary patriotism. Barère was a staunch supporter of Robespierre, though he fell out with the latter on the Champ de Mars massacre. He left the Jacobins to join the Feuillants, but returned to the older club before the end of the Constituent Assembly.—*Leo Gershoy.*

8951. HOLMSEN, ANDREAS. Fransk Klassicisme. [French classicism.] *Syn og Segn.* 35 1929: 351-362; 394-403.—Holmsen makes Blaise Pascal the chief French classicist. In books Pascal looked for a man, not an author. He detested people who played with the human soul-powers like Corneille did, and Racine came to do. Pascal was a great Jansenist. He saw with a merciless clearness the hopelessness of human existence without divine help. He lifted classicism to its highest peak. Instinctive nature he forces in under reason; he also put his own mighty intelligence under divine revelation. He revealed man unto himself, and his helplessness. It is hard to grow away from this classical valuation of life.—*Theo. Huggenvik.*

8952. HYVERNAUD, GEORGES. Point de vue sur Benjamin Constant. [Concerning Benjamin Constant.] *Grande Rev.* 131 (12) Dec. 1929: 266-280.—Revaluates Constant's personality and work, neither of which exhibit marks of greatness. Rooted in the 18th century he shares its rationalism and libertinism. A pure intellectual, he was never young, and never grew old. The dryness and chill of his style show him unpoetic. Incessant pleasures made him cynical; he declared the Revolution to be a sentimental crisis. In lyrics he is ordinary only, his verse is as harsh as was his voice. The scholar's study should have been his sphere. Conscious of his ineffectiveness, he realized his failure and became steeped in pessimism.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

8953. JANET, PAUL Nos grandes écoles. XXI (I) L'École Supérieure d'Électricité. [The Graduate School of Electricity.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes.* 54 (1) Nov. 1, 1929: 113-129.—In 1881, at the first International Exposit-

tion of Electricity, Parisians first saw street cars and telephones. Gaston Menier, influenced by Mascart, had promoted the exposition, whose profits became the foundation of the École Supérieure. The school, a graduate institution with a one year course, furnishes technical and theoretical training to army officers, civil servants, and university graduates.—G. C. Davies.

8954. JULIEN, EUGÈNE. Notice sur la vie et les travaux de M. Paul Cambon. [The life and work of Paul Cambon.] *Séances et Travaux de l'Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol.*, C. R. 89 Mar.-Apr. 1929: 177-217.

8955. KOULISCHER, JOSEPH. La grande industrie au XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles: France, Allemagne, Russie. [Large-scale industry in the 17th and 18th centuries in France, Germany, and Russia.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 3 (9) Jan. 15. 1931: 11-46.—The long series of European wars during the 17th and 18th centuries made it necessary for the governments of the countries concerned to stimulate industry by means of bounties, special privileges, and loans. Leather, cloth, and metallurgical products were urgently needed for the armies. Large scale industry was non-existent. On the other hand, independent artisans were the exception rather than the rule throughout Europe. Raw material was furnished to artisans by wealthy and privileged merchants who took care of the sale of the finished product. Manufacturing was carried on in the home or in small workshops. Only in England and Holland, owing to their commercial supremacy, was there anything like a sufficiency of the capital needed to set new industries on their feet without governmental intervention. The subventions conceded to entrepreneurs by the Austrian government amounted to 680,000 gulden in 1765. In Prussia, the state went into industry on its own account. Under these conditions, new industries were artificial and somewhat ephemeral creations. Forced labor was common in Russia in the time of Peter the Great. Later on, a series of decrees (1736, 1753, 1762) stipulated that all "idlers" should be set to work. Fugitive serfs were pressed into industry.—Grace M. Jaffé.

8956. L., O. In memoriam Pierre Lasserre. *Tagebuch.* 11 (51) Dec. 20, 1930: 2040-2044.—Pierre Lasserre recognized the danger of German philosophy already in 1900 while other Frenchmen were entranced by German thought. During the war he was among the few who continued to recognize the importance of a group of German thinkers for all nations and insisted on sifting the wheat from the chaff over against such who had become experts and critics over night. Frederick the Great, Goethe and Nietzsche must not be placed on the black list.—H. C. Engelbrecht.

8957. LAJUSAN, A. Les origines de la troisième république. Quelques éclaircissements (1871-1876). [The origins of the Third Republic. Light on some obscure points.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 5 (30) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 419-438.—The publication of new material, notably the Memoirs of the Duc de Broglie, makes necessary some revision of the history of the period with reference to the elections to the assembly, 1871-1875; the role of the Duc de Broglie during the constitutional crisis; the plan of the conservatives in 1875; and the latter's result in the decisive elections of 1876.—Donald C. McKay.

8958. LASSERE, JEAN. À l'armée d'Égypte: discipline; récompense diverses et armes d'honneur; formations auxiliaires et indigènes. [With the Egyptian army: discipline, wages and honor troops; auxiliary and native corps.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19 (95) 1930: 99-122.

8959. LEFRANC, G. La construction des chemins de fer et l'opinion publique vers 1830. [Railroad construction and public opinion about 1830.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 5 (28) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 270-279.—Although the French government from the beginning envisaged a larger role for the state in railroad construction than

that assumed by the government in England, it was early English experience and the success there of the *laissez faire* doctrine that dominated French opinion.—Donald C. McKay.

8960. LEFRANC, G. Les chemins de fer devant le parlement français (1835-1842). [The railroads before the French parliament (1835-1842).] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 5 (29) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 337-364.—The experience of the years prior to 1842 was essential to demonstrate to the French chamber that a rigorous application of the English practice of private construction and maintenance of railroads was not suited to existing French economic conditions. Three bills, each involving state intervention, failed of passage between 1835 and 1838. The government then yielded to the views of the chamber and a series of concessions were granted without state subvention (1838). The crisis of a few months later threatened the collapse of this scheme and led to the law of 1842, in which state aid was a prominent feature.—Donald C. McKay.

8961. LE GALLO, ÉMILE. De la conquête d'Alger en 1830. [Remarks on the conquest of Algiers in 1830.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19 (99) Jun. 1930: 350-362.—Charles X and Jules de Polignac were not the real initiators of the French policy of colonial conquests in the 19th century. They had no intention of founding an African colony, nor even of keeping Algiers for France. The expedition was primarily to gain prestige for France and must be considered in connection with the efforts of Charles X to get the Rhine frontier. In the original instructions to the leader of the expedition France sought a money indemnity, some minor bits of territory, and possibly an alliance with the Bey of Constantine. After the conquest of Algiers Polignac gradually enlarged his plans, although nothing was decided until after the July revolution. There was nothing in the instructions nor in the official press about colonization. The colonial and economic aspects of the expedition did not appeal to Charles X or his ministers.—Leo Gershoy.

8962. LE GALLO, ÉMILE. Duc de Morny d'après Marcel Boulanger. [Duke de Morny according to Marcel Boulanger.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 18 (91) Oct. 1929: 242-246.

8963. LOTE, GEORGES. La contre-légende napoléonienne et la mort de Napoléon. [The counter Napoleonic legend and the death of Napoleon.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19 (99) Jun. 1930: 324-349.—The attacks on Napoleon were most pronounced in 1814-1815 and again between 1821 and 1823. Liberals and royalists attacked Napoleon on both occasions. Some of the accusations have survived to the present. The royalists pressed the charges of immorality against Napoleon and his relatives, particularly against his mother. Their fullest development may be found in two works that had wide circulation about 1822: *Amours secrètes de Napoléon Buonaparte* and *Histoire amoureuse de Napoléon Bonaparte*. He was also accused of ingratitude, cowardice, moral obliquity and violent hatred of Christianity. De Bonald pressed the latter charges. His Corsican birth was stressed to explain his duplicity, violence, and perfidy. The liberals emphasized his cruelty, shown in his military levies, and his unbounded pride and ambition. Royalists and liberals also scored his despotism, contrasting Napoleon as First Consul and Napoleon the Emperor. The royalists saw in him a booted and spurred Robespierre, while the liberals regarded him as a lineal descendant of the Russian czars or Louis XIV. A novel feature of the final attacks was a sharp criticism of his actions on Saint Helena.—Leo Gershoy.

8964. MARCHAND, JEAN. Trois lettres inédites du duc de Liancourt. [Three unpublished letters of the Duke de Liancourt.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 44 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 383-398.—Incomplete copies of letters written from Philadelphia (1796-97) including one addressed to Washington.—F. S. Rodkey.

8965. MARTIN, GASTON. Les corporations à Nantes au XVIII^e siècle. [The guilds of Nantes in the 18th century.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 18 (3) 1930: 366-395.—The guilds of Nantes stubbornly opposed the liberty of industry and trade during the 18th century. Most of the regulations which controlled the processes of production and exchange dated from the time of Louis XIV and were inapplicable to the new industrial technique that was developing in western Europe. New inventions tended to be stifled by guilds of Nantes, and the establishment of new industries was frequently thwarted by them. The public of Nantes welcomed Turgot's project to free industry and trade from the old guild regulations.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

8966. NICOLAR, ALEXANDER. Le port de Bordeaux à travers les âges. [The port of Bordeaux through the ages.] *Rev. Econ. de Bordeaux.* 26 (175) 1928: 129-146.

8967. ORDING, ARNE. Bonden og den franske revolusjon. [The farmer and the French Revolution.] *Syn og Segn.* 36 (10) 1930: 455-465.—French agriculture in the 18th century differed radically from English, German, and East-European. The farmer in France was personally free. About 1½ million farmers were "main mortables," had a restricted right of inheritance. The farmer owned much land. The nobility held ca. 20% of the land—as high as 40% in west and northwest; the church held ca. 6%—in some parts as high as 25%; the middle class held from 15-20%; that left about 50% for the peasants. But in the 18th century there was an agricultural crisis. The farmer needed more land or money for more intensive farming. Neither was forthcoming. The privileged classes took all the surplus of the farmers. If one adds together feudal dues, the tithe, taxes, and other exactions then Taine's picture is correct. What did the French farmers gain by the Revolution? (1) Feudal dues disappeared; (2) the farmers bought about ½ of the land sold during the Revolution; (3) large estates were bought by the farmers in company and then divided. The average sized landowner gained most.—*Theo. Huggenwik.*

8968. PHILIPS, E. Le personnage du quaker sur la scène française. [The Quaker on the French stage.] *Rev. de Litt. Comparée.* 9 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 432-446.

8969. SCHELVEN, A. A. van. De Reformatie en de Revolutie. [The Reformation and the French Revolution.] *Antirevolutionaire Staatskunde.* 7 First quarter, 1931: 1-26.—Jellinek sees a straight line of development between the Calvinist Reformation and the French Revolution. More particularly, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man is said to be closely related to the Virginia Bill of Rights of 1776. Van Schelven denies this connection. The American revolutionaries were demanding "the rights of Englishmen;" their claims were "founded on the British constitution;" they were good Whigs. The French Revolution fought for "the rights of man," "natural rights." Their attitude on religion was also wholly different. The French were influenced not so much by the Virginia Bill of Rights or by the realities of American life, as by legends about social contracts in the wilderness. Vossler is a far better guide in these matters than Jellinek.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

8970. SERVEILLE, E. Une victime de la politique: L'évêque Mariotti. [A victim of politics: Bishop Mariotti.] *Rev. de la Corse Ancienne et Moderne.* 11 (66) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 241-246.

8971. TERRIER, AUGUSTE. Le général Joffre colonial. [Joffre's colonial career.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (1) Jan. 1931: 4-7.—Joffre's brilliant successes in the late war must not be permitted to hide the fact that he was one of France's most distinguished colonial army officers in ante-bellum days. He first saw service in Indo-China as a captain and participated in the expedition against Formosa. In the early 1890's he was

transferred to the Sudan as commandant and, in 1894, defeated the Touaregs, captured Timbuctoo, and constructed Fort Bonnier to defend the latter. Some years later, he again came into prominence by his participation in the conquest of Madagascar.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

8972. USHER, ABBOTT PAYSON. The general course of wheat prices in France: 1350-1788. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 12 (4) Nov. 1930: 159-169.—An annual index of wheat prices for Paris-Rozoy-Douai, roughly representative of the Parisian trend and level from 1520 to 1788. This series disagrees with d'Avenel's data on general commodity prices in the dating of the end of the increases of prices in the early 17th century and of the end of the decline in the 18th century; it also diverges seriously from d'Avenel's quarter-century averages of wheat prices for the Ile de France as to general level. The variations reflect important differences in the methods for computing relative prices and indicating trends, and in the handling of the numismatic problems. Errors in d'Avenel's conclusions are explained. The present series has genuine significance with respect to the timing of changes, and throws light upon the approximate extent of the changes, but is of limited value when very long periods of time are involved. Wheat prices were probably relatively higher than those of other commodities during the 16th and early 17th centuries, whereas in the latter half of the 19th century wheat prices were relatively low.—*Ada M. Matthews.*

8973. WALISZEWSKI, K. Deux amies russes de Chateaubriand, l'Impératrice Elisabeth Alexiévna et la Comtesse Tolstoy. [Two Russian friends of Chateaubriand, the Empress Elizabeth Alexeievna and the Countess Tolstoy.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 44 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 349-382.—A series of letters exchanged between the Empress Elizabeth Alexeievna, wife of Alexander I, in Russia, and the Countess Anne Ivanovna Tolstoy, née Princess Bariatiniski, at Paris, October, 1817-July, 1820.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

8974. WARING, DAVID. Jacques-Benigne Bossuet. *Church Quart. Rev.* 111 (222) Jan. 1931: 306-313.—No complete understanding of the 17th century is possible without taking into consideration the life and character of Bossuet. A devoted servant of the church, his sole aim during the 50 years of his ministry was to win souls to that church. Nevertheless he exercised a wide influence in the public and literary life of his age. He was the antagonist of Fénelon, the historian of the Reformation, the author of *Oraisons Funèbres*. He was an intensely human figure, a fearless preacher, and a stylist of incomparable merit. He brought sympathy, energy, integrity, and understanding to bear upon the needs of the humble people to whom he was ministering.—*J. K. Gordon.*

8975. WILLAUME, JULJUSZ. Un soldat polonais de Napoléon, le Général Kosinski. [A Polish soldier of Napoleon. General Kosinski.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19 (105) Dec. 1930: 323-334.

BELGIUM

8976. GARSOU, JULES. Le centenaire. [The centenary of Belgian independence.] *Flambeau.* 13 (20-22) Nov. 1930: 131-138.—The November issue of *Flambeau* is devoted to a series of short sketches of various phases of Belgian life and their development during the past century. The present article deals primarily with the political development of the country, including the revolution in 1830; the establishment of a monarchy under Leopold I, the recognition by the powers in 1839; Liberal control from 1847 to 1884; the rise to power of the Catholic party following the split in the Liberal ranks on the Marxist question; the acquisition of a colonial empire by Leopold II; and finally, the acceptance of a party truce during the World War.—*F. B. Stevens.*

8977. HUYSMANS, ÉDOUARD. Le "Palais" du centenaire. [A century of legal practice in Belgium.] *Flambeau*. 13 (20-22) Nov. 1930: 203-211.—Increasing liberalism and a general recognition of the younger men have marked the development of the practice of law in Belgium during the past hundred years. Pen sketches of the outstanding Belgian jurists are included.—*F. B. Stevens*.

THE NETHERLANDS

(See also Entries 7047, 8881, 8908, 8914, 8921, 9130, 10043, 10078)

8979. BELONJE, Mr. J. De polderregeering in de Wieringerwaard (1597-1795). [The polder government in the Wieringerwaard, 1597-1795.] *Navorscher*. 79 (9-10) 1930: 193-201.

8980. DOES, J. C. van der. De antirevolutionaire pers in de eerste jaren van het bestaan der partij. [The press of the Antirevolutionary party in the first years of the party's existence.] *Antirevolutionaire Staatskunde*. 7 First quarter, 1931: 59-85.—Covers the period from 1829 to the 1850's.

8981. EVERTS, H. H. Naschrift op geschiedenis van Twello. [Footnote to the history of Twello.] *Navorscher*. 79 (9-10) 1930: 214-220.

8982. EVERTS, H. H. Uit de geschiedenis van Twello. [From the history of Twello.] *Navorscher*. 79 (7-8) 1930: 178-187.

8983. GARGAS, S. Der religiöse Sozialismus in den Niederlanden. [Religious socialism in the Netherlands.] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Soz. u. d. Arbeiterbewegung*. 15 (3) 1930: 388-415.—The Netherlands formed and continues to form fruitful soil for the ideas of religious socialism because for centuries religious ideas and theories have aroused the liveliest interest of the public.—*L. D. Steefel*.

8984. HOOGSTRA, S. Dordrecht de oudste en thans weer de nieuwste Hollandsche haven. [Dordrecht, the oldest and at present the newest of Dutch sea ports.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 21 (10) Oct. 15, 1930: 350-355.—As early as the 10th and 11th century Dordrecht was the most important sea port of the Netherlands. Wine and other products came down the Rhine, herring, salt, and cloth went up. Also the trade with the cities on the Meuse was considerable. The dominance of the city was due to favorable location and special privileges. The "staple right" forced passing merchants to transship their goods and offer them for sale at Dordrecht. Too much security plus the silting up of its main connection with the North Sea, the Old Meuse, resulted in the decline of the port. In recent years, however, many industries have located on the waterways in the neighborhood of Dordrecht, the Old Meuse is being deepened to 25 feet, a new harbor has been dug at Dordrecht with modern equipment. The city is reconquering some of its former importance.—*W. Van Royen*.

8985. LANE, MARGARET. A Dutch Pepys at the wars with William of Orange. *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (778) Oct. 1930: 494-501.—An account of the Journal of Constantine Huygens, military secretary of William III from 1672, during the French wars.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

8986. OORDT, van. Van Noort, met de ringen. [Van Noort with its districts.] *Navorscher*. 79 (7-8) 1930: 145-161.

8987. SIGAL, M. C., Jr. Uit de historische ontwikkeling van het Vlaardingsche havenbedrijf. [The historic development of the harbor of Vlaarding.] *Navorscher*. 79 (1-2) 1930: 1-18.

8978. LOCHT, CHEVALIER LAGASSE de. Monuments et sites. [Monuments and historical places.] *Flambeau*. 13 (20-22) Nov. 1930: 162-170.—Through the Royal Commission on Monuments and Historical Places, the Belgian government is attempting to preserve the historical and artistic treasures of the country. The article contains a résumé of legislation pertaining to the work of the Commission.—*F. B. Stevens*.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(See also Entries 5486, 7228-7229, 7245, 8635, 9074, 9158, 9166)

8988. CAVESTANY, JULIO. De los viajes retrospectivos. [Planning to travel.] *Bol. de la Soc. Española de Excursiones*. 38 (2) Jun. 1930: 131-142.—Notes with illustrations concerning the evolution of travelling equipment in Spain, from the 15th to the 19th century. The trunk of the Cid is one of the illustrations.—*Arthur S. Aiton*.

8989. CEDILLO, CONDE de. Santa María la Real de Nieva. *Bol. de la Soc. Española de Excursiones*. 38 (2) Jun. 1930: 73-107; (3) Sep. 1930: 153-188.—The author traces the history of this Castilian town from its founding to the modern period. The bulk of the account is devoted to a study of the traditional apparition of the Virgin to a poor shepherd on its site, in 1392, with subsequent miracles. The fortunes of the shrine, monastery, and town placed there are followed through the periods of Spanish history. It is a contribution to the internal history of Castile. Descriptions of the cloisters, church, and other principal buildings, together with accounts of illustrious sons of the town, complete the study.—*Arthur S. Aiton*.

8990. DESDEVICES du DEZERT, G. Un grand hispanisant français. Raymond Foulché-Delbosc (1864-1929). [A great French hispanicist.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 58 (3) Jul. 1, 1930: 90-93.

8991. KREN, HANS. Versunkenes Deutschtum in Spanien. [Submerged German culture in Spain.] *Hochland*. 27 (8) May 1929-1930: 160-168.

8992. MURO OREJÓN, ANTONIO. Somero estudio sobre los proyectos del nuevo código de las leyes de Indias. [A brief study of the plans for a new code of laws for the Spanish Indies.] *Bol. d. Inst. de Investigaciones Hist.* 9 (45) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 19-28.—This article is a short résumé of the author's doctoral thesis: *El nuevo código de las leyes de Indias, proyectos de recopilación legislativa posterior a 1680*. Charles III of Spain ordered the formation of a new code of laws for the colonies in a decree of May 9, 1776, to be substituted for the compilation of 1680, because the latter was not suitable to new conditions. Ansoategui, attorney general, presented to the king the first book of this new code, July 21, 1780. The Junta de Leyes worked on it and gave it back to the new king, Charles IV, on Nov. 2, 1790, divided into 26 parts. The king approved it by decree of March 25, 1792, but did not order it to be enforced. On July 9, 1799 he charged Antonio Porcel to add to the new code, laws promulgated since 1794. The French invasion suspended this work. Juan Miguel Represa, member of the original commission of Charles III, urged on Ferdinand VI the necessity of a new code. Another commission was formed in 1817, but the suppression of the Consejo de Indias caused the task to be forgotten. Therefore, the new code was never in force, and the only general body of laws used in the Indies was the digest of 1680.—*W. R. Quynn*.

8993. SARTHOU CARRERES, CARLOS. San Pablo del Campo en Barcelona. *Bol. de la Soc. Española de Excursiones*. 38 (2) Jun. 1930: 143-147.—Photographs and description of the ancient Benedictine monastery of San Pablo del Campo in Barcelona.—*Arthur S. Aiton*.

ITALY

(See also Entries 8844, 8934-8936, 10094, 10105)

8994. BARANTE, P. de. *L'ambassade du Baron de Barante à la cour de Sardaigne (1830-1835)*. [The mission of Baron de Barante to the court of Sardinia (1830-1835).] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 44 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 288-310.—After a brief delay, during which official opinion was consulted at Vienna, Sardinia recognized the regime of Louis Philippe. However, Baron de Barante, the new French ambassador, had a difficult role to play during the critical period which followed, for the Sardinian government was dominated by reactionaries, looked with suspicion upon all persons and publications that came from France, and looked to Austria for support against a possible French invasion. During the disturbances in central Italy in 1831 Barante suggested to the Sardinian minister, M. de La Tour, that Sardinia should occupy Parma, Modena, and the Legations. The idea was to bring about a balance of power between Sardinia and Austria in Italy and to obtain Nice and Savoy as compensation for France. The suggestion was not followed.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

8995. BIANCHI, NERINO. *Processo dei cospiratori Carbonari dell'Alta Marca*. [Trial of the Carbonaro conspirators of the Upper Marca.] *Rassegna Storica d. Risorgimento*. 16 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 1-54.—The author, with the aid of numerous unpublished documents, recounts the history of the trial of the Carbonari of the Upper Marca.—*Teresa Bruni.*

8996. CAVALLI, ARMANDO. *Correnti messianiche dopo il '70*. [Idealistic currents after the 1870's.] *Nuova Antologia*. 274 (1408) Nov. 16, 1930: 209-215.—A survey of the activities of those elements of Italian society excluded from the political life of the nation during the early years of its unification: the ultramontane party, the imperialists, and above all the republicans and the agrarian socialists. Indulging in various idealistic schemes for the reconstruction of society they presented a real danger to the monarchy. But with the advent to power, in 1876, of the "Left" a change in policy began which gradually attracted the support of most of the dissidents.—*Louis O'Brien.*

8997. LEONARD, EMILE-G. *Un féministe oublié*. Giuseppe Gorani. [A forgotten feminist. Giuseppe Gorani.] *Foi et Vie*. 32 (20) Oct. 15, 1930: 1044-1059.

8998. MANDOLFO, RODOLFO. *I primordi del movimento operaio in Italia fino al 1872 e il conflitto fra Mazzini e Bakunine*. [The origins of the working-class movement in Italy up to 1872 and the conflict between Mazzini and Bakunin.] *Nuova Riv. Storica*. 14 (4-5) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 394-412.—A criticism of Nello Roselli's *Mazzini e Bakunine-12 anni di movimento operaio in Italia*. (Turin, 1927).—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

8999. NOI. *Come nacque l'Istituto Internazionale d'Agricoltura*. [How the International Institute of Agriculture originated.] *Vita Italiana*. 18 (210) Sep. 1930: 287-296.—In 1904 David Lubin, an American citizen, came to Rome with a plan for organizing on an international basis the national agricultural associations of the various countries. He hoped to gain the Italian king's interest. After a long conference, the king consented to promote the idea. On Jan. 24, 1905, a letter signed by the king was sent to all governments explaining the plan. Lubin proposed an "International Chamber of

Agriculture" to consist of the representatives of the national agricultural associations. To that France was strongly opposed, as she wanted the new institution to represent the states, rather than the farmers. Lubin finally agreed. He carried on propaganda in the different countries of Europe which successively joined the Institute. In 1908 the Institute was officially inaugurated. One of its principal achievements was a uniform system of agricultural statistics, which has been generally adopted.—*O. Eisenberg.*

9000. PINGAUD, ALBERT. *Le premier royaume d'Italie: L'oeuvre financière*. [The first kingdom of Italy: the financial work.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 44 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 435-449.—In his Kingdom of Italy Napoleon adopted as his main direct tax a tax on real estate which had been introduced in Lombardy by the Austrians some 30 years earlier. In an article of the constitution of Lyons and in a law of Jan. 12, 1807, he projected a compilation to be completed by 1817 of a general register of property values—such as even France did not have before 1848. Other direct taxes included license fees paid by merchants and professional men, and a poll tax of 6 lire per head for males between the ages of 14 and 60. In indirect taxation Napoleon imposed customs duties, a salt tax, taxes on bread and meat, stamp taxes, and various monopoly dues. In 1811, the returns from direct taxes amounted to 58,000,000 lire, and those from indirect taxes to 83,000,000. The total income of the state from 1802 to 1811 was 754,000,000, and the total expenditure 770,000,000 lire, leaving a net deficit of 16,000,000—a remarkably low figure under the circumstances. [See Entry 3: 2357].—*F. S. Rodkey.*

9001. SALVATORELLI, LUIGI. *Il pensiero e l'azione di Cavour per la questione romana*. [The ideas and course of action of Cavour in regard to the Roman question.] *La Cultura*. 1 (12) Dec. 1930: 1000-1020.—Concerns especially Cavour's relations with Pantaleoni.—*W. R. Quynn.*

9002. TAGLIALATELA, ALFREDO. *The problem of Italian education*. *Biblical Rev.* 15 (1) Jan. 1930: 40-58.—With the Reformation, Italian education turned away from the path marked out for it in the Renaissance, and, coming under the dominance of the Jesuits, became formal and repetitive. A nearly fatal break between Italy and the rest of Europe was the result; the seeds of the Italian Renaissance bore their harvests on non-Italian soil. A partial reorganization was effected after 1860, under the leadership of Francesco De Sanctis, but it failed to achieve its effect because of the slavish imitation of German models, the rising influence of positivist philosophy, and the unhappy political conditions which left to the government no easy course other than the abolition of religious teaching in the schools and the departments of theology in the universities. A new period of criticism of the national educational system accompanied the War, and one of the first acts of the Fascist regime was the appointment of Giovanni Gentile, "heir of the spirit" to De Sanctis, as minister of education. Gentile has restored religious education in the schools, but the clergy are not meeting his wishes. Instead of instilling into the young the religious sense of life, they bolster up the authority of the church. There is no hope of improvement "as long as the clergy's mentality remains as it is."—*Maurice C. Latta.*

CENTRAL EUROPE

GERMANY

(See also Entries 8430, 8579, 8730, 8767, 8888, 8901, 8917, 8920, 8922, 8924, 8955, 8956, 8991, 9015, 9040-9041, 9173, 9176-9178, 9180, 9287, 9777, 9883, 9927, 9933, 10186, 10345, 10347, 10350)

9003. BLANKE, F. Hamann und Lessing. [Hamann and Lessing.] *Z. f. Systemat. Theol.* 6(1) 1929: 188-204.—Hamann and Lessing both opposed the religion of the Enlightenment and Lessing shared Hamann's admiration for Luther. Hamann, however, looked upon Lessing as an opponent. Lessing distinguished between history and doctrine and hence the Bible was for him merely a source book and not a living guide for the present. To Hamann he was merely another proponent of natural religion. Whereas the other *philosophes* considered God as *summus philosophicus*, Lessing considered him as *summus paedagogus*. For Lessing Luther is a hero because he freed himself from the yoke of tradition and asserted his own individuality; for Hamann he is in addition the man who freed himself from the papacy to be united all the more to the God of the Scriptures.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

9004. BOOM, G. de. L'occupation des pays du bas Rhin pendant la guerre de sept ans. [The occupation of the lower Rhineland during the Seven Years War.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 5 (30) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 401-411.—The joint occupation of the lower Rhenish provinces of Frederick the Great, whereby France furnished an army of occupation and Austria was charged with the civil administration, gave rise to serious difficulties for the Austrians when the French were obliged to evacuate by the Treaty of Fontainebleau. A solution was finally offered by the Treaty of Hubertusburg which put an end to the war. Meanwhile the Rhenish barrier thus set up had proved advantageous to the Low Countries: they escaped serving as a battlefield for Europe.—*Donald C. McKay.*

9005. BOURGEOIS, ÉMILE. L'irredentisme polonais en 1813 dans le royaume de Prusse. [Polish irredentism in 1813 in Prussia.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 90 Sep.-Oct. 1930: 268-285.—The material for this study was taken from the *Militär Wochenblatt*, the official publication of Prussia at that time, which published documents from the Prussian archives on the crisis of 1813. Prussia rapidly recovered from the defeats administered by Napoleon and was ready to take an active part in his final overthrow. One of the chief weapons used was military conscription. But the Poles of West Prussia, though they had no love for Napoleon, bitterly resisted this forced service in the army. In 1813 riots and rebellions in Poland were most serious against Prussian militarism.—*J. A. Rickard.*

9006. CAMBON, JULES. La princesse Antoine Radziwill. [Princess Antoine Radziwill.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes.* 55(4) Feb. 15, 1930: 806-824.—Princess Antoine Radziwill, French by birth, lived most of her life in Berlin where she became the confidant of Empress Augusta. Her Memoirs reflect "an epoch when the salons exercised in Europe a sort of court of opinion."—*R. J. Mott.*

9007. HERRE, PAUL. Fürst Bülow und seine Denkwürdigkeiten. [Prince Bülow and his reminiscences.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9(2) Feb. 1931: 123-143.—The second volume of Bülow's reminiscences must be used with caution and suspicion. The object is to show how unobjectionable his own policy was and how completely his colleagues, the Kaiser, and his successors failed. The narrative can be checked by the German and Austrian documents. He presents as direct quotations conversations recalled from memory and often demonstrably at variance with the facts. Bülow's self-glorification

makes his discussions of international affairs utterly valueless.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

9008. MARMOTTAN, P. Luccésini, ambassadeur de Prusse à Paris. [Luccésini, Prussian ambassador at Paris.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 43(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 445-465; Oct.-Dec. 1930: 450-461.—Eight dispatches dated between May 18 and Dec. 18, 1801, and six dated between Jan. 8 and Mar. 8, 1802. [See Entries 1: 4997; 7116].—*F. S. Rodkey.*

9009. MÉVIL, ANDRÉ. Les étranges fantaisies historiques du Prince de Bülow. [The strange historical fantasies of Prince von Bülow.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 146 (435) Feb. 10, 1931: 204-223.—Von Bülow's vagaries concerning the Philippine question in 1898, the China difficulties in 1900, and the Kaiser's trip to Tangier in 1905, reach their climax in his belief that the German navy would have been successful if it had sallied forth in August, 1914.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

9010. MEYER, ARNOLD OSKAR. Bismarcks Friedenspolitik. [Bismarck's peace policy.] *Zeitwende.* 6(4) Apr. 1930: 289-305.—Bismarck has been attacked as being the cause of the great war and, on the other extreme, for not allowing Germany to make war when she had greater chances for success (Nowak). Bismarck was guided by the conviction that war was avoidable and that if it did come it would only work to the detriment of Germany's interests. His policy of preserving peace was one of supporting a power when it was a question of vital importance to that country's existence, and where there was a conflict of vital interests to find a just *media via*.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

9011. OW, ANTON von. Die bayerischen Landtschaftsverordneten und die Säkularisation im Jahre 1803. [The Bavarian members of the legislature and the secularization of 1803.] *Gelbe Hefte.* 7(4) Jan. 1931: 238-247.

9012. ROHRBACH, PAUL. Über Herkunft und geistigen Stand des Auslandsdeutschtums. [Concerning the origin and the intellectual status of Germans in foreign countries.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 22(4) Feb. 1930: 405-411.—German immigrants can be divided into two parts: (1) those who migrated from western and northern Germany prior to the 13th century to Siebenbürgen, Zips, and the Baltic provinces; (2) those who migrated from various parts of Germany since the 18th century to Poland, Russia, North and South America, South Africa, and Australia. The *Donauschwaben* who settled in Hungary upon the invitation of Maria Theresa and Joseph II belong to the latter group. The descendants of the Baltic Germans and of the *Donauschwaben* have retained a strong national consciousness. The same can be said of the farmers in Russia, Poland, and South America. From the viewpoint of heredity, the German settlers contained in themselves various class powers. Out of the farmer class there grew a bourgeoisie holding state and professional positions. In North America an amalgamation took place which developed into a marked difference between those of German descent and the Forty-Eighters.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

9013. ROSENDAHL, ERICH. Bismarck und Braunschweig im Jahre 1866. [Bismarck and Brunswick in 1866.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 25(4) Jan. 15, 1931: 547-563.—Rosendahl objects to the criticism made by Karl Lange (*Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 25(1) Oct. 1929: 56-97, see Entry 2: 4241) of the statement in his *Geschichte Niedersachsens* that "Aus ganz sicherer Quelle kann ich mittheilen, dass Bismarck in Wut geriet, als feststand, dass Anhalt und Braunschweig nicht mit Oesterreich gehen würden." The source for this is former Kreisgerichtsdirektor Friedrich Rosendahl of Wölffenbüttel. On the question of Bismarck's desire for an opportunity to an-

nex Brunswick to Prussia, Rosendahl gives greater weight to his oral tradition than to the documents used by Lange.—*L. D. Steefel.*

9014. SCHWARZSCHILD, LEOPOLD. Bülow Nr. 2. [Bülow's Memoirs, vol. 2.] *Tagebuch*. 11 (48) Nov. 29, 1930: 1909-1914.—The second volume of Bülow's *Memoirs* reveals a courtier and a sycophant who knew nothing but flattery as long as he basked in imperial favor, but now sprays cheap poison at his former master. It reveals more than anything else Bülow's ignorance in political affairs and in the knowledge of men.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 8884, 8920, 8924, 8994, 9004, 9174, 9177-9178, 9711)

9015. BASTGEN, HUBERT. Vatikanische Aktenstücke zu Metternichs Anwesenheit beim ersten Kölner Dombaufest. (4 September 1842). [Vatican documents concerning Metternich's presence at the first celebration of the building of the Cologne cathedral, Sep., 4, 1842.] *Römische Quartalschr.* 3 (4) 1928: 299-320.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

9016. BIER, WILHELM. Von den deutschen Holzfällern in den Kleinen Karpathen. [German wood-cutters of the Little Carpathians.] *Karpathenland*. 3 (1) 1930: 28-30.—Germans, chiefly from Styria and upper Austria, settled in the region at the call of the great land-owners in the time of Joseph II because they were expert wood-cutters. Since the country pleased the first-comers, others followed. They preserved their German ways the more easily because the forest isolated them from the Slavic population and because of their schools. There are now some 500 of them—all Roman Catholics, but attend the Slovak parish churches, celebrating, however, their own German feast days besides those of the Slovakian church calendar.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

9017. FRANZE, HERBERT. Die deutschen Siedlungen in Karpathenrussland. [The German settlements in Carpathian Russia.] *Karpathenland*. 3 (2) 1930: 49-55.—In the early 13th century Germans, from different parts of Germany, drifted into the Carpathians, forming settlements, developing the mine and forest industries. Other Germans followed, down to 1878. These settlements were ruthlessly distributed among Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Russia by the treaties ending the World War. Their industries and conditions are discussed. A chart of the region and a table showing the population of the settlements are appended.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

9018. GERSTENBERG, HEINRICH. Philipp Wilhelm v. Hörnigk. *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 133 (6) Dec. 1930: 813-871.—An exposition of new material on the life and writings of one of the early Austrian mercantilists, Philipp Wilhelm v. Hörnigk (1640-1714). The conditions determining the publication of his writings, and the facts of publication, rather than the contents, are the chief matters of interest. The question of the authorship of *Oesterreich über alles, wann es nur will*, the best known Austrian merchantilistic work of its time, by some attributed to Johann Joachim Becher, is carefully considered and further evidence is given for the authorship of Hörnigk. The sources for his life, particularly his letters, are indicated and analyzed, especially for his 25 years of service as court councillor in Passau. He was a man of great learning and widely-read, noted not only as an economist, but as a humanist, legalist, and historian, and thoroughly convinced of the mission of Austria to restore the German people to a new life after the debacle of the Thirty Years War.—*C. W. Hasek.*

9019. GRÉB, JULIUS. Drei alte Schuldramen in Kesmark. [Three old school-plays of Kesmark.] *Kar-*

pathenland. 2 (2) 1929: 65-75.—A survey of the summaries (acts and scenes) of three school-plays of the late 17th century popular with the German settlers of the Carpathian region, two of them dealing with Old Testament subjects (Joseph, Jacob's double marriage) and one with affairs of the world (Camillo, i.e., protected innocence).—*Francis J. Tschan.*

9020. GRÉB, JULIUS. Zu dem Namen "Zips." [The name Zips.] *Karpathenland*. 2 (3) 1929: 121-130.—Rejecting earlier explanations of the origin of the name Zips, in the Carpathian region, Gréb shows that the German immigrants were reminded of towns of their homeland named Zips by the Old-Hungarian name for the district, Szips. Originally masculine in gender, the name became feminine through political changes in Maria Theresa's time, much as the German, "*der Schweiz*" became "*die Schweiz*" through the transfer of the masculine cantonal name to the confederation after the battle of Morgarten (1315).—*Francis J. Tschan.*

9021. MOÓR, ELEMÉR. Der Name Szepes-Zips. [The name Szepes-Zips.] *Karpathenland*. 2 (4) 1929: 143-149.—The derivation of this place-name has been much disputed. Moór raises objections to previous solutions and advances his own arguments in proof that the name goes back to the root, *szib*, which goes back to *Zeb(us)*, which in turn goes back to the Old Slavic *Sviben*, or *Svibovec*, the name of a forest of the region. The forest in turn took its name from the *cornus mas* in which it abounded.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

9022. POPELKA, FRITZ. Die Lebensmittelpreise und Löhne in Graz vom 16. bis zum 18. Jahrhundert. [Wages and the cost of food in Graz from the 16th to the 18th century.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Sozial- u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* 23 (2) 1930: 157-218.—Tables, constructed chiefly from tax lists available in Graz from 1564, picture the increase in the cost of food from the middle of the 15th century. The price of grain is the best index of general price conditions because Graz depended on the outside for grain. Thus, in 1560-70 was a rapid increase, 1570-1630 successive increases, then a long period of stable prices. On the contrary, the price of meat depended on the export trade, and many were the complaints over the price-raising effect of exportation. The price of meat trebled 1460-1550, increased 50% 1550-1620, was almost stationary 1620-1685, but in 1770 was double that of 1685. The increase in meat prices was greater than grain. Lard prices increased sixfold 1460-1600, but remained stationary to 1750. Fish prices increased generally in 16th century to 1635, then declined. The enormous increase in the price of salt was entirely out of proportion to the increases in the prices of other commodities. Spices really became cheaper than in the middle ages. Information as to wages is scarcer than as to prices. Payment in kind in addition to stipulated wages long continued. A daily wage was usual for building trades, and gained ground for all hand work after the 16th century. Increased wages after the Thirty Years' War were not due to the increased cost of food, but rather to the greater migration of workers. In the first half of the 18th century wages remained at the same level, although the cost of food increased.—*H. P. Latvin.*

9023. REPP, FRIEDRICH. Satzungen der Stadt Kesmark vom Jahre 1667. [Ordinances of the city of Kesmark of the year 1667.] *Karpathenland*. 2 (1) 1929: 17-21.—Ordinances dealing with swearing, cursing, blaspheming, scolding, marriage customs, hospitality, and other matters of interest to the student of the cultural history of the German settlers of Kesmark in the Carpathian country are presented in translation.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

9024. RÉVÉSZ, MICHAEL. Fejezetek a magyar munkásmozgalom történetéből. [A chapter from the history of the Hungarian labor movement.] *Szocializ-*

mus. 20 (9) Sep. 1930: 278-281.—The year 1890 is very important in the history of the Hungarian labor movement. In this year there was held the first meeting of the Social Democratic party, likewise the organization of the class-conscious unions which later became the basis of the labor movement. These unions at first had a local character for they were not permitted to cooperate nationally, but their organization was led by the leaders of the political party. The strike also made its appearance before the final organization of these unions. The first important strike was that of the bakers, whose situation was very bad. This long-drawn-out strike did not have the desired results, but was not entirely useless. It furthered the organization of the bakers, achieved higher wages, and lowered the hours of labor.—*Stefan Gyöngyössi*.

9025. SHROUST, ANTON. Habsburgische Epigonen. Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand und Kaiser Karl. [Hapsburg epigones. Archduke Francis Ferdinand and Emperor Charles.] *Zeitwende*. 6 (5) May 1930: 426-442.

9026. WEDEL, O. H. Austro-Hungarian diplomatic documents. 1908-1914. *J. Modern Hist.* 3 (1) Mar. 1931: 84-107.—These eight volumes contain 8,000 pages and 11,200 documents. The arrangement of material is chronological and documents of other departments than that of foreign affairs have been drawn upon where useful. Great care has been taken to secure sound scholarship and freedom from political pressure. The first volumes, covering the work of Aehrenthal, show that minister exerting himself strenuously to regain for Austria-Hungary a leading position in Europe but revealing little that is startlingly new. The volume covering Berchtold's tenure of office, however, shows that much criticized statesman to have been hard working and possessed of a consistent policy, not at all the careless and vacillating dilettante so often pictured. The in-

creasing friction of the Austro-German alliance is apparent, as well as the increased control of the Kaiser over German foreign policy after 1912. Much new material on the South Slav question is presented.—*T. S. Anderson*.

SWITZERLAND

9027. BRIDEL, PH. La philosophie et politique d'Alexandre Vinet. [The philosophy and the politics of Alexander Vinet.] *Études Théol. et Relig.* 4 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 3-37.

9028. HIS, EDUARD. Die Bedeutung der schweizerischen Regeneration von 1830/31. [The significance of the regeneration in Switzerland in 1830-31.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 11 (1) 1931: 73-96.—The July revolution in Paris gave momentum to far-reaching revolutionary changes in Switzerland. Public opinion made certain demands, and the evolution which until then had proceeded slowly became a revolution. In most cantons the resistance to the new ideas and demands was weak, which is one of the reasons why a civil war was averted. The author then views the new measures from a political, economic, and an idealistic point of view. The revolution brought a real regeneration to intellectual and political life, and many of its ideas can still be found in present day constitutions.—*Rosa Ernst*.

9029. MAIRE, MARGUERITE. Le "Discours sur l'histoire de Genève" de Jacob Vernet. [The "Treatise on the history of Geneva" by Jacob Vernet.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 11 (1) 1931: 1-43.—An examination of the manuscript and a short biographical sketch of Jacob Vernet, the historian and moralist. Although his treatise does not show an original historical conception, Vernet's views represent the ideas of the cultured class of the 18th century.—*Rosa Ernst*.

SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 7036, 7045, 7249, 9048, 9127, 9139)

9030. BOETHIUS, B. Trävaruexportens genombrött efter det stora nordiska kriget. [The beginnings of timber export after the Great Northern War, 1700-1721.] *Hist. Tidskr., Stockholm*. 49 (3) 1929: 273-298.—*George T. Flom*.

9031. DAAE, LUDVIG. Stortingserindringer. [Storting memoirs.] *Hist. Tidskr. (Oslo)*. 30 (3) 1930: 1-80.—This first installment of Daae's memoirs covers his notations as a member of the important Storting, 1859-60, for the period October to March. Under the entry for Oct. 30 is an account of the proceedings in the first meeting of *Reformforeningen*, an association just organized among the Storting's liberal members. Its appearance occasioned a two-page ballad, *Ueland paa fiske*, by Nicolaisen, which is included in this same entry. (Daae was a member of the Storting for Romsdal during the years 1859-79 and 1886-88 and war minister in Sverdrup's cabinet 1884-5. He kept a diary and on the basis of these contemporary notations he compiled the memoirs now being published.)—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

9032. HOLCK, A. Maribo. *Amer.-Scandinav. Rev.* 19 (3) Mar. 1931: 154-158.—Maribo in the center of Lolland has rich historical memories. Its cathedral is the only remaining remnant of the famous Brigittine cloister begun about 1416. In the churchyard is the tombstone of Leonora Christina who lived here from 1685 to 1698 after her long imprisonment in the Blue Tower at Copenhagen. There are still standing at the old town entrances three of the four original excise booths, where duties were levied in olden days on produce from the country. The Museum of the municipality has moved in and reconstructed a little town of old houses

and a complete farmstead from Falster. The modern town is a traffic center for the railways of Lolland. (11 illustrations.)—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

9033. HÖVERSTAD, T. Kampen um oplysningsvæsenets Fond, 1814-1842. [The conflict about educational funds.] *Norske Videnskaps-Akad. i Oslo, Hist.-Filos. Kl., Skr.* 1929 (issued 1930): 13-15.—The history of the administration of the funds derived from the sale of lands formerly appropriated to church livings and other public offices, and the conflicts between king, official class, and peasantry that arose in connection with it. By law of Sept. 10, 1842, the funds under controversy were placed under the administration of the Storting.—*George T. Flom*.

9034. KOHT, HALVDAN. Gamalt og nyt syn paa norsk historie. [Old and new view of Norwegian history.] *Syn og Segn*. 35 1929: 1-15.—J. E. Sars in 1860-1870 gave the first adequate interpretation of Norwegian history. Norwegian society was aristocratic from the beginning. Then came the fight between the aristocracy and the national kings. The aristocracy lost, and Norway lacked the class that could fight for independence, political and cultural, when the royal power in turn fell. When Norway rose again in the 19th century a new "aristocracy" had risen—the aristocracy of the common man. A foreign nobility had come in. That brought on a reaction in the Norwegian peasants until they gained their freedom from a foreign feudalized nobility. The downfall was caused by the lack of a strong middle class, which did not arise before 1600. This has been the development: (1) The old chieftain aristocracy, (2) out of this grew the national kingship, (3) a national (Catholic) church was created to help form the national state; (4) then the aristocracy pushed the king aside and retained his power; that was the end of national greatness; nationalism now lived only in the

lower classes; (5) the rise of middle classes from 1600; (6) and cultural development came to rest upon the farmers. Norwegian culture is thus founded on a peasant culture.—*Theo. Huggenvik.*

9035. PINEAU, LÉON. *Histoire de la littérature suédoise. Le romantisme.* [History of the Swedish literature. Romanticism.] *Rev. Germanique.* 22 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 1-14.

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 8917-8918, 8920, 8923-8924, 8955, 8973, 8998, 9048, 9178)

9036. ALEXEIEV, NIKOLAJ. *Das russische Westertum.* [Russia and the West.] *Russ. Gedanke.* 1 (2) 1929: 149-162.

9037. CIURLIONIS, SOPHIE. *Abrégé d'histoire littéraire de la Lithuanie.* [The survey of the literary history of Lithuania.] *Mercure de France.* 213 (755) Jul. 1, 1929: 5-27.

9038. FINN-ENOTAJEWSKY, A. *Die Grundlinien der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung Russlands (1861-1917).* [The fundamentals of the economic development of Russia (1861-1917).] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozial-Pol.* 64 (3) 1930: 547-594.—This is an outline of Russian economic development since the emancipation of the serfs. The influence of financial and other economic changes in Europe on Russia is great. Stress is laid on the interrelation of agricultural, industrial and state financial conditions, and especially on the relation of financial cycles in grain production. Two contrasting developments brought on the Revolution of 1905: an Asiatic backwardness on the land, and a westernized industrial urban development. Emphasis is laid on the encouragement in the late 19th century of large industry at the expense of small. The depression of the first decade of the present century is analyzed. Statistics are abundant. The economic point of view is Marxian.—*Alexander Baltzly.*

9039. GINSBURG, LEONE. *Scrittori russi dell'800: Gonciarov.* [Russian writers of the 19th century:

Goncharov.] *Cultura.* 1 (12) Dec. 1930: 989-999.—Some critics such as Bjelinskij consider Goncharov an impersonal writer. Others, such as Ljatskij thought him the most subjective of authors. These two critics are treating the same idea. Goncharov's works do not reflect contemporary life or current ideas of the time in Russia. This distinguishes him sharply from his contemporaries, who were mostly of noble origin and lived on their incomes or from their writings, and were keenly interested in all the ideas of the times. Goncharov came from a family of merchants and held an important government position.—*W. R. Quynn.*

9040. STIEDA, WILHELM. *Deutsche Gelehrte als Professoren an der Universität Moskau.* [German scholars as professors at the University of Moscow.] *Abhandl. d. Philol.-Hist. Kl. d. Säch. Akad. d. Wissensch.* 40 (5) 1930: pp. 126.

9041. UNSIGED. *Die Nichterneuerung des Rückversicherungsvertrages.* [The failure to renew the Reinsurance Treaty.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (2) Feb. 1931: 158-177.—Excerpts from the diary of Count Lambsdorff for the years 1887 to 1890 dealing with the Russian reception of the failure of Caprivi to renew the Reinsurance Treaty. The documents show the czar to have been skeptical about the German treaty as early as January, 1887, and that while he and his ministers had decided to renew the treaty in 1890 they had agreed to drop the secret protocol.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

9042. UZEFOVICH, A. M. Alexander V. Suvorov, generalissimo. *Military Engin.* 23 (127) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 62-66.

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 8792, 8797, 8866, 8885, 8905, 8916, 8919, 8922-8924, 9026, 9171, 9179, 9922, 10094)

9043. AURIANT. Abbas Hilmi, pacha d'Égypte. [Abbas Hilmi, pasha of Egypt.] *Acropole.* 3 (11-12) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 213-236.

9044. COUNSON, A. Navarino: poésie et liberté: un siècle de philhellénisme. [Navarino: Poetry and liberty: a century of philhellenism.] *Rev. de Litt. Comparée.* 9 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 417-431.

9045. HOLBAN, MARIE E. *Rapport sur la Valachie et la Moldavie par Reinhard.* [Report on Wallachia and Moldavia by Reinhard.] *Rev. Hist. du Sud-Est Europ.* 7 (10-12) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 230-242.—A summary of a report by the former French consul-general in the Danubian principalities, drawn up for Napoleon in 1807, when the partition of the Turkish empire was suggested during the Tilsit negotiations. The report, partly based on the works of Raicewich and Sulzer, gives the population of Wallachia and Moldavia as 900,000 and 600,000 respectively, inhabiting a "magnificent" but largely uncultivated land. Bucharest had 100,000 inhabitants, Jassy 40,000. The revenues of Wallachia in 1807 were 5,500,000 piastres, those of Moldavia 4,000,000. The system of taxation—the capitation-tax—must be changed, and a land-tax instituted. The people are "mild and docile," and the criminals always gypsies or foreign vagabonds, but they are lazy, and foreigners living among them become lazy also. It would benefit Turkey to deprive her of the principalities, handing them either to Austria, which

would thus become an Eastern state, or to Russia, or else making them part of a Danubian Confederation under French, Russian, Austrian, and even Turkish guarantee. But the "Wallachs" of Transylvania and the Banat, who are under the Austrians, "are more oppressed and more barbarous than those of Dacia," while Austria would force them to become Catholics.—*William Miller.*

9046. HOUDAVERDOGLOUS-THEODOTOS, S. A. *Ἡ Τουρκόφωνος Ἑλληνική φιλολογία 1453-1924.* [Turkophone Greek literature, 1453-1924.] *Ἐπετηρίς τῆς Ἑταιρείας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν.* 7 1930: 299-307.—The author, an Asiatic Greek, shows how the Oecumenical Patriarch, Gennadios Scholarios, after the Turkish capture of Constantinople in 1453, set an example to the Greeks of Asia Minor by writing an exposition of the Christian doctrine for Mohammed II in Turkish with Greek letters, at the dictation of the *kadi* of Berrhoia. Some of them, the so-called *Gagaouzes*, settled on the European shore of the Black Sea, in what is now Bulgaria. A whole literature, of which the author appends a bibliography from 1718 to 1860, arose in this strange mixture of Turkish words written in Greek characters, first only in manuscript, then from 1718 in printed books, largely theological. In 1840 Misaelides founded the first Turkish newspaper printed in Greek script at Constantinople, the *Anatolé*. This literature ceased when the Greeks, under the compulsory exchange of populations, left Asia Minor in 1924.—*William Miller.*

9047. JORGA, N. *Notes de diplomatie roumaine.* [Notes on Rumanian diplomatics.] *Acad. Roumaine, Bull. de la Section Hist.* 17 1930: 114-141.—No Wal-

lachian document earlier than the second half of the 14th century exists; the same is true of Moldavia. There are few forgeries; the language down to the 18th century is Slav, with occasional Rumanian words, after that Rumanian; the Wallachian princes always added "John" to their Christian names, in memory of the founder of the second Bulgarian dynasty; the dating is the Byzantine year of the world, the year beginning on Sept. 1; the Wallachian princes alone signed in purple ink; only the Moldavian documents have a seal appended. The documents include treaties, passports, instructions to ambassadors, and for Moldavia from the latter half of the 18th century account-books. There is a rich collection of deeds belonging to the monasteries, the properties of which were secularised in the 19th century. As the state archives were considered the private property of the princes, they have often disappeared; but those of Peter the Lame, who died at Botzen, have been published. Bishops had the right to publish an anathema, townsmen to give evidence—a privilege enjoyed by only one foreign colony, the Armenians of Suceava, the then Moldavian capital. The earliest will, that of Peter the Lame, is dated 1594.—*William Miller.*

9048. KARADJA, CONSTANTIN J. Extraits des dépêches de la Suède à Constantinople (1751-1755 et 1811-1813). [Extracts from the Swedish despatches at Constantinople (1751-1755 and 1811-1813).] *Rev. Hist. du Sud-Est Europ.* 7 (10-12) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 199-202, 207-230.—The Rumanian consul-general at Stockholm publishes extracts from the reports of the Swedish envoys at Constantinople, Celsing and Palin. They announce various military events of the Russo-Turkish War, which ended with the treaty of Bucharest in 1812, and contain the text of the farewell address of the Russian commander to the divan of Wallachia when the Russians left the Danubian principalities to fight Napoleon. There is an amusing description of the European elegance of the ladies at Jassy in 1813, where the princesses alone—to their great regret—wore Greek costume.—*William Miller.*

9049. ŠIŠMANOV, I. La Renaissance Bulgare et la Ouest. [The Bulgarian Renaissance and the West.] *Monde Slave.* 6(2) Feb. 1929: 185-233.—Only the Czechs, Poles, and some Serbo-Croats shared in the Renaissance. The Bulgarian revival of learning and of life began four centuries later; in fact, the whole Eastern Orthodox world failed to share in the Italian movement. Byzantium had baptized and civilized the barbarians while encouraging their national language and cultures, and a Latin connection was missing. The Bulgarian Renaissance had nothing in common with ancient classicism nor with the freeing of the individual, nor with literary criticism. When the Bulgars went down before the Turks, the Bulgarian intellectual leaders took their culture into exile. The Bulgarian Renaissance did not make any profound changes in the religious or scientific life of the people. After a long development it finally revealed itself at the close of the 18th century. The leaders were bourgeois as in the West, and the Dante of the Bulgarian Renaissance was Paisij, who, much more than Dante, had a national ideal and strove for national Bulgarian glory. The West was steeped in the Latin tradition, but Greece was the intermediary for Bulgaria.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

9050. STEINMETZ, A. Griechenlands Kampf um seine Unabhängigkeit. [Greece's struggle for independence.] *Südöstl. Warte.* 1 (12) Dec. 1929: 652-657.

9051. VALAMESOV, SOFIA. Die Einführung des Parlamentarismus in Bulgarien. [The introduction of parliamentary government in Bulgaria.] *Südöstl. Warte.* 1 (7) Jul. 1929: 314-318.

9052. WATSON, C. M. The campaign of Gordon's steamers. *Sudan Notes & Rec.* 12 (2) 1929: 119-141.—

Colonel Watson's account of the campaign of the steamers sent by Gordon to Metemneh in 1884, to cooperate with the British relief expedition, is reprinted from the original in the *Royal Engineers' Journal* of Oct. 1, 1888. The steamers were small and unfit for military service, but Gordon turned them into regular war vessels in his siege of Khartoum, which continued throughout most of 1884 with governmental aid. Gordon fired upon the rebels from his steamers in the harbor; he also used the steamers for foraging expeditions. But the English troops came too late and Khartoum fell to the rebels before help could reach it.—*Julian Aronson.*

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 6890, 7095, 7594, 8904, 9349, 9419, 9904)

9053. FINOT, LOUIS. Le Livre des Morts au Tibet. [The Book of the Dead in Tibet.] *Extrême-Orient.* (28-30) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 185-188.

9054. GALE, ESSON M. Public administration of salt in China: A historical survey. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 241-251.—The history of the salt monopoly held by the Chinese governments for 2,000 years and some of the early literature on the subject are discussed, and a brief explanation of its present operation and profits given by a former officer of the Chinese government salt revenue administration.—*A. Arnoldson.*

9055. HIGHTOWER, RAYMOND. Chinese conceptions of immortality. *Crozer Quart.* 7 (4) Oct. 1930: 494-505.—Confucius and his people are as a whole too sane and this-worldly to allow the thought of immortality to outweigh the meanings of the present existence. Theoretically, they "recognize" heaven and the realm of dead spirits, they hold a confused variety of beliefs concerning persistence and reincarnation in animals and objects, but (at least in Confucianism) it is enough to cherish loyal remembrance of the dead. The Taoist Chinese makes more of a real and present spirit world, of spirit-possession and the casting out of demons. Educated Taoists are slowly emerging from these fanciful conceptions. The Buddhist Chinese makes much of hells, purgatories and heavens. Amitabha and his Land of Pure Delight lend especial color and hope to the otherwise rather drab pictures of the future. Thousands of the better-educated youth now dismiss these traditional fears and dreams, to build anew an ethical faith worthy of the modern day.—*Fred Merrifield.*

9056. PELLIOT, PAUL. L'édition collective des oeuvres de Wang Kouo-wei. [The collected works of Wang Kouo-wei.] *T'oung Pao.* 26 (2-3) 1928: 113-182.—This commentator on Chinese historical literature died June 2, 1927 and his collected works were published in 1928 as *Hai Ning Wang Chung K'o I Shu*, in 42 fascicles. These begin with studies on Chou and Yin period inscriptions, rites of Chou, migration of the Yueh Chi to Sogdiana, of the botanical and zoological terminology of the *Erh Ya*, and on fragments of the *T'ang Yün*. The second series discusses Yin divination, the phonetic system of the *Shuo Wen*, an ancient economic work on cloth trade, the ancient bamboo inscriptions, a biography of Minister Yeh-Lü of the court of Genghiz Khan, and other epigraphical matters. The third series begins with a valuable commentary on the fragments of the Bamboo Annals, and continues with several valuable studies on Mongol period works of geographical interest. In the fourth series are fascicles upon the Yuan period theater, songs of the Sung and T'ang dynasties etc. All of Wang's work is of high importance to research in archaeology and history of the Far East.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

9057. PELLIOU, PAUL. Les publications du Tōyō Bunko. *T'oung Pao*. 26 (4-5) 1929: 357-366.—Baron Iwasaki Hisaya some years ago presented to the Tōyō Bunko (Oriental Library) of Tokyo the G. E. Morrison Library formerly in Peking. In 1924 the Library began its series of occasional publications with a catalogue of English and non-English language books of the Morrison collection. Research into Japanese, Korean, and Chinese history by Japanese scholars has been productive of numerous memoirs, particularly monographs in Japanese and European languages. The latter include: M. Hashimoto, *Origin of the compass*; J. Kuwabara, *On P'u Shou-Keng*; K. Shiratori, *A study on Sogdiana*; and Y. Nakahara, *The Sumerian tablets in the Imperial University of Kyoto*. In another series the Library has published *American foreign policy towards Japan during the 19th century*, by M. Wada, 1928. In addition to these publications in other languages there are Japanese studies on early Korean vocabulary and prosody, on the paintings of the Tun Huang caves, on the ancient historians of China (by T. Iijima), and on a curious Jesuit mission tract published at Amakusa in 1592.—*Dwight C. Baker*.

INDIA

(See also Entries 8593, 8891, 9224, 9856, 10003)

9058. AIYANGAR, RAO BAHADUR S. KRISHNASWAMI. Gollapalle diamond mines. *J. Indian Hist.* 9 (3) Dec. 1930: 361-372.—An introduction and an extract from the diary of Sir Streynsham Master, president of the council at Fort St. George, who held office from January, 1678 to July, 1681. The portion of the diary here extracted refers to the dates April 20-22, 1679, when he made a visit to the Gollapalle diamond mines. These mines were first worked in 1670, and were soon abandoned, but the license for mining was renewed in 1673. A detailed description is given of the mines, the processes used in the extraction of the diamonds, the public arrangements under which the operations of mining were permitted, and the value of the industry as such. Master's account is compared with a description given by Tavernier, who visited other mines in the vicinity before 1655.—*F. E. Baldwin*.

9059. AZIZ, ABDUL. History of the reign of Shah Jahān. *J. Indian Hist.* 9 (3) Dec. 1930: 279-305.—Book II, chapter II of this history, which is appearing in serial form, deals with the Mughal army and its organization. The army was recruited according to well-defined rules, and the number of soldiers enrolled was regulated by an elaborate system. The cavalry constituted the most important element. It consisted largely of the Mansabdars and their followers. The method of selection, promotion, and recruiting is described. A second part was composed of Ahadis, or gentlemen troopers, a special class of horsemen generally close to the emperor's person, who owed allegiance to no one else. The third division is often called infantry, but in it were included a number of classes who took no part in actual fighting. The artillery was not important prior to Aurangzeb's time. The article concludes with an estimate of the total strength of the army, and tables showing its organization. [See Entry 3: 5395].—*F. E. Baldwin*.

9060. BASU, B. K. Notes on slave trade and slavery in India during the early days of John Company. *Muslim Rev.* 4 (4) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 21-34.—The slavery records of the John Company begin with the close of the 17th century. The Madras Consultation Book from 1683-1688 pictures the John Company wrought up over the possibility of adverse public opinion. Accordingly, orders were issued condemning the impressment of Madras natives, particularly children, and insuring the better treatment of the slaves. Indian slaves were transported in the 18th century to points as far distant as St. Helena

and China. The Portuguese and the Mughls were the most ruthless traders. The *East India Chronicle* for 1758 tells of thousands of men, women, and children being captured by them and sold for from 20 to 70 rupees apiece. The raids of the Portuguese occurred with systematic regularity. Calcutta newspapers in 1780 carried slave advertisements in abundance. In times of famine children were sold into slavery by their parents, often for a measure of rice. On July 27, 1789, the governing board issued a proclamation "prohibiting slave trade within the Company's Indian dominions." But slavery continued until 1843. As late as 1819 the government itself sold the slaves of an Indian revenue defaulter with the rest of his property. In 1843 Lord Ellenborough ended the legal recognition of slavery in India.—*Julian Aronson*.

9061. DIWEKAR, H. R. Bhāmaha, Bhatti and Dharmakīrti. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (4) Oct. 1929: 825-841.

9962. LATIF, S. A. Ms. Urdu Diwan of Ghalib, 1237 A.H. *Muslim Rev.* 3 (2) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 69-72.

9063. SRINIVASACHARI, C. S. A survey of the recent history of the Coimbatore region. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 5 (2-3) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 70-72.

AFRICA

(See also Entries 8440, 8555, 8896, 8913, 8961, 9176)

9064. BA, M. H. Un émir de la guerre en Adrar: Ahmed Ould Sid Ahmed, 1891-1899. [An emir of the Adrar war—Ahmed Ould Sid Ahmed, 1891-1899.] *Afrique Française. Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux*. 40 (10) Oct. 1930: 589-596.—This native French West African ruler was one of the most outstanding military figures of the close of the 19th century.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9065. BESSON, MAURICE. François Cauche. Premier explorateur français de Madagascar, 1638-1644. [François Cauche. First French explorer of Madagascar, 1638-1644.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (10) Oct. 1930: 545-548.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9066. BESSON, MAURICE. Michel Adanson, botaniste et explorateur au Sénégal. [Michel Adanson, botanist and explorer of Senegal.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (12) Dec. 1930: 664-666.—This young Provençal was attached to the Royal Botanical Garden. In 1749, in his early twenties, he used his family inheritance to finance a four year trip to Senegal. Thanks to the wholehearted co-operation of Governor David, he enjoyed the freedom of the colony and spent his time becoming familiar with flora and native life of the lower Senegal basin. His contributions to both botany and geography were notable and won him life-long fame. Subsequently director of the Garden, he fell into extreme want in his old age, but had his last days brightened by a pension granted by the revolutionists.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9067. BORDES, PIERRE. Un siècle de civilisation française en Algérie. [A century of French civilization in Algeria.] *Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (71) Jul. 1929: 331-336.

9068. FOURNEAU, ALFRED. Au vieux Congo. Notes de route. [An explorer's notes on the old Congo country.] *Afrique Française*. 41 (1) Jan. 1931: 12-28.—Alfred Fourneau was one of the most celebrated explorers and administrators of the French Congo. The greater part of his time from 1881, when he became associated with Savorgnan de Brazza, to 1907, when he retired, was spent in opening up the colony to the world. His wife was one of the first Frenchwomen to live in French Equatorial Africa and his brother Lucien also won fame there. These jottings, covering his explorations between 1884 and 1891, were found among his papers following his death on May 19, 1930.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9069. KOOTZ-KRETSCHMER, ELSIE. *Abriss einer Landesgeschichte von Usafwa in Ostafrika*. [Survey of history Usafwa in East Africa.] *Koloniale Rundsch. u. Mitteil. a. d. Deutschen Schutzgebieten*. (4) 1929: 124-131; (5) 1929: 152-161; (6) 1929: 184-191; (7) 1929: 220-226.

9070. MINJOZ, P. *Le propriété indigène et le cadastre à Madagascar*. [Native property and the registration of surveyed lands in Madagascar.] *Afrique Française. Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux*. 40(12) Dec. 1930: 682-685.—Up to the reign of King Andrianampoinimerina, at the close of the 18th century, all lands within the Hova kingdom were the personal property of the ruler and the natives occupied holdings under precarious tenure. This conquering sovereign then parcelled out choice blocks among his followers, who were guaranteed permanent possession so long as nominal quit rents were paid. A two-fold system of sale gradually developed. Under this, the seller either parted with his interests permanently or, more commonly, reserved the right to have his heirs reclaim the land at any later date upon repayment of the original sum, without interest. Under a law of 1896, Queen Ranavalona discontinued the collection of quit rents, thus yielding all claim to ultimate ownership. The French sought to establish titles by instituting a system of registration, but this was not successful due to native apathy, the cost of surveying and the lack of trained men to carry on the latter, and most transfers were carried on under simple agreement. Much fraud resulted, particularly on the part of Asiatic moneylenders and, to prevent further dispossession of the islanders, a decree of Aug. 25, 1929 directed that all lands be surveyed, titles registered, and transfers recorded, with the consideration involved being indicated. The system is now being put into operation.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9071. PALMER, H. R. *The Central Sahara and Sudan in the twelfth century A.D.* *J. African Soc.* 28 (112) Jul. 1929: 368-378.

9072. RODD, F. *Une mission anglaise en Air*. [An English mission in Air.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occid. Française*. 11(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 695-707.

9073. WEISGERBER, F. *L'insurrection d'El-Hiba*. [The El-Hiban insurrection in Morocco.] *Afrique Française*. 40(11) Nov. 1930: 595-600.—The French chamber of deputies had scarcely ratified the protectorate treaty with Morocco in 1912 when Ahmed El-Hiba, son

of the famed sorcerer Ma El-Ainin, issued the call for a holy war against France on the part of the natives. He proclaimed himself sultan, took the religious title *Mahdi*, and gained a considerable following before being put down by the redoubtable General Lyautey.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

THE AMERICAS TO 1783

(See also Entries 6996, 7095, 8461, 8501, 8536, 10140)

9074. DUHR, BERNARD. *Die Kolumbus-Frage*. [The problem of Columbus.] *Stimmen der Zeit*. 120 Dec. 1930: 195-207.—One of the weaknesses of our time is subjectivism, of which the more modern works on the great discoverer are an outstanding instance. The American investigator, Vignaud, indefatigable and painstaking though he is, remained under its sway, and often allowed sentiment to supply what the understanding could not accomplish. Recent German literature tries to destroy the rather idealistic picture drawn by Humboldt. Only Streicher (1928) was enabled by the study of an enormous material of sources to find on the whole the right middle. Many Spaniards endeavor persistently to make of Columbus a Spaniard, at least a Spanish Jew. Frenchmen and others paint him as a buccaneer, merchant hungry for renown and for gold, even a Don Quixote. On the whole Columbus' friend, Las Casas, is the most reliable, representing him as filled with unwavering trust in God, full of grand religious sentiments, but also subject to many faults, and apt to commit grave political blunders, and by no means free from cruelty against the Indians.—*F. S. Betten*.

9075. FREITAS, JORDÃO de. *O descrimento pre-Colombiano da America austral pelos Portugueses*. [The pre-Columbian discovery of eastern America by the Portuguese.] *Rev. do Inst. Archaeol. Hist. e Geog. Pernambucano*. 29 (135-142) Jan. 1928-Dec. 1929: 259-272.

9076. KENNY, LAWRENCE J. *The name America*. *Hist. Bull.* 9(1) Nov. 1930: 3-4.—Amerigo Vespucci got his name, not from St. Amaury of Como, but from St. Emericus, who converted the Norsemen. Henry (Amerigo) is a more appropriate word for the western world than Columbia. *Heim* means home and *Reich* means government. America or Henry then means "home government."—*Major L. Younce*.

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 8463, 8900, 8903, 8947, 8964, 8969, 9169, 9175, 9446, 9630, 9752, 9757, 9791, 9793, 9796, 9805, 9829, 10032, 10039, 10325, 10327, 10329, 10336, 10344, 10349)

9077. ABERNETHY, THOMAS P. *The political geography of southern Jacksonism*. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 3 Jan. 1931: 35-41.—The partisan alignments established in the South were by no means uniform. The lower South was strongly contrasted in this respect with the Carolinas and Virginia. The social phase of the Jackson movement predominated over the political in the former group, whereas the reverse was true in the latter. Jackson was both a nationalist and a states rights man. Northern Democrats and their supporters in the backwoods of the South as well as the Southern Whigs were schooled in the nationalist tradition. The great body of the Democratic party in the South adopted sectional and states rights principles. Jackson's followers developed the secession movement and the chief opposition to that movement in the South. Jefferson Davis and Andrew Johnson were equally loyal Jacksonians.—*J. W. Holland*.

9078. ANDREWS, JAMES AMASA. *Early times in St. Croix county*. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 14(2) Dec. 1930: 204-218.—*W. E. Smith*.

9079. APPLETON, JOHN B. *The declining significance of the Mississippi as a commercial highway in the middle of the nineteenth century*. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia*. 28(4) Oct. 1930: 267-284.—As natural outlet for the upper Mississippi region the Mississippi had many defects. The lower, or Des Moines, rapids at Keokuk and those at Rock Island formed serious obstructions to navigation. Between these rapids were many dangerous rock masses. Steamboats were compelled to transfer cargoes to flatboats in order to get over these rapids. Low water caused fluctuations in volume of trade and great variations in freight charges. On the upper Mississippi navigation was restricted by ice, which was reflected in higher transportation charges. The lower Mississippi ordinarily had a deep enough channel but sandbars often reduced the depth to 4½ feet. This limited the draught of the lower river boats but they were deeper than those above St. Louis; hence this city became the transfer point. Because of the rapid current, shoals, sandbanks, snags, and sawyers, many boats were lost and insurance rates were high.

Facilities for handling produce were inadequate. Much was lost or damaged when thrown out on the levees. The heat spoiled some products. New Orleans was difficult to reach because of long, tortuous channels. Difficulties and risks on the Mississippi led merchants to use the east-west route as soon as it was available for it had many advantages. Roads were best in summer when the river was low. Chicago had better facilities for handling products—lake shore vs. river bank. Products could go by way of the Great Lakes cheaper and faster. After 1847 the Mississippi rapidly declined as a carrier of the commerce of the upper Mississippi region.—*Frank E. Williams.*

9080. BAILEY, BELLE. To market with hogs. *Palimpsest.* 12(2) Feb. 1931: 57-63.—In the fall of 1842, David Lowry, in charge of the Winnebago Indian mission near Fort Atkinson, purchased of Bailey and Keeler, pioneer farmers of Delaware County, 15,000 lbs. of pork at \$1.75 per 100 lbs. The contract of sale necessitated the driving of 125 hogs over 50 miles of prairie in mid-winter. The story of this drive and of how the men narrowly escaped freezing to death is told in an interesting way.—*J. A. Swisher.*

9081. BARNES, JAMES A. The gold-standard Democrats and the party conflict. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 17(3) Dec. 1930: 422-450.—The quarrel within the Democratic party over the question of the free coinage of silver came to a head in 1896, owing to the presence of two irreconcilable leaders: Cleveland and Bryan. Throughout his second administration Cleveland adhered consistently to the principle of the gold standard, while Bryan was building a political machine in the west and south committed to free silver. A silver plank in the platform as well as Bryan's nomination for the presidency were practically assured before the Democratic convention assembled. The "gold" Democrats thereupon bolted, nominated their own ticket, and carried on a vigorous, if hopeless campaign. Their candidates contributed little; the sound money advocates in both parties made common cause against Bryan; and in some sections the "gold" Democrats were aided by Republican campaign funds. Almost immediately upon the election of McKinley the drain of specie from the federal treasury ceased. The "gold" Democrats continued their agitation to prevent the "silver heresy" from triumphing four years later. But by 1900 the issue was dead.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

9082. BATES, ERNEST SUTHERLAND. Mrs. Eddy's right-hand man. *Harper's Mag.* 162(969) Feb. 1931: 257-268.—Calvin Frye was a member of Mrs. Eddy's household from 1882 until her death in 1910. Many accusations were made against him and it was hinted that he had become her fourth husband. His real character was a puzzle. But Calvin Frye kept a diary on a desk calendar and also memorandum books in which he kept Mrs. Eddy's instructions concerning "Malicious Animal Magnetism." This record shows that he was her sincere, devout follower throughout, and had complete faith in her teachings. The picture given of Mrs. Eddy's large household is one of strife, jealousies, quarrels, intrigues, and bitterness. There are vivid pictures of Mrs. Eddy's convictions that E. J. Arens, a young man of whom she had been very fond, was trying to make her sick or kill her; of Mrs. Eddy's severe attack of gallstones and her intense suffering; of the subsequent seven years of losing fight; of her occasional patronage of a physician; of her fight against an earlier morphinism and partial relapses; of her belief that she would be resurrected or rejuvenated; and of her death. The whole constitutes a most enlightening picture of the personality of Mrs. Eddy.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

9083. BERGTOLD, W. H. Denver fifty years ago. *Colorado Mag.* 8(2) Mar. 1931: 67-73.—The author arrived in Denver in 1881. Interesting anecdotes of his impressions include the muddy streets in the proverbial

dry climate, the irrigation ditches for watering lawns, the one-horse street car service, the electric arc lights mounted on towers which illuminated the city's outskirts, and the abundance of wild flowers and birds.—*P. S. Fritz.*

9084. BONHAM, MILLEDGE L. Financial and economic disturbances in New Orleans on the eve of secession. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 13(1) Jan. 1930: 32-36.—A reprint of a letter, with editorial notes, written by the British consul at New Orleans, Dec. 13, 1860, to the foreign secretary, relating conditions in New Orleans on the eve of Louisiana's secession from the Union.—*E. M. Violette.*

9086. CHALMERS, HENRY. American foreign trade, 1830-1930. *Current Hist.* 33(5) Feb. 1931: 661-666.—*Philip Davidson.*

9087. COOPER WASHBURN, GEORGIA. Cornwallis in the Carolinas, 1780. From a contemporary British account. *J. Amer. Hist.* 24(1) 1930: 107-113.—According to this "contemporary British account" Cornwallis, having made Camden his base of operations, is brought face to face with the approach of Baron de Kalb and General Gates into North Carolina. Cornwallis decided to attack rather than retreat and leave 800 sick men and invaluable stores. Gates also planned to attack. The surprise was mutual; the armies met in the dark. The British victory was complete, the American losses being much greater than the British. But "victory on the British side has been unproductive of its proper and customary effects."—*H. C. Hubbart.*

9088. COOPER WASHBURN, GEORGIA. The Revolution in South Carolina, 1780, as described in an English periodical of that year. *J. Amer. Hist.* 24(1) 1930: 59-69.—According to this account—the name of the periodical is not given—Washington and D'Estaing having failed at New York, Sir Henry Clinton with an excellent army proceeded to Savannah with the purpose of occupying South Carolina and other parts of the South. The British besieged and took Charleston and 5-6,000 prisoners. Cornwallis took charge at Charleston and adopted his policy of recognizing no neutrals and using Americans who did not oppose him against the enemy. Doubt was expressed as to whether this policy would succeed.—*H. C. Hubbart.*

9089. COULTER, E. MERTON. Sherman and the South. *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 8(1) Jan. 1931: 41-54.—Sherman, who had lived and traveled widely in the South from 1840 to 1846, accepted the presidency of the Louisiana Seminary of Learning and Military Academy in 1859. He became attached to the South and expected to make it his permanent home. He detested abolitionism. The principle of national integrity led him to resign his college presidency in January, 1861, and return to the North. Sherman knew that stern efficiency, thoroughness, destruction, and speed, would win the war in the shortest time. Not inborn cruelty or hatred of the South, but the idea of effective warfare prompted his war measures. After the war he looked with disgust and contempt upon the policies of the Radical reconstructionists—suffrage and military government in the South. He believed in white supremacy in the South and in the sincerity of the South's desire for peace and restoration to its pre-war position in the Union. His reception in 1866 and 1869 showed that the South was not devoid of friendship towards him.—*A. R. Newsome.*

9090. CRITTENDEN, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER. Ships and shipping in North Carolina, 1763-1789. *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 8(1) Jan. 1931: 1-13.—Though North Carolina was handicapped by a dangerous seacoast and by a lack of safe, deep harbors, most of the vessels of the 18th century were able to put into her harbors. A respectable amount of commerce was developed. The most common types of vessels were the schooners and the sloop, averaging about 30 tons, with

an average crew of four, chiefly in coasting voyages. Brigs, averaging 100 tons, were employed for voyages to the West Indies or to the British Isles. Ships and snows, averaging 150 tons, were employed almost exclusively in trans-Atlantic trade. Small schooners and sloops and short voyages predominated in the trade of Edenton, Washington, Bath, and New Bern; brigs, ships and snows, in that of the lower Cape Fear. Only two continental English colonies built less shipping than North Carolina; yet shipbuilding was an industry of fair importance. In 1769 there were built 12 vessels with tonnage of 607; the Revolution stimulated the industry; and it grew in importance after 1783. Hazardous and expensive water transportation made it advantageous for the back country to trade with South Carolina and Virginia. Even the Albemarle region had extensive overland trade with Virginia.—*A. R. Newsome*.

9091. DAVIS, H. L. A pioneer captain. *Amer. Mercury*. 22 (86) Feb. 1931: 149-159.—Jesse Applegate may well be considered one of the most outstanding of the Oregon pioneers of 1843.—*Robert E. Riegel*.

9092. DICKINSON, THOMAS H. Bernard Shaw and Woodrow Wilson. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 7 (1) 1931: 1-17.—Striking similarities in the thought of Wilson and Shaw provoke the question whether there was any influence exerted by Shaw over Wilson. Shaw's open letter to the president in the *London Nation*, Nov. 6, 1914, his *Common sense about the War*, his letter to the *New York American*, Aug. 20, 1914, and his advocacy of a League of Civilization from the Rockies to the Carpathians, his approval in 1915 of a design for a League of Nations drafted by the International Agreement Committee of the Fabian Research Department are cited as a sort of prelude to Wilson's articulate aims. But nowhere is the proof of Shaw's influence on Wilson attempted.—*Maude H. Woodfin*.

9093. DONOVAN, GEORGE F. The Irish in Massachusetts before 1700. *Hist. Bull.* 8 (3) Mar. 1930: 43-45, 53.—*Major L. Younce*.

9094. FERGUSON, ISABEL. County court in Virginia, 1700-1830. *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 8 (1) Jan. 1931: 14-40.—Virginia county government, a direct offspring of the English system, served as a model for the local political organizations of the South. The county court, composed of from 8 to 40 gentlemen nominated by their fellows and appointed by the governor with the advice of his council for indefinite terms at no salary, had jurisdiction in criminal action not involving life or death and in civil suits where the sum involved was more than 25 s. It was the most important organ of the system of county government. It exercised vast economic power through its control over the land and labor and transportation systems, agriculture and stockraising, trades and professions, regulation of rates, and the collection of local and general taxes. It had jurisdiction over poor relief, education, and public morals, and shaped the social philosophy of the people. It dictated the political policies of the county and state. The minority planter class, through its control of the county court which appointed or nominated every county officer, gained and kept control of the national and local policies of Virginia. However, the justices of the peace who comprised the court were on the whole able, educated, and conscientious.—*A. R. Newsome*.

9095. FISH, CARL RUSSELL. Edward Channing: America's historian. *Current Hist.* 33 (6) Mar. 1931: 862-867.—No one is ever likely to accomplish again what Channing has done in his *History of the United States*. For many years students will take his re-examination as a starting point for their studies.—*Philip Davidson*.

9096. FISHER, CHAS. E. Locomotive performance of nearly one hundred years ago. *Railway & Locomotive Hist. Soc. (Boston) Bull.* 23 Nov. 1930: 9-22.—Il-

lustrative extracts from an unpublished journal of the Boston and Worcester R. R. The day to day record begins in the January of the first winter of operation, continuing to November, 1837, and evidences the immediately-felt inadequacy of the first light engines to handle the increasing traffic.—*M. Gay*.

9097. GALPIN, W. FREEMAN (ed.). Letters of East Tennessee abolitionist. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 3 Jan. 1931: 134-149.—These three letters were selected from the Gerrit Smith Miller Collection preserved at the library of Syracuse University. They were written by Ezekiel Birdseye, an ardent abolitionist living in Newport, Tennessee, to Gerrit Smith, apparently a man of like convictions, who lived in Peterboro, New York. They were written Jan. 25, June 25, and Nov. 27, 1841 and are replete with references to the progress of an abolitionist campaign in eastern Tennessee. Some mention also is made of the natural resources of the section.—*J. W. Holland*.

9098. GILBERT, OLIVER. Pioneer reminiscences. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 14 (2) Dec. 1930: 182-192.—Lumbering became a profitable business in Wisconsin about the time of the Black Hawk War. Traders with the hunters and Indians could easily transfer their interests to the lumber industry. Protracted warfare between the Chippewa and Sioux made life for the scattering whites unpleasant, if not precarious.—*W. E. Smith*.

9099. GREENE, EVARTS B. Persistent problems of church and state. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 36 (2) Jan. 1931: 257-273.—In the earliest British settlements in North America church and state formed an "interlocking directorate." The Restoration of 1660, and the Revolution of 1688, brought secularizing forces into play, and the strict church regulations were gradually relaxed. Rhode Island and Pennsylvania went furthest on the road to toleration. During the 18th century the non-English immigration, the Great Awakening, the inroads of deism, and the political philosophy of the American Revolution all weakened legal orthodoxy. Intersectarian friction and the liberalism of Jefferson and Madison produced the Virginia statute of religious liberty in 1785. This showed how the tide was running, and by the time Connecticut and Massachusetts ended religious discrimination in 1818 and 1833, the separation of church and state had become a shibboleth of American political thought. Nonetheless, no accurate delimitation of the respective spheres of the two institutions has yet been worked out. There have been repeated conflicts of authority, especially in the field of education. The New York school controversy of the middle of the 19th century, the Oregon school law of 1922, the Know-nothing movement of the 50's, the A.P.A. of the 80's and 90's, the 20th-century ku-klux-klan, and the presidential election of 1928 are cases in point. In the historical perspective lies the best hope of avoiding the tragic errors of the past.—*G. P. Schmidt*.

9100. GREER, JAMES KIMMINS. Louisiana politics, 1845-1861. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 12 (4) Oct. 1929: 555-610.—Second instalment. Chapter IV relates the various elections held in Louisiana in 1848 and 1849. The Democrats elected Soule to the U. S. senate in spite of the Whig majority in the legislature. The Whigs carried the state for Taylor for president. The Democrats elected Walker as governor and divided the four seats in congress evenly with the Whigs. Chapter V gives an account of the discussion among the Democrats over the Compromise of 1850 and its final general acceptance. Chapter VI is concerned with five elections in Louisiana in 1852. The Whigs elected Downs to the U. S. senate, and 85 members to the state constitutional convention; the Democrats won only 45. The convention adopted the total population of the state as the basis of representation in the state legislature. Other provisions of the constitution were very liberal and

were fairly well received, and in spite of the radical opposition of the *Daily True Delta* of New Orleans, the constitution was adopted. In the presidential campaign Pierce won the state. The campaign for state offices was listless, and contrary to Whig expectations, the Democrats elected Hebert governor and also 14 out of 23 senators and 51 out of 82 representatives. [See Entry 3: 545.]—*E. M. Violette.*

9101. HAFEN, LEROY R. The counties of Colorado: a history of their creation and the origin of their names. *Colorado Mag.* 8(2) Mar. 1931: 48-60.—*P. S. Fritz.*

9102. HAMER, MARGUERITE BARTLETT. The presidential campaign of 1860 in Tennessee. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 3 Jan. 1931: 3-22.—On the eve of the presidential election of 1860 the dominant sentiment in Tennessee was not in accord with that in the "nigger cotton states," because of the old tradition of loyalty to the Union and Tennessee's location as a buffer state. Tennessee was a slave state, but conservative leaders were none the less staunch unionists. The Republican party, mistakenly identified with abolition, was regarded with disfavor. On Jan. 5, 1860, the *Republican Banner* (Nashville) proposed John Bell of Tennessee as a presidential candidate of the "conservative, Union-loving constitution-supporting opposition to modern Democracy." A state convention of the newly formed Union party (composed chiefly of former adherents to the defunct Whig Party) was held with representatives from 70 of the 82 counties. The Union party held its national convention and nominated Bell on the second ballot. The platform was simply: "The Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws." No Tennessee delegates were present at the nomination of Lincoln. Without a platform, and evading the slavery question, the Constitutional Union party relied upon an appeal for union and on pageantry and parades. In the election, Bell received 69,710 votes, Breckenridge, 65,053, and Douglas, 11,384.—*J. W. Holland.*

9103. HAMER, PHILIP M. John Stuart's Indian policy during the early months of the American Revolution. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 17(3) Dec. 1930: 351-366.—John Stuart, royal superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern department of North America, did not immediately incite the Indians to take up the hatchet against the rebellious Carolinians. On the contrary, he was content to hold them in passive loyalty. When ordered by Gage to bring the savages into the war, he armed and organized them for military service in conjunction with regular forces of loyalists; at the same time he discouraged scalping parties and indiscriminate attacks on the frontier inhabitants. Nevertheless the Cherokees went on the warpath in the usual Indian fashion because of the encroachments of white settlers and the pleas of northern Indians for help. Some corroborative correspondence is included, pp. 451-459.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

9104. HAMER, PHILIP M. The Wataugans and the Cherokee Indians in 1776. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 3 Jan. 1931: 108-126.—A study of the situation in the Cherokee country shows that the attack upon the Wataugans in July, 1776, was not due to the incitement of Alexander Cameron or Henry Stuart or John Stuart. It was a result of the fact that the whites had settled upon lands to which the young warriors claimed they had no title. The long existing discontent among the Cherokee, heightened by stories of the Revolutionary conflict among the whites, was precipitated into an attack upon the frontier settlements by the urging of the northern Indians and by the threatening attitude of the Virginians.—*J. W. Holland.*

9105. HARMON, GEORGE D. The United States Indian policy in Texas, 1845-1860. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 17(3) Dec. 1930: 377-403.—After annexation,

Texas retained control of its public lands, while the United States regulated Indian affairs. The policy of placing the Indians on reservations was thwarted because Texas delayed granting the necessary land. The Indians became restless and destructive, and others invaded Texas from the north, south and west. After much loss of life and property Texas agreed to grant a portion of its lands for Indian colonization. The tribes were placed upon two reserves and, with the aid of the federal government, turned to agriculture and peaceful pursuits. Before long the frontiersmen desired the Indian lands, and the Indians were moved farther north in 1859. Discontent with inadequate federal protection from the danger of Indian incursion two years later provided a fertile source of secession sentiment on the Texas border.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

9106. HART, ALBERT BUSHNELL. George Washington as a business man. *Stone & Webster J.* 48(2) Feb. 1931: 93-97.

9107. HART, ALBERT BUSHNELL. The writing of American history. *Current Hist.* 33(6) Mar. 1931: 858-861.—The history of a nation must include personality, social forces, and economic principles; but it cannot destroy the confidence of the community in the average good character of men in public as well as private life.—*Philip Davidson.*

9108. HENDERSON, ARCHIBALD. The treaty of Long Island of Holston, July, 1777. *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 8(1) Jan. 1931: 55-116.—The document, *Proceedings at a treaty with the Overhill Cherokee Indians held at Fort Patrick Henry near the Long Island on Holston River in June and July 1777*, is published with introduction and notes. Commissioners of Virginia and North Carolina signed treaties of peace and cession on July 20, 1777, with the Overhill Cherokee following their defeat in 1776 by expeditions from North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia.—*A. R. Newsome.*

9109. HERRING, HARRIET L. Early industrial development in the South. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 1-10.—From modest beginnings in the colonial period, when manufacturing was resorted to only in periods of economic depression, the textile industry developed rapidly in the decade after 1840. A great demand for mills rose with the agricultural depression and many were established, but with the rise in the price of cotton and the heat of the slavery issue the demand died away by 1853. The development of the textile industry in the South has been cyclical in nature; the problem now is one of stabilization and rationalization.—*Philip Davidson.*

9110. HESSELTINE, W. B. Methodism and reconstruction in East Tennessee. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 3 Jan. 1931: 42-61.—*J. W. Holland.*

9111. HOELTJE, HUBERT H. The "first" locomotive. *Palimpsest.* 12(2) Feb. 1931: 64-69.—At least three locomotives—the *John A. Dix*, the *Antoine LeClaire*, and the *Pacific*—have each been referred to as the "first" to operate west of the Mississippi. Hoeltje presents the question of priority.—*J. A. Swisher.*

9112. HOLLAND, JAMES W. The East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, 1836-1860. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 3 Jan. 1931: 89-107.—The Hiwassee Railroad (later named the East Tennessee and Georgia) was chartered in 1836, and was designed to give mountain-bound East Tennessee an outlet to Georgia. Work was begun in 1837, but two years later the project was abandoned due to lack of funds. By that time 66 miles of road-bed had been graded and one bridge built at a cost of \$936,329.23, about one-half of which had been furnished by the state. After almost a decade the company was reorganized. In 1848 the company was granted an amendment of charter whereby the name was changed to the East Tennessee and Georgia; the capital stock increased to \$2,000,000; further state aid to

amount of \$350,000 promised; and authorization tendered to connect the road with the Western and Atlantic at Dalton, Georgia. The first train between Dalton and Blair's Ferry (now Loudon) ran in 1852. Net profits in that year were \$22,004.72; in 1853, \$51,613.22; and in 1854, \$79,301.74. A branch line from Cleveland to Chattanooga was started in 1854 and completed in 1858; in June, 1855 the main line was completed to Knoxville. In 1858 the East Tennessee and Virginia, which connected at Knoxville with the East Tennessee and Georgia, was completed. These two roads formed a connecting link in Tennessee between the railroad systems of the East and of the lower South, and was a most significant line in early American railroad history.—*J. W. Holland.*

9113. HOOVER, THOMAS N. Boundary questions of the first half of the eighteenth century. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 2(4) Nov. 1930: 36-43.—No treaties defined either the northern or the southern boundaries of the American colonies and commissions appointed to settle them failed. It was not until the 19th century that agreements were reached.—*Philip Davidson.*

9114. HOPPIN, CHARLES ARTHUR. The erroneous published age of Washington's mother. *Tyler's Quart. Hist. & Geneal. Mag.* 12(3) Jan. 1931: 152-156.—Discovery of an indenture made in favor of his son on Feb. 7, 1707-8, by Col. Joseph Ball, father of Mary (Ball) Washington, the mother of George Washington, throws doubt on the usual published age of Mary Washington as 81 or 82 at her death on Aug. 25, 1789. According to the indenture cited her father was a widower at the time it was made though evidently contemplating matrimony. Col. Joseph Ball married as his second wife Mrs. Mary Johnson, and Mary Ball was not born before November, 1708. Washington's mother, therefore, was not more than 80 years and 9 months of age at her death.—*Maude H. Woodfin.*

9115. HUMPHREY, CONSTANCE H. Check-list of New Jersey imprints to the end of the Revolution. *Papers Bibliog. Soc. Amer.* 24(1-2) 1930: 43-149.

9116. LAFARGUE, ANDRÉ. Manuscript of General Richard Taylor's "Destruction and Reconstruction." *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 13(1) Jan. 1930: 46-58.—A synopsis of General Richard (Dick) Taylor's book in manuscript form, delivered on the occasion of the presentation of the manuscript to the Louisiana Historical Society. Taylor's views on the proper method of warfare, his observations and judgments on the prominent men and women of the time, and his account of the military operations in Louisiana, particularly the battle of Mansfield, "the crowning exploit of his military career," are commented upon.—*E. M. Violette.*

9117. LUTTRELL, LAURA E. Writings on Tennessee history. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 3 Jan. 1931: 127-133.—A bibliography of writings (1925-1930) relating to Tennessee history. Unclassified. 190 titles.—*J. W. Holland.*

9118. LUTZ, EUSIBIA. Liendo. The biography of a house. *Southw. Rev.* 16(2) Winter 1931: 190-199.—*Marguerite B. Hamer.*

9119. MALONE, DUMAS. Polly Jefferson and her father. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 7(1) 81-95.—The tender affection of Thomas Jefferson for his younger daughter, Maria, or Polly, filled his mind and heart with wise counsel and constant devotion for her during the 25 years when official cares kept him so often at long distance from her. Carried to an aunt when a motherless little one with a father in a foreign land, she spent her impressionable years with her kinsfolk, the Eppes, and ever felt more at home with them than with her father. Married at 18 to John Wayles Eppes, she spent but little of the remaining 8 years of her life with her father.—*Maude H. Woodfin.*

9120. MITCHELL, BROADUS. Growth of manufactures in the South. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc.*

Sci. 153 Jan. 1931: 21-29.—Industry has been the salvation of the South. There are several special characteristics of southern industry: it rose much later than in the north and was much more abrupt; southern leaders have a peculiar pride in their achievement; money wages are lower, though there are other compensations; the fact of the Negro population depresses wages, reduces skill, curtails purchasing power, and turns people's attention to the race issue; the industry is little diversified, and this of a great importance; industrial issues have not played an important part in politics; and finally, the organized labor movement is new and underdeveloped.—*Philip Davidson.*

9121. MORROW, CURTIS. Politico-military secret societies of the Northwest. *Soc. Sci.* 5(1) Nov.-Dec. 1929, Jan. 1930: 73-84.—*Edward C. Smith.*

9122. MURPHY, HELEN SPANN. The souls of old houses. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 13(1) Jan. 1930: 59-63.—An account of five pre-Civil War plantation houses in Louisiana, three of which are still standing.—*E. M. Violette.*

9123. O'GORMAN, JOHN J. The Franciscans in New Mexico. *Ecclesiast. Rev.* 80(4) Apr. 1929: 153-173.

9124. PATE, J. Richard Bland's inquiry into the rights of the British colonies. *William & Mary College Quart. Hist. Mag.* 11(1) Jan. 1931: 20-28.—In this analysis of the political philosophy of the Virginia patriot, who schooled the people of that colony in his tenets in the decade before the American Revolution, the author credits Bland with consistency in his thought and with the statement in 1776 of the principle on which the British Commonwealth of Nations is based at the present time. This principle Bland enunciated in his effort to penetrate to the real relation between England and the colonies. That relation he saw as one of imperial partnership, with the king, in person, as the bond that held together the distant parts of the empire.—*Maude H. Woodfin.*

9125. PATTERSON, FREDERICK B. The history of the cash register. *New York Credit Men's Assn. Bull.* 24(4) Apr. 1930: 153-155.—The idea of a cash-register was first conceived by James Ritty, a Dayton business man, who felt it would help him guard against losses which might be incurred in his absence. He succeeded in making a rather clumsy machine. After various sales and refinements, the business came into the hands of the Patterson Brothers in 1884. They organized the National Cash Register Company, and everywhere their machines supplanted the old-fashioned cash drawer. The adding machine is a development of the cash-register.—*A. Feinstein.*

9126. PAULIN, CHARLES O. The father of Admiral Farragut. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 13(1) Jan. 1930: 37-45.—The author has compiled all the available source material on the life of Sailing Master George Farragut, (1755-1817), father of Admiral Farragut. It includes entries in the Farragut family Bible and in the baptismal record of the ecclesiastical court of Ciudadela, the capital of Minorca, where the elder Farragut was born; extracts from the journal of Admiral Farragut and the correspondence between W. C. Claiborne, governor of the Territory of Louisiana, and his agent, William Flood; and particularly the memorial which the elder Farragut addressed to the secretary of the navy, protesting against his removal from the naval service and asking to be reinstated. In this memorial he gives an extended account of his life.—*E. M. Violette.*

9127. PETERSON, CONRAD. Letters from Jonas Engberg to Erik Norelius in the fifties. *Swedish-Amer. Hist. Bull.* 3(3) Sep. 1930: 23-54.—Jonas Engberg arrived from Sweden in Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1854. His letters to his cousin, Erik Norelius, reveal Engberg as a deeply religious, highly intelligent, objectionably thrifty, and unusually enterprising. He engaged by turns in canvassing, teaching, typesetting, and even-

tually became the editor of the *Hemlandet* in Chicago in 1859. The letters reveal the pioneer conditions of Illinois and Minnesota in the late fifties.—*V. L. Albjerg.*

9128. PUGET, H. L'illinois et la haute Louisiane sous la domination française. La fondation de Saint-Louis. [Illinois and upper Louisiana under French domination. The founding of St. Louis.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 52 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 251-266.

9129. QUAIFE, M. M. Detroit biographies: William Dummer Powell. *Burton Hist. Collection Leaflet.* 9 (4) Mar. 1931: 51-64.

9130. REITZ, S. C. BOSCH. An unpublished correspondence of George Washington. *J. Amer. Hist.* 24 (1) 1930: 48-58.—Lucretia van Merken, wife of Nicolas Simon van Winter, Dutch poetess and ardent admirer of Washington, vilified Great Britain and expressed sympathy for the American cause in a long poem entitled *To the British* (1781), and sought to present the poem to her hero and have him read it. Letters of Lafayette and three letters of Washington thanking the persistent poetess for this and another poem, a tragedy entitled *Germanicus* are quoted. A long letter, in which a certain Gerard Vogels describes Washington and Philadelphia society in 1783, is included. The letters are preserved among the papers of the Six family in Amsterdam.—*H. C. Hubbard.*

9131. ROBERTSON, THOMAS B. The plantation of Accomacke in Virginia. *J. Amer. Hist.* 24 (1) 1930: 94-102.—Miscellaneous source material dealing with the plantation of Accomacke, on the eastern shore, Virginia. There is a list of names of the earliest settlers of what is now Northampton county. Early land grants, court orders, and other papers are reproduced. The papers contain a large number of family names valuable for a knowledge of the early history of this region. Dates on the documents range from 1618 to 1632.—*H. C. Hubbard.*

9132. RUSSELL, PHILLIPS. Hooraw for Vance! *Amer. Mercury.* 22 (86) Feb. 1931: 232-240.—As governor of North Carolina during the Civil War, Vance recognized the conflict between states' rights theory and the attempt by Davis to centralize Confederate power. He also realized the practical objections to the policy of making exceptions in the conscription law for owners and managers of slaves.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

9133. SCHELL, HERBERT S. Hugh McCulloch and the treasury department. 1865-1869. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 17 (3) Dec. 1930: 404-421.—McCulloch's plan of post-Civil War financial reconstruction involved the funding of the government's temporary obligations and the contraction of the paper currency. Since many held a reduction of the volume of currency unwise, congress in 1866 limited the amount of reduction to a maximum of four million a month, and in the following year prohibited such cancellation altogether. By this time the "greenbacks" had been reduced from 428 to 356 millions. McCulloch's program was further hampered by gold speculators, by the "Ohio idea," which called for the payment of bonds in paper, by the proposal to tax these hitherto exempt national bonds, and by the political struggle between the radicals and the conservatives. The net results of his administration were a slight reduction in the volume of the non-interest-bearing "greenbacks," and the conversion of most of the remainder of the debt into long-term obligations.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

9134. SMITH, ARTHUR D. HOWDEN. Families conspicuous in American history. *Current Hist.* 33 (5) Feb. 1931: 677-680.—Although a democratic society lacks certain stabilizing qualities, one of the most extraordinary phenomenon of American life is the recurrent distinction which attaches to so many individual families. Though based in part on British tradition, this

condition arises from a wider, more universal appeal.—*Philip Davidson.*

9135. SPALDING, HENRY S. English-Maryland Catholics in Kentucky. *Month.* 157 (800) Feb. 1931: 128-132.—An interesting connection exists between Catholicism in Kentucky and the early English Catholic settlement in Maryland. The struggle for religious liberty and the urge to found new homes carried pioneers from the seaboard inland and across country to the site of the present city of Pittsburgh (1784). The little expedition then embarked on rafts and floated down the Ohio to the falls where now stands Louisville. They penetrated into the region west of the Blue Grass country. In 1808, Bardstown, the centre of Catholic activity in the district, was made the seat of a bishop, and eight years later the corner stone of the cathedral was laid. In its early days the little town was recognized as a center of enlightenment boasting a college and three seminaries, a veritable "Athens of the West."—*J. K. Gordon.*

9136. SPENCER, FRANK C. Early days in Alamosa. *Colorado Mag.* 8 (2) Mar. 1931: 41-46.—The town of Alamosa, Colorado, was begun in 1876 by a land company and as a prospective terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Its citizens range from the two governors Adams, each reelected twice, to the notorious woman, China Pete.—*P. S. Fritz.*

9137. STEPHENS, I. K. Edmund Montgomery. The hermit philosopher of Liendo plantation. *Southw. Rev.* 16 (2) Winter 1931: 200-235.—Edmund Duncan Montgomery, a unique figure in the annals of American philosophy, was a Scotchman who, after years of study in German universities, spent his last days in Texas, where his only claim to fame is as the husband of Elisabeth Ney, the sculptor, who "submitted to the 'galling humiliation of a marriage ceremony' only at the demand of Montgomery." Finding "custom-ridden Europe" too conservative, the couple came to America and purchased in 1873 the old Liendo plantation. The stream of essays coming from Montgomery's pen found space in the foremost scientific and philosophic journals of America, England, and Germany. Montgomery carried on an extended controversy in the *Open Court* on the "whole mechanistic conception of nature," which he rejected. His fourth and last book, *The revelation of present experience*, appeared in 1910.—*Marguerite B. Hamer.*

9138. STEPHENSON, N. W. Southern nationalism in South Carolina in 1851. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 36 (2) Jan. 1931: 314-335.—In the agitation over secession that followed the dispute about slavery in the Mexican cession two sharply defined factions emerged in South Carolina. An up-state movement, led by Rhett, stood for immediate secession without waiting for the opinion of the remaining southern states; another, centering in Charleston, was supported by Cheves, Barnwell and Butler, and took the opposite stand. Each of the two factions, "secessionists" and "cooperationists," sought to swing the state its way by controlling the legislature and voluntary political associations. As a result of the victory of the "cooperationists," both in a state-wide election of deputies to a projected southern congress in 1851, and in a state convention of the following year, secession was postponed. This postponement does not signify a victory for the union as understood in the North, but rather the triumph of a nascent southern nationalism. Both factions agreed on the right and ultimate desirability of secession.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

9139. SWANSON, ROY W. The Swedes and the new history. *Swedish-Amer. Hist. Bull.* 3 (3) Sep. 1930: 7-21.—The proverbially satirical attitude toward the Swedes existing in the United States to-day has its origin in Irving's *Knickerbocker History*. Considerable research is now correcting this mistaken impression.

The story of the amalgamation of the Swedes in Delaware is the precursor of a similar chronicle 200 years later in the Mississippi Valley. The original settlers of Delaware continued a compact racial group more than half a century after they had arrived. Marked disintegration of Swedish nationality occurred about 1730, noticeable in the preaching of sermons in three languages. Twenty years later the younger generation became restive under Swedish instruction and preaching. By the opening of the American Revolution the ministers "catechized" exclusively in English, and intermarriage with other nationalities became common, while a purely Swedish community was a rarity. The American Revolution intensified the nationalization and in 1787 the last Swedish minister returned to his native land. The amalgamation of this group with American social life was then completed.—*V. L. Albjerg.*

9140. THOMPSON, HOLLAND. The Civil War and social and economic changes. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 11-20.—Though life went on as usual for the greater part during the Civil War, the war destroyed much of the old order. The old system of controlling labor was no longer usable, the freeing of the slaves meant the development of an entirely new tenant system, and the old sources of capital were dried up. The new capital came largely from the north. The war practically destroyed the early industrial movement, but beginning about 1880 a new movement was started, building upon the ruins of the old.—*Philip Davidson.*

9141. TITUS, WILLARD H. Observations on the Menominee Indians. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 14(2) Dec. 1930: 121-132.—*W. E. Smith.*

9142. TREXLER, H. A. Episode in border history. *Southw. Rev.* 16(2) Winter 1931: 236-250.—In the fall of 1862, Texas suffered "two sanguinary tragedies": one which has failed to get into Texas histories concerns the massacre on the Nueces of some 60 German citizens of Texas who favored the Union cause. The other tragedy was the hanging of 40 Union suspects at Gainsville in the first week of October.—*Marguerite B. Hamer.*

9143. UNSIGNED. Clarence Walworth Alvord. *Hist. Bull.* 7(2) Jan. 1929: 25, 28.—An appreciation of his contributions to Mississippi Valley history and of his aid to the debut of the *Illinois Catholic Historical Review*, and his emphasis on the extensive work possible for Catholic historians in the field of western history.—*Major L. Younce.*

9144. WALLER, J. L. R. Economic history and settlement of Converse county, Wyoming. *Ann. of Wyoming.* 6(3) Jan. 1930: 273-283; 6(4) Apr. 1930: 291-319; 7(1) Jul. 1930: 329-340.—Converse county, Wyoming, is made up of three sections. The southern is mountainous, the middle is in the valley of the Platte River, and the northern is a poorly-watered, rolling plain. Early in the 18th century fur traders and trappers entered the country. The range supported cattle all of the year and the growing cattle industry furnished a stable economic

basis for local institutions. Sheep were introduced in 1878, and a bitter struggle resulted between cattle and sheep men. In the end many of the ranches found it profitable to handle both cattle and sheep. Both cattle and sheep raisers resented the intrusion of farmers. The latter, encouraged by irrigation, raised diversified crops. In the 90's copper, silver, and gold mines were developed, but later abandoned. Oil in paying quantities was first produced in 1905, and since 1919 has exceeded the combined value of cattle and sheep.—*C. F. Arrowood.*

9145. WALSH, THOMAS J. The John Nagle memorial. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 14(2) Dec. 1930: 219-223.—*W. E. Smith.*

9146. WARNER, MRS. AMBROSE. Recollections of farm life. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 14(2) Dec. 1930: 193-203.—Mrs. Warner was taken by her parents to the Northwest territory in 1843, where she grew up in Iowa and Wisconsin. Her recollections extend from 1856 to 1890. As on other frontiers on the prairies the battle with the elements produced a hardy people. There were Scotch, Swedish, Dutch, and American farmers producing maple sugar, apples, sheep, cows, horses, fowls, geese, butter, and milk. Eggs sold sometimes as low as 4c a dozen. At a sale in 1872 not far from Fort Dodge, Iowa, the Warners sold a wagon for \$52, a team of horses for \$166, a bushel of wheat for \$0.65, a *History of the Rebellion* for \$1.50, and sundries at similar high prices.—*W. E. Smith.*

9147. WELFLE, FREDERICK E. Menendez and the massacre at Fort Caroline. *Hist. Bull.* 8(1) Nov. 1929: 1-2, 14.—Perhaps no single incident in the colonial life of North America has provoked more Catholic criticism than this massacre of the Huguenots. But religion played only a minor part in the event. Three grievances were uppermost in the mind of Philip II: (1) his undeniable right to Florida was being disputed; (2) his fleets were being plundered as early as 1541; (3) the French sovereign (Catherine) and Coligny were doing nothing to put a stop to these abuses. Hence he followed Alba's advice, sent Menendez, and the total extinction of the Huguenots followed in 1564. While the massacre was cold, cruel, calculated, it was not without its palliating circumstances: Mendendez's critical situation, with supplies running low, the need of dividing his troops, and the danger of the prisoners' getting beyond control.—*Major L. Younce.*

9148. WHITTINGTON, G. P. Thomas O. Moore, governor of Louisiana, 1860-1864. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 13(1) Jan. 1930: 1-31.—A brief account of the life of Governor Moore, with particular attention to his election as governor of Louisiana in 1860, his part in the secession of Louisiana, and his efforts to mobilize the resources of the state against the Federal forces sent into Louisiana. Nineteen letters, written by Moore or to him between 1861 and 1867 follow the article. Most of these letters were communications between Moore and President Davis and General Braxton Bragg.—*E. M. Violette.*

AMERICA SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 8477, 8856, 8889, 8992, 9710, 10193)

9149. CAILLET-BOIS, RICARDO R. Un informe reservado del Virrey Joaquín del Pino. [A confidential report of the Viceroy Joaquín del Pino.] *Bol. d. Inst. de Investigaciones Hist.* 9(45) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 67-90.—Documents of the report made by this viceroy to the president of the royal court of justice concerning smuggling operations during the tenure of office of the Viceroy Avilés, prior to del Pino's accession to office, May

20, 1801. The first document is the report to del Pino, made by his agent, telling him the means used by the smugglers to nullify acts of Avilés against them. Del Pino's report is contained in the second document, and special attention is given to the case of the frigate *Mariana*, bought in Boston in 1800. The documents are important because the events related therein occurred just eight years before the revolution of May and various officials and important people are concerned.—*W. R. Quynn.*

9150. CANTER, JUAN. La imprenta de los niños expósitos en 1820 y 1821. [The printing-press of the founding asylum in 1820-21.] *Bol. d. Inst. de Investi-*

gaciones Hist. 9 (45) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 90-146.—Six documents, additional to those which the author has already published concerning this printing-press. A contribution to the history of printing in Río de la Plata, for which José Toribio Medina has also collected much information.—*W. R. Quynn.*

9151. CARDIFF, GUILLERMO FURLONG. El P. Joaquín Camano y Bazan, cartografo, linguista e historiador 1737-1820. [Father Joaquin Camano y Bazan, cartographer, linguist, and historian, 1737-1820.] *Bol. d. Inst. Investigaciones Hist.* 7 (38) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 233-258.

9152. CHRISTIE, EMERSON BREWER. Haiti's contribution to literature. *Pan-Amer. Mag.* 44 (3) Mar. 1931: 216-226.—A brief summary.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

9153. HERRADORA, MARIA LUISA. Ligera reseña histórica de Fray Bartolomé de las Casas. [Brief historical sketch of Fray Bartolomé de las Casas.] *Rev. d. Arch. y Bibliot. Nacional de Honduras.* 7 (5) Oct. 1928: 147-154.—Bartolomé de las Casas was born in Seville in 1474; in 1500 he entered the university of Salamanca and received a law degree; in 1502 he came to America. Later he returned to Spain and in 1510 became a priest. In 1511 he returned to Cuba. He won the love of the Indians by kind treatment, he himself being an *encomendero*. On an expedition with Pánfilo Narváez to pacify several villages, he prevented their extermination. Seeing the cruelties committed, he made three resolutions in 1514: to renounce his *haciendas* and free the Indians who worked for him, to go to Spain and plead for the Indians, and to become a Dominican, which he did in 1523. He dedicated the rest of his life to the protection of the Indians. But he found many obstacles and retired to the Dominican monastery in Española, where he wrote his famous *Historia General de las Indias*. He also went to the aid of the Indians in Peru, Nicaragua, and Guatemala. Through his efforts a papal bull was issued in 1537 by Paul III, which declared that Indians were rational human beings. In 1542 in his famous *Ordenanzas* Charles V declared the Indians free and forbade that they be enslaved. Las Casas popularized these documents in the New World. In 1545, after having refused the bishopric of Cuzco, he accepted the humbler one of Chiapas. Never ceasing his work for the Indians, he died in Madrid in 1566.—*F. L. Hoffmann.*

9154. LABOUGLE, RAUL de. La traslación de Saladas en 1749. Contribución al estudio del pasado colonial de Corrientes. [The transfer of Saladas in 1749. A contribution to the study of the colonial history of Corrientes.] *Bol. d. Inst. de Investigaciones Hist.* 9 (45) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 1-18.—The fort of Saladas was built to protect the region against Indian raids. A church was built and a priest assigned to it in 1732. The town had 300 inhabitants in 1742. Two factions soon arose in Corrientes: The lieutenant-governors, not natives of the town, and the Jesuits, on one side; the citizens on the other. José de Casajús, of a prominent family, was appointed curate of Saladas. The curate's father and partisans of the family owned farms near the fort, which made the town a center of resistance against the Jesuits and Patrón, the lieutenant-governor. The latter decided it would be expedient to divide the parish in two and move the church to Anguá, which was done in the absence of Casajús. By writing indignant letters to the governor and proving the desirability of Saladas over Anguá as a location, Casajús had the church rebuilt at the expense of those who had destroyed it. This heightened the prestige of his family and the Jesuits were finally expelled in 1767.—*W. R. Quynn.*

9155. LETURIA, PEDRO. Congreso de Geografía e Historia Hispanoamericanas, Sevilla, Mayo, 1930. [The Third Congress of Hispanic American Geography and History, held at Seville, May 1930.] *Razón y Fe.* 91 (4) May 25, 1930: 289-300.—The purpose of the con-

gress was made clear by the opening speech of the Duke of Alba—to study with the aid of international scholarship the character of Spanish civilization in America. The differences in the Spanish and Nordic treatment of native races were examined. The role of Spanish missionary endeavor was discussed. Of the 28 papers read special attention is called to the ones dealing with the problem of the nationality of Columbus and the cultural effects of big business in South America. The work of the Academy in four fields is examined. Plans for emphasizing the solidarity of the Hispanic race were discussed.—*G. G. Walsh.*

9156. MEDINA PLANAS, HECTOR. Independencia de Panama. [Independence of Panama.] *Rev. d. Arch. y Bibliot. Nacional de Honduras.* 7 (6) Nov. 1928: 180-189.—Panama sooner or later would have become an independent country, with or without United States aid, due to the sentiment of nationalism growing through the centuries, to the natural geography of Central America, to the independence received from Spain, and to its autonomous character and independent spirit. It was only due to momentary necessity that Spain made Panama a part of the viceroyalty of New Granada in 1718.—*F. L. Hoffmann.*

9157. MORALES y DEL CAMPO, OFFELIA. La evolución de las ideas pedagógicas en Cuba desde los orígenes hasta 1842. [The evolution of pedagogical ideas in Cuba from their origin to 1842.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 23 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 719-737.

9158. REVELLO, JOSÉ TORRE. Relación de mapas y planos relativos al virreinato de Buenos Aires existentes en el Archivo Histórico Nacional de Madrid. [Maps and plans in regard to the vice-royalty of Buenos Aires found in the National Historical Archives of Madrid.] *Bol. d. Inst. d. Investigaciones Hist.* 7 (37) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 60-69.

9159. REVELLO, JOSÉ TORRE. Una relación sobre la intendencia de Salta del Tucuman de D. Filiberto de Mena. [An account of the intendancy of Salta del Tucuman by Filiberto de Mena.] *Bol. d. Inst. d. Investigaciones Hist.* 7 (37) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 46-59.

9160. REYNA, N. RENÉ E. La campaña de la invasión en la Guerra de Independencia. [The campaign of invasion in the War of Independence.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 23 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 710-718.

9161. RICCI, CLEMENTE. Francisco Ramos Mexia y el padre Lacunza. [Francisco Ramos Mexia and Father Lacunza.] *Bol. d. Inst. Investigaciones Hist.* 7 (38) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 268-308.

9162. SALVADORES, ANTONINO. Un supuesto decreto de Juan Manuel de Rosas sobre las escuelas de la Provincia de Buenos Aires. [The supposed decree of Manuel de Rosas on the schools of the province of Buenos Aires.] *Bol. d. Inst. Investigaciones Hist. (Buenos Aires).* 7 (38) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 309-320.

9163. SAYONS, ANDRÉ E. Origen de las instituciones económicas en la América Española. [Origin of the economic institutions of Hispanic America.] *Bol. d. Inst. Investigaciones Hist. (Buenos Aires).* 7 (37) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 1-17.

9164. UNSIGNED. Centenario del Salitre. [Centenary of Salitre.] *Rev. Universitaria (Univ. Católica de Chile).* 15 (7) Oct. 1930: 632-671.

9165. UNSIGNED. El centenario del contrato del Gobierno de Chile con don Claudio Gay. [Centenary of the contract of the government of Chile with don Claudio Gay.] *Rev. Universitaria (Univ. Católica de Chile).* 15 (7) Oct. 1930: 781-792.

9166. UNSIGNED. Spain in America. *Hist. Bull.* 7 (4) May 1929: 53-55.—Report on the general outline followed by the members of the Historical Seminar of St. Louis University for the year 1928-1929, with a critical bibliography. The severe judgment often passed on Spain's colonial administration would be tempered if

the critics were more mindful of the general history of the 17th and 18th centuries. It is easy to draw up a list of Spain's delinquencies, but after all, "millions of natives were converted and civilized, political units were organized and well governed, as government was then understood, education, lower and higher, was widespread, the arts, especially music and architecture, flourished, literature was cultivated, and while the crafts and commerce could barely hold their own against Anglo-Saxon initiative and energy, the returns seemed to satisfy the Spanish people at home and abroad." Spain has not been fairly dealt with in English historical literature. Catholic historians should be more alive to their opportunities.—*Major L. Younce.*

9167. WILGUS, A. CURTIS. Bibliography of works in English on Hispanic American civilization. *Pan-Amer. Mag.* 44(3) Mar. 1931: 208-210.—A select bibliography listing 142 general works.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 8956, 9007, 9026, 10050, 10076)

9168. DUPRAT, J. L'oeuvre de la commission de secours pour le revêtement de la Belgique envahie. [The work of the Relief Commission for the feeding of Belgium after the invasion.] *Rev. Internat. de la Croix-Rouge.* 12(138) Jun. 1930: 430-442.

9169. GOLD, LOUIS. Evacuation hospital. *Amer. Mercury.* 22(86) Feb. 1931: 138-148.—Gold was the x-ray man in what was for a time the only American evacuation hospital near Verdun at the opening of the American drive in the Meuse-Argonne sector. Conditions in the hospital were unbelievably bad, with over-crowding, lack of medicine, filth, and hurried and partial operations. The condition and attitude of the patients give an illuminating sidelight on the war.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

9170. NORMAN, C. H. Grand Orient. *Berliner Monatsh.* 9(2) Feb. 1931: 177-186.—Norman maintains that members of the "Grand Orient" in London were informed of the plot to murder the Archduke Francis Ferdinand before the news of the murder had arrived. He also relates that certain press bureaus including the Northcliff interests received the news of the assassination as an expected signal for a world war. He thinks Princip, the assassin, had been in London as well as in Paris shortly before June 28, 1914.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

9171. PINGAUD, ALBERT. L'entente et les Balkaniques (août-déc. 1914). [The Entente and the Balkans, Aug.-Dec. 1914.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes.* 54(1) Nov. 1, 1929: 48-83.—Bulgaria declared neutrality; Greece offered help to the Entente, which was refused: this was the situation on Sept. 1, 1914. Two courses were open to the Entente: to form a Balkan League or to treat with each country alone. The first failed because of Greek intransigence. The second might have succeeded since Serbia was willing to yield Macedonia in return for an Adriatic port, but Russian victories in Galicia made the offer seem unnecessary. Hence, Bulgaria signed, Sept. 6, a treaty of friendship with Austria. In September, Russia negotiated with Rumania a treaty (Oct. 1) which promised Transylvania to the latter in return for her "benevolent neutrality." The Turkish declaration of war (Nov. 1), made new negotiations with Bulgaria necessary. But now Serbia refused concessions and threatened to withdraw from the war with Austria. Vague promises only were offered Bulgaria who replied with a new declaration of neutrality. In December, a third attempt failed, as had the preceding two. The Entente failed to secure the aid of Bulgaria because of Serbian independence and the Entente method of identic notes which was too cumbersome to seize the available opportunities.—*G. C. Davies.*

9172. REYBAZ, G. P. Pour le centenaire de la Lé-

gion—La Légion étrangère au front, 1915. [For the centenary of the Legion.—The Foreign Legion at the front, 1915.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes.* 55(3) Feb. 1, 1930: 679-698.—*A. H. Arnold.*

9173. SCHAEFER, THEOBALD v. War Deutschland 1914 gerüstet, "ein unterjochtes Europa zu beherrschen?" [Was Germany armed in 1914 "to dominate a subjugated Europe?"] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9(2) Feb. 1931: 103-123.—The first volume of the Reichsarchiv on armaments and economics of the World War proves that the verdict of Versailles was incorrect in holding Germany responsible for arming to establish her hegemony in Europe. Her 67 million population lay between the 40 million of France and the 173 million of Russia and her colonial efforts were opposed in England, France, and Russia. Nonetheless, neither in the initiative for armament nor in the strength of military and naval forces did Germany lead Europe from 1870 to 1914.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

9174. SFORZA, CARLO. Tisza der Magyar. *Neue Rundsch.* 41(10) Oct. 1930: 433-443.—It was the realism of Count Stephen Tisza which made him, in July, 1914, an opponent of the proposed war on Serbia. His opposition was dictated partly by a profound sense of relief at the elimination of the hated heir presumptive, and partly by his firm belief in the efficacy of might as a weapon of international intercourse. July 14 Tisza was convinced that Germany would come to the support of the Dual Monarchy in the event of war and he became an advocate of an "energetic resolution."—*Stephen Z. Starr.*

9175. SHARP, WM. G. Souvenirs de mon ambassade: l'affaire du Sussex et l'année de Verdun. [Recollections of my embassy: the Sussex affair and the year of Verdun.] *Rev. de Paris.* 37(21) Nov. 1, 1930: 173-193; (22) Nov. 15, 1930: 419-437.—As American ambassador to France during the World War, Sharp conducted a special enquiry into the case of the *Sussex*, sunk by a German submarine, March 24, 1916. He records some of his impressions of French life behind the lines, and in particular of the long siege of Verdun, February-December, 1916, the whole interspersed with details concerning his official duties.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

9176. THURNWALD, R. Bei Kriegsausbruch im Zentral-Gebirge von Neu-Guinea. [In the central mountains of New Guinea at the outbreak of the War.] *Koloniale Rundsch. u. Mitteil. a. d. Deutschen Schutzgebieten.* (2) 1929: 38-43.

9177. UNSIGNED. Crepuscule d'alliance—Le dialogue austro-allemand. [The twilight of the alliance—The Austro-German conversation.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes.* 55(4) Feb. 15, 1930: 780-805.—Count Czernin hoped by an interpretative agreement on the Austro-German alliance to detach Austria from the military obligations under the alliance. After his dismissal the two emperors, looking towards a new treaty, drew up the Protocol of Spa; but the absence of a solution of the Polish question, disagreement on the Eastern problems and on the interpretation of the alliance contributed to the failure of negotiations for this new treaty. This failure afforded Austria-Hungary the pretext for a friendly divorce from her ally.—*R. J. Mott.*

9178. UNSIGNED. Les étapes de l'idée de paix pendant la guerre.—I 1914-1915. [Development of peace proposals during the War.—I 1914-1915.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes.* 56(3) Apr. 1, 1930: 519-540.—The Austrian refusal, at the beginning of the war, of American mediation was followed by a German negative of proposals initiated by Strauss although House's efforts in October, 1914, showed Austria more receptive. Pallavicini questioned the wisdom of fighting to attain German objects. In mid-November, Austria vainly initiated tentative proposals to France through a press correspondent. This was followed by the efforts of a financier

who despaired of his task since Austria would not treat separately but desired France to do so. Russia was next worked upon following its refusal of the pope's truce, but after Witte's death there was little hope even in an attempt through Sweden. Regardless of the refusal of the Bratiano suggestion of peace with Serbia, an Austrian ambassador unwittingly resurrected the idea to Berchtold's anger and dismay. But even that did not stop the Austrian representative at Athens from suggesting the unique idea of collective arbitration.—*H. M. Kirkpatrick*.

9179. UNSIGNED. The French official account of the Salonika campaign. *Army Quart.* 18(1) Apr. 1929: 97-106.

9180. WEGERER, ALFRED von. Fürst Bülow's Irrtümer. [Prince Bülow's errors.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9

(2) Feb. 1931: 143-158.—The author on the basis of preliminary reports refutes some errors of Bülow in the third volume of his reminiscences. William II and Szeoyeny were not indifferent at the death of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand; Bethmann Hollweg sincerely tried to cooperate with Grey for peace; the German government did not have previous knowledge of the text of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia; Berlin did not blindly follow the lead of Vienna; Berchtold did not say he would provoke a war whether Serbia gave a satisfactory answer to the ultimatum or not; war was not declared on Russia to assure the support of the Social Democrats.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

9181. WOOLLARD, CLAUDEL A. Mémoires d'un marin de la Grande Guerre. [A seaman's memoirs of the World War.] *Flambeau*. 13(3-4) Feb. 1930: 179-203.

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 8678, 8942, 9018, 9260, 9316, 9358, 9391, 9403, 9460, 9494, 9535-9536, 9560, 9609, 9618, 9706, 9749, 10124, 10126, 10128, 10222, 10240)

9182. AMOROSO, LUIGI. La curva statica di offerta. [The static curve of supply.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45(1) Jan. 1930: 1-26.—The formula of Ricardo relative to the identity of marginal cost and price can be admitted only in the case of an infinitely large number of producers each producing an insignificant portion of the total product. But in modern economic life, especially in an economic organization characterized by industrial concentration and price control, this condition is not realized. It is necessary, therefore, to modify the old Ricardian formula by placing price as a function of quantity produced. The following theorem is presented: "For each enterprise the percentage of difference between price and marginal cost is directly proportional to the quotient of the quantity produced by that establishment divided by the total product and inversely proportional to the elasticity of demand." Evidently the new formula includes as limiting cases, on one side the case of Ricardo (unlimited competition) and on other side the case of Cournot (monopoly of a single producer). Moreover, applied to the problem of two or more monopolists the formula is in agreement with the solution of Cournot. The author then constructs the static curve of supply complicated by a competitive market, that is a market having a variable but not an infinite number of producers. This curve appears little related to that of prices, but is almost parallel to that of quantities both on the hypothesis of a linear demand curve and on the hypothesis that the curve is the normal demand curve of Moore.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella*.

9183. ARIAS, GINÓ. L'economia pura nel corporativismo. [Pure economics and corporativism.] *Economia*. 6(6) Dec. 1930: 605-620.—The author denies the possibility of transforming ordinary economic theory into corporative economic theory or of constructing a corporative economic theory on the basis of a new hedonistic formula.—*Roberto Bachi*.

9184. BORDIN, ARRIGO. Schema di varianti della teoria paretiana dell'equilibrio. [Scheme of variants of Pareto's theory of equilibrium.] *Ann. di Econ.* 6(2) Jul. 1930: 373-404.—*Roberto Bachi*.

9185. BOUSQUET, G. H. Le leggi economiche. [Economic laws.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45(2) Feb. 1930: 138-

145.—Economic laws meet certain objections: (1) the free will of man does not allow of determining laws with respect to collective action; (2) economic laws are too abstract; (3) they have a value contingent upon the absolute value of natural laws; (4) they are not adapted to practical applications; (5) they summarize the experience of a brief period of social life without being sufficient either for the past or for the future. Yet these objections do not suffice to show the impossibility of assimilating economic laws to the laws of the other sciences.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella*.

9186. BURNS, E. M. Does institutionalism complement or compete with "orthodox economics?" *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21(1) Mar. 1930: 80-87.—The concept of institutionalism lacks precision and has been misleadingly identified with other new methods of approach in economics. Examples of institutional work are suggested. Institutionalism needs a coordinating body of theory. No inherent reason why orthodox economics should not supply this framework, but its emphasis has probably tended to discourage peculiarly institutional work. As a contribution towards delimiting economic aspects of behavior and economically relevant institutions, supplying workable categories of thought, and suggesting the forms in which an institutionalist economic theory might ultimately be couched, the work of Cannan, Max Weber, and Sombart is especially significant.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

9187. CABIATI, ATTILIO. Sull'influenza della elasticità della domanda nella produttività crescente. [The influence of the elasticity of demand in increasing productivity.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45(4) Apr. 1930: 335-337.—The elasticity of demand often acts as a limit to the possibility of expansion of an enterprise. Therefore, even if the enterprise is in the phase of increasing productivity, it is often not possible to realize the whole course of its expansion because its maximum advantage up to the point of monopoly will be in proportion as it is able to realize internal economies.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella*.

9188. COMMONS, JOHN R. Wage vs. rent psychology. *Amer. Federationist*. 37(12) Dec. 1930: 1464-1468.—The difference between the farmer and the wage-earner may be designated as the difference between a wage psychology and a rent psychology. The wage-conscious man always lives up to the limit of his high wages. He does not usually own a home. When his wages increase he takes his wife and children out of the factory. He cannot save money. About 70 years ago, a Boston machinist, Ira Steward, pointed out that the way to improve the customs of the people was to

prohibit wage-earners from working more than eight hours a day. With more hours of leisure the working-men would acquire more tastes for things that they did not have and then would refuse to work for low wages. The employers would be compelled to introduce machinery as a substitute for labor and would thereby eliminate waste and increase their ability to pay high wages. The American Federation of Labor adopted this general idea about 1886. It represents wage psychology. The farmer on the other hand maintains low standards of living. He requires his wife and his children to work long hours, and follows this practice until he can retire and live on the rent. The farmer works as hard as ever and bids up the price of land. This is rent psychology. —*E. E. Cummins.*

9189. COPELAND, MORRIS A. Economic theory and the natural science point of view. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (1) Mar. 1931: 67-79.—Scientific method in economics involves a closer relationship of economics to other social sciences and the treatment of "price and distribution" as only a part of "theory." Marginal utility theory should be abandoned. "Imperfect" markets and non-productive forms of acquisition are of paramount importance to economic problems. Present theories of business cycles and the price level conflict with Say's law. Social cost accounting can and should include governmental as well as business fiscal policy. All this calls for a partial reformulation of descriptive theory into hypotheses delimited to specific situations and capable of empirical testing. And description and appraisal must not be confused.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

9190. CROSARA, ALDO. Della identità dei concetti astratti di monopolio e di concorrenza di venditori agli effetti della determinazione del prezzo e della quantità offerta. [The identity of the abstract concepts of monopoly and competition of sellers in determining price and quantity supplied.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (1) Jan. 1930: 27-45.—The author seeks to show analytically starting from the formula of Cournot, for the simplest case, how quantity offered and hence price of goods is determined in the same way by one or by more producers operating in competition. The case discussed has political importance.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

9191. ELLIS, WILLIS DAVIS. "Ascription" in theory of value. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 41 (2) Jan. 1931: 195-203.—On a phase of the general theory of value as philosophers understand the expression. A thing has value for us or we ascribe value thereto only in so far as we have interests in it. Our basic interests are sub-behavioral and are therefore prior to ascription of value. The values we ascribe to things on the basis of our interests therein are determinable only on the basis of overt behavior. The ascription of value and the measurement thereof are therefore quite like other stimulus-response situations.—*H. M. Fletcher.*

9192. ENSTRÖM, AXEL F. Mechanical energy as an economic factor. *Index (Svenska Handelsbanken).* 5 (59) Nov. 1930: 225-231.

9193. FERRI, C. E. Giudizio edonistico e giudizio corporativo. [Hedonistic concept and corporative concept.] *Ann. di Econ.* 6 (2) Jul. 1930: 349-372.—Whereas the science of economics limits itself in general to study whether different acts produce individual prosperity, the science of corporative economics must determine whether they produce national prosperity. The latter theory, therefore, is not based on psychological suppositions. It does not investigate the purposes of men's acts, but whether their acts are useful to the community (idea of the "economic importance"); its main subject is the state; it considers the efficiency of human activity in increasing the material means of well-being of the nation (which the author terms "corporativity") as the value criterion of the corporative concept; it considers as "material means to the welfare of a collectivity" everything which tends to satisfy the needs of the na-

tion, and which has the requisites of scarcity. In the corporative state, the "corporativity" of an action coincides with the juridical procedure and ethical rules.—*Roberto Bachi.*

9194. FUBINI, RENZO. Nuove note sulla teoria dell'interesse. [New notes on the theory of interest.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (2) Feb. 1930: 146-159.—The author comments on the theory of interest from the point of view not only of pure theory but also of the special problem of taxation of savings which has been raised in Italy. Substantially he adheres to the theory of Irving Fisher and Einaudi, but with important limitations suggested by observations made by Benini on the conditions of workers. In Einaudi's exposition, Fubini does not find satisfactory the conception which relates to a differential burden on income as a consequence of the introduction of the tax on saving. Such a burden exists in prospect and for an indefinite time, and thus influences in the long run the conduct of savers and of entrepreneurs, and has many repercussions. Thus, even if the burden was eliminated, this might be partial or complete: not to mention that from a new tax an advantage might be derived in reference to the new supply of savings or to variations in the rate of interest and prices of goods. However, the working class, which is not in position to save, would always receive an injury from the raising of the rate of interest. After having replied to the observations made by Einaudi on the significance of the preference of savers for old and for short term investments he goes on to point out that Einaudi omits in his theory consideration of the supply of labor while in that of De Viti de' Marco the supply of savings is passed over.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

9195. GANGEMI, LELLO. Interpretazione dell'azione economica corporativa. [The interpretation of the economic action of the corporative system in Italy.] *Vita Italiana.* 18 (206) May 1930: 497-513; (207) Jun. 1930: 626-635.—The author sums up the theoretical economic basis of Fascism and discusses briefly the ideas of outstanding Fascist leaders on the subject.—*O. Eisenberg.*

9196. GOBBI, ULISSE. La rendita del consumatore e i principi generali dell'economia. [Consumers' surplus and the general principles of economics.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (4) Apr. 1930: 329-334.—Summarizes a preceding study in which consumers' surplus appears an objective, ascertainable, and measurable quantity. The author applies the conclusions to cases of multiple price and of monopoly. He notes that in the first case there can be multiple prices which are in the public interest, while in the second case, since monopoly does not always mean a destruction of wealth, it can be used by the state for a better direction of national economy.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

9197. GRAZIANI, AUGUSTO. Appunti sulla rendita del consumatore. [Notes on consumers' surplus.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (1) Jan. 1930: 46-51.—The author attacks Gobbi's exposition of consumers' surplus. The difference between the maximum price which the buyer is disposed to pay to purchase units of goods and the market price is the point at issue. The principle being accepted, he applies it to the cases of monopoly price, multiple prices both with competition and with monopoly, finally to the institution of a specific tax on production and consumption. Graziani declares in substance and within certain limits that he adheres to the Marshallian theory.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

9198. HAMMOND, MATTHEW B. Economic conflict as a regulating force in international affairs. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (1) Mar. 1931: 1-9.—Economic conflict of the milder form known as competition was relied upon by the older economists as a sufficient means of social control. Experience has shown that this conclusion was too optimistic but that economic conflict is likely to be

less destructive to social relations than are conflicts of a political, ecclesiastical, or racial character. At times economic conflicts may be made to serve as substitutes for conflicts of a more dangerous sort. In international affairs economic conflict, if unhampered by attempts at political control, will likely result in compromises which will obviate military conflicts. The big business and financial leaders of today have learned that war is not to their advantage. International capitalistic combinations offer a more effective means of controlling the exploitation of limited natural resources than do government controls and are less likely to lead to war. Therefore governmental interference with the international flow of capital is seldom desirable. The policy of *laissez faire* found its earliest application in the field of international trade and is, still, most easily justified in that sphere of action.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

9199. JOHNSON, EDGAR A. J. The mercantilist concept of "art" and "ingenious labour." *Econ. Hist.* 2(6) Jan. 1931: 234-253.—Mercantilists recognized in addition to land and labor a third factor of production, "art," which came to mean those applications of superior intelligence which rendered manual labor more productive in converting the fruits of nature for the use of man. "Art" which included invention resulting in machines and also in methods of production, gave a nation an advantage in foreign trade and created a net gain to a nation's commodity income.—*Russell H. Anderson.*

9200. LORENZ, PAUL. Gegen einen gewissen Missbrauch mathematischer Formulierungen in der theoretischen Nationalökonomie. [Objections to a certain misuse of mathematical formulations in theoretical economics.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 134(1) Jan. 1931: 49-59.—The mathematical expression of price relations in an equilibrium by means of series of equations, in which there are the same number of unknowns as equations is not capable of solution. Not only is the expression an abstraction from reality in several respects—a questionable procedure in itself—but the unknowns are only definite, when the equations are linear. The greater number of the equations are quadratic, and the solutions infinite in number. The statement that only the correct solutions must be chosen is no solution of the problem. Even as a mathematical illustration of the relations existing in exchange such a series of equations is of no value.—*C. W. Hasek.*

9201. MARSHALL, L. C. Planning for economic progress. *J. Educ. Social.* 4(1) Sep. 1930: 2-6.—Two propositions underlie the question of social planning: (1) economic aspects cannot be considered as separate from the rest of the social structure, and (2) our educational system has up to the present time been too greatly concerned with surface manifestations of the social order. Among the essential processes of social living are the following: (1) continuance of the group, biologically speaking; (2) continuance of the group, culturally speaking; (3) development of value standards or norms for the group; (4) enforcement of a minimum conformity by the members of a group to certain minimum standards; (5) maintenance of the requisite group integrity; (6) fixing the place of the individual; (7) making available economic goods, both wealth and services; (8) organization and administration of the instruments of the social will.—*B. F. Riess.*

9202. OPPENHEIMER, FRANZ. Tagt es? [Is the dawn approaching?] *Tagebuch.* 11(44) Nov. 1, 1930: 1745-1749.—Free competition has never existed. Capitalism, which supposedly has established this desirable condition, exists in "feudal space" which makes free competition impossible. Economic theory is also awakening to this fact as is shown by *Einführung in die Theorie der Wirtschaft*, by Erik and Ernst Nölting.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

9203. ROSSI, LIONELLO. A proposito della presunta identità dei concetti di monopolio e concorrenza. [Relative to the presumed identity of the concepts of monopoly and competition.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45(4) Apr. 1930: 338-344.—Accepting the conclusion of Cournot as correct, the author is unable to accept the extension made by Crosara, but asserts that it would be necessary in every case for an explicit accord to be reached between the producers. Evidently the agreement will always be advantageous for the producers and the result is that monopoly can be attributed to them.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

9204. STAEHLE, HANS. Sopra alcuni problemi di dinamica economica. [On certain problems of dynamic economics.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45(3) Mar. 1930: 243-249.—Referring to the criticisms of Moretti on the attempts of Moore and Schultz to determine the statistical curve of demand and supply as well as to resolve the problem of economic forecasting, the author proposes to arrive at a curve following a procedure of Leontief, (or better, another procedure introduced by the author) which shall reflect not only quantitative but also qualitative variations in prices. Leontief's procedure seeks to derive, by means of an adaptation of the method of least squares, from any given series of prices and quantities an average curve of demand and an average curve of supply. Supposing constant the elasticity of the two curves he measures the coordinates of each combination of prices and quantities during the period studied, arranging them chronologically in order to give the successive intervals of the demand and of the supply. Staehle's method seeks to reflect the reason why one curve differs from the other and for this reason abandons the simultaneous calculation of the curves and of average elasticity, but measures them separately. By this method the criticism of Moretti to the procedure of Moore and Schultz is avoided, not to mention that the problems of dynamics of particular markets are clarified.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

9205. TAKATA, YASUMA. Accumulation of the Marxian theory of capitalist-accumulation. *Chuokoron.* 45(9) Sep. 1930: 3-25.—The author considers the value of the various theories of capital accumulation derived from the formula of expanded reproduction set forth by Marx in Vol. II of his *Capital*, i.e. theories treating of the question as to whether there is any limit to the accumulation of capital, and if so, where. The author takes a sceptical and negative view: (1) since the theory that there is a definite limit to the accumulation of wealth is based upon the strained assumption that there exists a fixed limit to the changes in industrial technique and composition of capital as well as to the rate of surplus value, the correctness of the theory is not necessarily proved, and (2) granting that that theory is an established economic theory, it can throw no light upon the destruction of the capitalistic system itself. The problem must be solved by social forces other than those pertaining to economics. This conclusion is based on the author's fundamental sociological idea that "the social is stronger than the economic." His criticism is directed for the most part to H. Grossman's theory of the accumulation and destruction of capital. In Grossman's theory the rate of increase of population as well as of variable and constant capital is fixed arbitrarily, the appearance of monopolies which modify the tendency of organic composition of capital becoming higher is overlooked, and the inevitability of a final crisis from which recovery cannot be made is not proved. By way of proving why the theory of accumulation does not explain the destruction of capitalism, it is pointed out that capitalism may exist without accumulation. Russia and Hungary are cited to show that capitalism may be destroyed even without the accumulation of capital having reached its limits. (Text in Japanese.)—*S. Koizumi.*

9206. UNSIGNED. Champions of protection. 2—Henry Charles Carey, LL.D. *Protectionist*. 42 (9) Jan. 1931: 451-459.

9207. VECCHIO, GUSTAVO del. Le odierne tendenze dell'economia politica. [The present tendency of political economy.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (2) Feb. 1930: 127-137.—The author emphasizes the central problem of theoretical research from the date of publication of the Jevons' *Theory of political economy* to that of the *Manuale* of Pareto (1871-1906), economic equilibrium, and its criticism by historians and statisticians. After the static theories reached the limits of their progress the turn of the students of dynamic economics came. They are attacking the fundamental principles of classical economics and especially: (1) static postulate; (2) cost of production; (3) maximum happiness (*massimo edonistico*). In addition to the contributions of the Italians, especially Pantaleoni, should be considered the contributions of Schumpeter, who asserts that the function of the entrepreneur is the central point of economic change, J. M. Clark, who analyzes the system of costs and criticizes the theory of supply, Pigou, who continues the work of Marshall and defends the problems of partial and temporary equilibria as well as proposes innovations in classical theories, and Moore, who investigates a mathematical and statistical construction of dynamic economics.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella*.

9208. VECCHIO, GUSTAVO del. Osservazioni sopra le relazioni tra gli economisti italiani e gli economisti inglesi. [Observations on the relations between Italian and English economists.] *Ann. di Econ.* 6 (2) Jul. 1930: 293-299.—*Roberto Bachi*.

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 8607, 8646, 8651, 8662, 8673, 8678, 8691, 8697, 8714, 8791, 8793-8794, 8804, 8811, 8828, 8837, 8839, 8850, 8851-8852, 8865, 8873-8874, 8877-8878, 8955, 8959-8960, 8965-8967, 8984, 8998-9000, 9016-9017, 9022, 9024, 9030, 9038, 9058, 9070, 9080-9081, 9084, 9086, 9090, 9096, 9098, 9106, 9109, 9111-9112, 9120, 9125, 9140, 9144, 9146, 9149, 9163, 9890, 10344)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 8413, 8436, 8481, 8596, 9140, 9241, 9563, 9572, 9605, 9847, 9864, 9886, 9912, 10023, 10057, 10062, 10101, 10115, 10148)

9209. BLANCHARD, GEORGES. Les possibilités industrielles de l'Égypte. [The industrial possibilities of Egypt.] *Afrique Française (Renseignements Coloniaux. Suppl.)*. 40 (11) Nov. 1930: 637-646.—The vast majority of Egyptians are on the verge of starvation. Agriculture affords almost the only means of making a livelihood and the arable soil is too limited properly to support the country's teeming population. Economists are today encouraging the setting up of factories in the hope that the development of wage labor will solve the problem. Textile plants could be opened to advantage.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9210. BURTON, HENRI. La vie économique en Amérique du Sud. [Economic conditions in South America.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 44 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 1620-1661.—The increased production of agricultural products in Europe, North America and Australia following the war served to depress their price with injurious effects upon Argentina. Notwithstanding a radical reduction in the importation of manufactured goods, the adverse balance resulted in a loss of gold, with a strain on exchange and national credit. In Brazil

the accumulating supply of coffee and financial difficulties resulting from valorization are noted; unfavorable trade balances, financial budgets and foreign exchange. In a similar way conditions in Chile are outlined.—*E. J. Brown*.

9211. CALLIMES, C. Étude économique sur la Macédoine hellénique et la Thrace occidentale. [Economic study of Hellenic Macedonia and West Thrace.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (77) Oct. 1930: 452-457.

9212. CRAMMOND, EDGAR. A national economic policy. *Engl. Rev.* 51 (6) Dec. 1930: 722-734; 52 (1) Jan. 1931: 20-34.—England's dependence on overseas supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials is increasing at the same time that exports have decreased. In 1913 visible exports paid for 82.7% of the total imports; in 1929 they paid for only 71.6%, leaving 28.4% to be covered by "invisible" exports. The high cost of production in Britain, due to high taxes and wages, injury to trade by political interference, and the restoration of the gold standard, is her biggest obstacle; and the high taxes and rates have come from the way in which unemployment and the "social services" have been handled. There is evidence of a decline in British morale. There should be an effective new national policy: (1) drastic economy, in public and private business, to reduce the cost of production; (2) reduction of direct taxation; (3) adoption of a general tariff; and (4) increase of the amount of British investments abroad.—*H. D. Jordan*.

9213. GRELIER, J. La situation économique de l'Allemagne. [The economic position of Germany.] *Rev. Écon. Française*. 52 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 289-298.—The situation in Germany may be regarded as representing a serious crisis. The only serious difficulty is unemployment, which, greatly aggravated by the growth of population, of industrial combinations with the consequent disappearance of small businesses, and of rationalization with the accompanying displacement of labor by machinery, has put a great burden on the budget of the Reich and has hindered revival. German firms have been able to maintain dividends, and Germany is perhaps the only European country with a "favorable" balance of trade. In certain respects, the war has had favorable consequences for German commerce,—as is evidenced, for example, by the increase of German exports to France, uninterrupted since the Franco-German commercial treaty of 1927. The deliveries in kind, which revealed the quality of German industrial equipment, have made excellent propaganda for Germany.—*Arthur W. Marget*.

9214. HANSEN-PIHL, M. État économique de la Sibirie occidentale. [Economic conditions in western Siberia.] *Asie Française*. 30 (285) Dec. 1930: 431.—The writer, a Dane, lived in western Siberia from 1900 to 1930 as representative of a Copenhagen dairy. Collective farming has killed initiative on the part of the peasants. Requisitions have taken such stocks of grain that none is left for consumption by the livestock and most of the animals are dying. The drafting of all persons between 18 and 45 to cut timber for use in Russia under the five year plan has resulted in great hardship and much waste. The natives look back on the czaristic era as "the good old days."—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9215. KOTROZOS, AGAMEMNON K. Ἡ οικονομικὴ κατάστασις τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐν συγκρίσει πρὸς ἄλλας χώρας. [The economic situation of Greece in comparison with other countries.] *Μηνιαία Οικονομικὴ καὶ Κοινωνικὴ Ἐπιθεώρησις*. 8 (1) Jan. 31, 1931: 24-31.—Statistics of the French and British bank shares and other securities, as compared with the Greek, show that Greece has not suffered so much as France and Great Britain from the general economic crisis. Greek agricultural produce was mainly consumed at home, while the price of that which was exported fell only 25%; Greek industries, owing to protection against for-

eign competition, maintained their hold on the home market. The balance of exports and imports showed in 1930 a deficit of \$64,061,844, but this was \$17,630,818 less than in 1929. Unemployment in Greece is much less than in most countries; statistics of 25 countries, including the United States, show that only two—Yugoslavia and France—have fewer unemployed.—*William Miller*.

9216. LIVENGOOD, CHARLES A.; GREENUP, JULIAN; COPP, PHILIP M. Spain—resources, industries, trade and public finance. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #739. 1930: pp. 47.

9217. McKENNA, REGINALD. The world situation: causes and remedies. *Accountant*. 84 (2930) Jan. 31, 1931: 145-148.—The causes of the world's economic difficulties are principally (1) the maldistribution of gold, (2) the reaction from the American stock market collapse, and (3) the effects of the long period of deflation. Remedies are to be found in (1) a recognition of the imperative need of a steady general level of commodity prices, and (2) cooperation between central banks to regulate the use of the world's gold supply.—*H. F. Taggart*.

9218. MANGEOT, P. La crise économique et l'Afrique. [The economic crisis and Africa.] *Afrique Française (Renseignements Coloniaux. Suppl.)*. 40 (12) Dec. 1930: 677-682.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9219. MARTIN, JAMES W. The current economic progress of Kentucky. *Kentucky Progress Mag.* 3 (5) Jan. 1931: 11, 43-44.—Four specific measures of recent economic progress in Kentucky are applied in comparison with the situation in the other southern states and with the states outside the south. In agriculture, general business activity, coal mining, and manufacturing, Kentucky has made relatively more rapid recent progress than has the south as a whole; and, in coal mining and manufacturing, more than states outside the south, but in agriculture and general business less than the states north of the Mason-Dixon line. The new index of manufacturing growth developed by the University of Kentucky Bureau of Business Research was first employed in this paper.—*James W. Martin*.

9220. MORTARA, GIORGIO. Impressioni sull'economia sovietica. [Impressions on Soviet economy.] *Riv. Bancaria*. 11 (2) Nov. 15, 1930: 885-894.—The Bolshevik government will succeed in greatly improving Russian agricultural and industrial production, owing not to superiority of the bolshevistic over the capitalistic system, but to the fact that a new, strong government, with a modern organization, has taken the place of an old, apathetic government and of the utterly incapable governing class of Tsardom.—*Roberto Bachi*.

9221. NETTA, GHERON. Cultivarea economiei în statele apusene. [The development of saving in western states.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* (9-10) Sep.-Oct., 1930: 617-632.—Rumania must follow the saving policy of western states, if she wishes to reconstruct her national economy.—*Joan Adămoiu*.

9222. PESMAZOGLU, GEORGES J. La situation économique et financière de la Grèce. [The economic and financial situation of Greece.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (77) Oct. 1930: 409-420.—Greek history from 1912 to the present day has demonstrated her financial competence and economic capacity. Her economic structure has changed from one dependent almost entirely on trade services to one largely agricultural. Over a million refugees have been assimilated. Although agricultural credits are still needed, public debt charges are heavy, too large a proportion of the tax structure is indirect, and there is a negative balance of trade; Greece is rapidly overcoming all of these difficulties.—*Robert Schuenger*.

9223. PREVENT, JULES. Le mouvement éco-

nomique mondial. [World economic changes.] *Écon. Nouvelle*. 28 (298) Jan. 1931: 1-5.

9224. SARKAR, BENYO KUMAR. Società ed economia nell'India antica e moderna. [Society and economy in ancient and modern India.] *Ann. di Econ.* 6 (2) Jul. 1930: 301-347.—Conferences held in the Bocconi University in Milan; the first, concerning the political and social institutions of the ancient people of India (juridical ideas and institutions; corporations; wealth and civilization; state government and imperial policy; fiscal system, etc.). The second conference dealt with the aspects and problems of modern Indian economy (industrial and agricultural progress; international trade; the financial market; labor and insurance; nationalism and protectionism, etc.).—*Robert Bachi*.

9225. STEFANI, ALBERTO di. La nuova economia italiana. [The new Italian economy.] *Vita Italiana*. 18 (206) May 1930: 487-496.—A synthetic survey is given of the economic situation created by Fascism in Italy.—*O. Eisenberg*.

9226. THOMAS, P. J. The economic development of India. *Indian J. Econ.* 11 (41) Oct. 1930: 174-180.

9227. UNSIGNED. Cambodia. La situation économique. [Economic conditions in Cambodia.] *Asie Française*. 31 (286) Jan. 1931: 26.—Two rice crop failures in succession, followed by a sharp slump in the price of rubber, the great plantation crop, have brought starvation to the workers and ruin to the planters.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9228. UNSIGNED. Compendio statistico per l'anno 1930. [Compendium of statistics for 1930.] *Ist. Centrale di Stat.*, Roma. 1930: pp. 390.—*E. Arcucci*.

9229. UNSIGNED. La crise économique en A. O. F. [The economic crisis in French West Africa.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (12) Dec. 1930: 679-684.—French West Africa is in the depths of economic distress. Causes: extensive overproduction resulting from the opening of new plantations and the sharp drop in the world price of tropical produce.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9230. UNSIGNED. La détresse tripolitaine. [Distress in Tripoli.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (12) Dec. 1930: 684-685.—The planters of Tripoli are suffering acute distress from the last season's drought and the low price on tropical produce.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9231. UNSIGNED. Jaarverslag van Gambia over 1929. [Report on the colony of Gambia during 1929.] *Econ. Verslagen v. Nederlandsche Diplom. en Consulaire Ambtenaren*. 24 (17) Dec. 1930: 553-568.—A survey of the economic and financial situation of Gambia with detailed figures of imports and exports; the trade with the Netherlands is discussed separately.—*Cecile Rothe*.

9232. UNSIGNED. Zur Wirtschaftslage Deutschlands. [Economic position of Germany.] *Braunkohle*. 47 (22) Nov. 1930: 1050-1052.—The depression has internal as well as external causes. German economy has suffered under the flight of capital, the recalling of foreign moneys, and the decrease of credit. The German balance of payments has been lightened for more than a year by an excess of exports. The decrease of reparations payments by the Young plan has brought further although still insufficient relief.—*E. Friederichs*.

9233. WEBER, MAX. Constatations sur la situation économique. [Findings on the economic situation.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 22 (12) Dec. 1930: 371-382.

9234. WILSON, P. W. Roumania and the depression. A review of the problem. *Roumania (N. Y.)*. 6 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 5-11.

9235. WORLICZEK, ADALBERT. Das Krisenjahr 1930 in der Tschechoslowakei. [The year of depression, 1930, in Czechoslovakia.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 23 (15) Jan. 10, 1931: 383-385.

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GENERAL

(See also Entries 8401, 8412, 8432, 8471, 8570, 8597, 8691, 8967, 9144, 9188, 9214, 9408, 9475, 9484, 9486, 9488-9492, 9526-9527, 9544, 9557-9559, 9561-9563, 9660, 9663, 9710-9711, 9713, 9726, 9731, 9734, 9852, 10167, 10174, 10186, 10189, 10289)

9236. HYPES, J. L. Vocational stability of Connecticut farmers. *Soc. Forces*. 9 (2) Dec. 1930: 191-200.—Farmers engaged in dairy, dairy-tobacco, and general farming continue for a much longer period in farming and in their particular type of farming than do tobacco and poultry farmers and vegetable growers. Previous experience as a boy on the farm or as a farm hand constitutes the apprentice education of most of the farmers. In the case of poultry, fruit and small general farms, however, more than 20% of the farmers enter agriculture directly from non-farming occupations without previous farm experience. The above facts are of significance in the determination of policy in vocational agricultural education.—*I. G. Davis*.

9237. CACCIARI, GINO. Scopi, finalità e lavoro della organizzazione degli agricoltori. [Scope, aims, and accomplishments of agricultural organization.] *Terra (Milan)*. 6 (10) Oct. 1930: 575-577.

9238. CROCHERON, B. H. Making progress in farm economics. *Extension Service Rev.* 2 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-2.

9239. MICHELIS, GIUSEPPE de. L'Istituto Internazionale di Agricoltura e il suo giubileo. [The International Institute of Agriculture and its jubilee.] *Vita Italiana*. 18 (211) Oct. 1930: 345-350.—A brief review of its 25 years of work. Certain points concerning inner organization, and the decision of the United States to abstain from the "Permanent Committee of the Agricultural Association" created by the Institute in 1927, are discussed.—*O. Eisenberg*.

9240. NÉMETH, JOSEPH. Mezőgazdasági törvényes érdekképviseletünk és működése. [The legal representation of agricultural interests in Hungary.] *Közgazdasági Szemle*. 75 (12) Dec. 1930: 878-909.—Article No. 18 of the laws of 1920 brought to realization the long demanded representation of the agricultural interests in Hungary. Each commune has an agricultural committee; and these committees choose the members of the agricultural district chamber; and a part of these are united into the general chamber of agricultural for Hungary. The elections take place according to definite categories of ownership, which safeguard the preponderance of the small land owners. The division of the country among the district chambers was made in accordance with the different types of agricultural production. The district chambers are authorized to cover their expenses by dues from their members. The chamber of agriculture for the country as a whole, as well as the district chambers have promoted the interests of farmers and the rational development of agricultural production.—*Johann Martin, Jr.*

9241. SVARE, BJARNE. Jordbrukskrise. [The agricultural crisis.] *Syn og Segn*. 36 (4) 1930: 145-155.—The crisis in agriculture came first as a crisis in industry and commerce. A decreased ability to buy soon made itself felt. The agricultural crisis in Norway is essentially a crisis in wages. There has been much overcapitalization, much increase in the cost of living and in taxation. From 17 to 20% of agricultural laborers work for wages. About 900,000 live directly from agricultural pursuits. About 300,000 of these are children below 15 years of age. Of the 640,000 adults about 120,000 work for wages. The wages for agricultural laborers are much lower than

the industrial. But there has been an increase as compared to what the wages were in 1915-16.—*Theo Huggenwik*.

9242. WALLACE, B. A. Financial operations of Ohio farmer owned elevators during the fiscal year 1929-30. *Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. & Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Mimeograph Bull.* #28. Oct. 1930: pp. 14.

LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

(See also Entries 8405, 8420, 8483, 9070, 9282, 9287, 9301, 9304, 9314, 9838, 9900, 10117)

9243. BRINKMANN, TH. Ackerbau und Kolonisation im argentinischen Chaco. [Agriculture and colonization in Argentine Chaco.] *Berichte über Landwirtsch.* 12 (3) 1930: 499-540.—The Argentine territory of El Chaco has the climatic characteristics of the subtropical country. Forestry, livestock raising, and arable farming are the main occupations of the people, and cotton and corn are the most important crops. Originally, the whole territory belonged to the state and was under the jurisdiction of the national government. Today about one-third of the land is private property, mostly composed of large estates belonging to individuals or to societies. A law of 1903 provided for a survey and classification of the state land and its sale for purposes of development, and a law of 1908 provided for the opening up of the country by the building of new railways, the regulation of river courses, the construction of harbors and other public works. The author attributes some of the disastrous results of the crisis which followed the poor cotton harvests of 1925 and 1927, not only to adverse weather conditions, but also in large part to lack of knowledge on the part of the colonists of local conditions, of agriculture in general and cotton growing in particular, to poverty and ignorance of marketing methods.—*A. M. Hannay*.

9244. DAS GUPTA, AMIYA KUMER. Land rent in relation to the pricing process. *Indian J. Econ.* 11 (41) Oct. 1930: 166-173.

9245. MOORE, H. R. Semi-annual index of farm real estate values in Ohio, January 1 to June 30, 1930. *Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. & Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Mimeograph Bull.* #31. Oct. 1930: pp. 11.

9246. UNSIGNED. The agrarian reform in Latvia. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20-2 (11) Nov. 1929: 443-451.—The reform has increased the number of independent farms and the number of agricultural workers has diminished. Extensive farming has given way to intensive, with better cultivation. Farm machinery has been introduced, wages have risen, and farm workers have become owners. Cooperative effort has been employed and results are likely to become more evident in the future. The reform has done much to improve the incomes, to reduce class conflicts, and to give the country a noticeable social stability.—*A. J. Dadisman*.

9247. UNSIGNED. Agrarian reform in Poland. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21-2 (6) Jun. 1930: 202-218.—Large tracts of agricultural land belonging both to private persons and to the state have been parceled out since the war. The holdings of many have been enlarged to the benefit of those engaged in agriculture. At the same time both long term and short term mortgage credit have been provided so that agricultural production has been increased which in turn has improved both economic and social conditions.—*A. J. Dadisman*.

9248. UNSIGNED. Agricultural surveys. *Scottish J. Agric.* 14 (1) Jan. 1931: 22-40.—A summary of two agricultural surveys carried out in two parishes of Ayrshire in March and April, 1930.—*W. G. Murray*.

9249. UNSIGNED. Eidgenössisches Statistisches Amt. Die Statistik der hypothekarischen Verschuldung und der Landänderungen (Grundbuchstatistik) in

einigen Kantonen. [The statistics of mortgage debts and land changes (land statistics) in certain cantons.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 66(3) 1930: 321-345.

9250. UNSIGNED. Land values and agricultural wealth of Spain. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21-2(3) Mar. 1930: 101-105.—In a little more than a century the value of land in Spain has increased ten times. Mechanical science and chemistry are stimulating arable farming. Land values have increased 50% since the war. Land values vary greatly, due to water supply, degree of cultivation, location, means of communication, and industry of the people. Vine growing and olive production are important industries. Spain ranks first among nations in goat production, and high for her area in sheep and swine production. With four hectares of good land and a house, a family of farm workers can be assured of a stable livelihood.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 9256, 9393)

9251. JENSEN, ADOLPH. Om Beregningen af forskellige Jordbrugstypers økonomiske Betydning. [Calculation of the economic significance of different agricultural types.] *Nationaløkon. Tidsskr.* 68(5-6) 1930: 386-395.—In the Danish Agricultural Economics Bureau calculations are made each year of the economic profits for different sizes of enterprises. Since the Danish state gives help extensively for the assistance of small agriculturalists these calculations are of great interest. They have been criticized recently from different sides. The author, who is chief of the government statistical department, replies to different points of this criticism and discusses also the calculations of the bureau. He asserts that the question has two sides, first the output with reference to each unit of area and secondly, the output with reference to each unit of productive force which is applied to produce the output in question. He calculates the ratio between profits and costs for the past 12 years and concludes that the general farm is most profitable both in good and bad times, while the large estates are relatively least profitable in bad years but in good years come next to the general farm. The small farm, finally, gives least profits in good years but in bad years is more profitable than the large estate.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

9252. MUNDY, H. G. Agricultural costings on the Gwebi Farm. *Rhodesia Agric. J.* 27(9) Sep. 1930: 942-945.—A reply to criticisms of previous articles on these costings.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

9253. REUSS, G. H. An economic study of factors affecting farm organization and power utilization of sugar cane farms, 1929. *Louisiana Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #215. Nov. 1930: pp. 78.—The re-building of the sugar cane industry in Louisiana involves two major problems to be solved by the individual farmer, (1) the enterprise organization of the farm, (2) the possibility of adjustments in the use of more power machinery than at present. Cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, white potatoes, and truck crops lend themselves to the efficient utilization of machinery used in cane production. The peaks of labor requirements in corn and cane production may be smoothed somewhat by regulating the time of planting cane. The possibility of profitably increasing the amount of livestock exists on plantations having a large proportion of black land and on those which do not have ready access to a sugar house. Large sized plantations have an advantage in machinery utilization and in improved organization. Tractor farms worked 20 crop acres per mule as compared with 16 crop acres on farms without tractors. The total power costs per acre in general were lower on those farms employing tractors than on those using mules only. The fact that tractors

have not been able to replace mules during harvest and the fact that no single type or size of tractor has been developed that will efficiently perform the cultural operations on cane are factors which limit the extensive use of tractors. Field loaders on the farms studied were operated at a cost of 13.3 cents per ton which is considerable below hand labor costs.—*J. D. Pope.*

9254. ROGERS, R. H. Economic adjustments on farms in southeastern South Dakota. *South Dakota Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #249. 1930: pp. 47.—Based on a year's study by the cost route method of 16 farms in southeastern South Dakota, suggested improvements in farm organizations are made. Among the practices recommended are: The establishment of systematic crop rotations, fertility and soil maintenance, additional livestock to utilize the roughage and feed grains produced, careful practices and livestock sanitation combined with production to meet the demands of the consumer. Six systems or types of farm organization are presented in the bulletin to serve as guides to farmers who are planning economic adjustments. A method is presented whereby it is suggested that farmers in South Dakota may set up budgets based upon their local situation, and current price prospects.—*J. I. Falconer.*

PRODUCTION AND PRICES

(See also Entries 8397-8398, 8414, 8457, 8459, 8467, 8482, 8972, 9291, 9373, 9483, 9593-9594, 9712)

9255. B., H. Accountancy results in German agriculture during the financial years from 1924-25 to 1927-28 as forming a basis for farming statistics. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20-2(11) Nov. 1929: 453-457.—Germany has 500 farm accountancy offices and has kept accounts on 40,000 farms. Statistics here summarized are for four years, 1924-25 to 1927-28. The results of the investigation, compared with earlier results, throw light on the position of German agriculture since the pre-war period and causes of the changes. Farms have been studied according to type such as sugar-beet farms, potato farms, and cereal farms, and size categories. Very considerable fluctuations in crop yields and milk production are noted. The farming output and farm expenditure show a tendency to increase. The average of the groups shows that net returns have increased although they are still unsatisfactory.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

9256. B., H. Proportionate contribution of the different size groups of farms in Germany to the market supply. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21-2(9) Sep. 1930: 297-300.—Comparison of market supplies is made on the basis of value and covers the period 1924 to 1929. From 36 to 45% of the value of produce marketed consisted of crop products, and from 54 to 62% of livestock products. Cereals, livestock, and milk are the chief products marketed. A large percentage of the farms are small, but as the farm groups increase in size, the value of the products supplied to the markets increased.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

9257. BEKE, LADISLAUS. Burgonya termelésünk jövedelmezőségének alapjai. [Profits of Hungarian potato cultivation.] *Mezőgazdasági Közöny* 4(1) Jan. 1931: 11-22.—The Hungarian production of potatoes is not profitable. Potatoes would be more profitable as forage and as raw material in the spirits industry. The export trade needs better organization. The cultivation system is superannuated and the yield could be greatly increased by changes in methods.—*Stephen Viczián.*

9258. BENNEKON, K. H. H. van. Caoutchouc. [Rubber.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (77) Oct. 1930: 434-439.—The only possible remedy for the present overproduction of rubber is the formation of an association of all of the producers and consumers. By setting the price at a reasonable level and by boycotting non-members of the association, such an organization could stabilize conditions in the

market. The excess production could be kept off of the market. Producers of reclaimed and synthetic rubber should be included in the association. The present attempt to get the various colonial governments to restrict the export of rubber produced by natives (with whom any cooperation is not feasible) will not succeed.—*Robert Schwenger.*

9259. BENNETT, M. K.; FARNSWORTH, HELEN C.; TAYLOR, ALONZO E.; et al. The world wheat situation, 1929-30: a review of the crop year. *Wheat Studies, Stanford Univ., Food Res. Inst.* 7(2) Dec. 1930: 89-184.—The seventh of the Food Research Institute's reviews, each of which covers a crop year (August-July). Contains sections on cereal crops of 1929; consumption of wheat in 1929-30; stocks and carryovers; international trade in wheat and flour; wheat prices in 1929-30; wheat in the first year of the Agricultural Marketing Act. (Thirty-eight charts and 35 appendix tables.)—*M. K. Bennett.*

9260. BRESCIANI-TURRONI, COSTANTINO. Über die Elastizität des Verbrauchs ägyptischer Baumwolle. [The elasticity of demand for Egyptian cotton.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33(1) Jan. 1931: 46-86.—The success of the efforts of the Egyptian government to stabilize the price of Egyptian cotton will depend largely on whether the demand for that cotton is elastic or inelastic. The protagonists of the official stabilization policy argue that Egyptian cotton (*sakellaridis*) is an excellent quality cotton for which no substitutes are available, so that a decrease in supply must lead to a more than proportional increase in price. The opponents of the policy point out, however, that substitutes exist, and that the Egyptian crop constitutes only a small percentage of the world crop (5.7% for 1926-28) and that, therefore, a reduction in the Egyptian supply is not likely to have a material effect on the world price. To derive the demand and its elasticity, it is necessary to experiment with various methods. The correlation between Egyptian prices and quantities (link relatives) for 1890-1927 is so low ($r = -0.15$) that the two lines of regression would lead to quite different conclusions regarding the elasticity or inelasticity of demand—a situation studied by Schultz. After various experiments with different methods, the conclusion finally emerges that the most trustworthy demand curve is given by the equation $y = 256 - 2.52 + 0.00925x^2$, where y stands for the link relatives (times 100) of the ratio of the Egyptian price to the American price, and x stands for the link relatives of the Egyptian crop expressed as a percentage of the American crop. There is, then, a definite relation between changes in the Egyptian cotton crop and corresponding changes in the Egyptian price. The demand is quite elastic throughout the extent of the entire curve, so that the valorization scheme is likely to encounter serious difficulties.—*Henry Schultz.*

9261. BRINKMANN, TH. Grundlagen und Entwicklung der Milchwirtschaft in Argentinien. [The foundation and development of the dairy industry in the Argentine Republic.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 12(1) 1930: 46-81.—The author points out that, while in European cattleraising countries the main emphasis is laid on the raising of milk cows, in the Argentine Republic cattle are raised for slaughter, and the dairy industry has been a secondary consideration. It was not until the World War that dairy farming in the Argentine Republic received sufficient impetus to make its products of importance on the world market. Cheese production reached its height in 1920, and between 1916 and 1924 the butter production was quadrupled.—*A. M. Hannay.*

9262. H., C. Farming costs in eastern Canada. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21-2(9) Sep. 1930: 300-309.—An inquiry into costs of producing field crops and net returns was made. The work was carefully done, all factors of costs being considered. The cost per acre of

producing oats, barley, and wheat was practically the same. Wheat cost 99 cents per bushel to produce, barley 61 cents, and oats 43 cents. With market prices of \$1.50 per bushel for wheat, 92 cents for barley, and 59 cents for oats, satisfactory profits seem assured unless marketing costs are unduly high. Tractors were used in performing the farm operations on many farms. The 2-plough tractor plowed more than three times as much per day as a 2-horse team and did it at one-half the cost per acre. Larger sized farms will be necessary to use larger machinery to the best advantage. The object of the studies is to discover methods of reducing costs.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

9263. HENDRICKSON, A. H. Apricot growing in California. *California Agric. Extension Div., Circ.* #51. Dec. 1930: pp. 39.

9264. KAPPSTEIN, CURT. Der Fortschritt im Transportwesen als Organisationsfaktor in der Molkeerwirtschaft. [Advance in transportation as organization factor in the dairy industry.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforschung.* (8) Jan. 1931: 373-378.

9265. KERMANS, HERMAN. Les cafés du Congo Belge. [The coffees of the Belgian Congo.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (77) Oct. 1930: 392-396.—The area planted to coffee in the Congo is expanding rapidly; but capital is difficult to obtain and workers are few. *Arabica*, the eastern brand, compares favorably with the coffees of Central America, although *Robusta*, produced in the west, is an inferior coffee. A method of certification and marking to prevent misrepresentation of the brand has been installed. This, together with the preference which it is hoped that the Belgian people will continue to show for their colony's product, is calculated to improve the market.—*Robert Schwenger.*

9266. KRÓLIKOWSKI, STEFAN. Pszenica szkic monografii gospodarczej. [Wheat, an economic outline.] *Wydawnictwo Ministerstwa Rolnictwa.* Ser. A (25) 1928: pp. 68.

9267. LÜTH, ULRICH. Überblick über die lett-ländische Landwirtschaft vor und nach dem Kriege. [A survey of Lettish agriculture before and after the war.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 12(2) 1930: 315-327.—The author outlines the slow upward movement of Latvia from the verge of ruin to which the country was brought by the World War and the influence of Bolshevism. The improvement began in 1921, but the pre-war level of production has not yet been reached. The agrarian reform of 1920, which expropriated large areas of land for the establishment of small farms, entailed the use of much labor and material and the expenditure of large sums of money, for much of which the government has not yet been reimbursed by the new settlers. Extensive farming prevails, with a preponderance of the arable-pasture type in which the arable land is sown in grass as soon as it is exhausted, while the pasture land is ploughed up in its place, and a relatively strongly developed cattle-raising industry. Intensive farming is being advocated in Latvia, but the chief prerequisites for its success, in the author's view, are lacking, namely, a dense population, a well-regulated system of transportation, and, above all, cheap capital.—*A. M. Hannay.*

9268. MARTIAÑEZ, FUENTES. La cosecha de aceite en España. Medida de su volumen y de sus dimensiones. Un ensayo estadístico. [The oil harvest in Spain. A measurement of its amount—a statistical study.] *Progreso Agrícola y Pecuario.* 36(1657) Dec. 7, 1930: 881-890.—A statistical study of the production of olives in Spain and of the production, prices, and export of olive oil from 1915 to 1929.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

9269. O'BRIEN, GEORGE. Agriculture and employment in the Free State. *Studies (Irish Quart. Rev.).* 19(74) Jun. 1930: 177-198.—The value of the output per agricultural worker in the Free State is low when

compared with that of agricultural workers in other countries. In a 1926-1927 report of the Statistics Branch of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce this output is estimated at £96 in the Free State as compared with £104 in Northern Ireland, £169 in England and Wales, £184 in Scotland, and £196 in Denmark. It should not be assumed that increasing the efficiency of agricultural workers would increase the volume of rural employment. The problems of increasing output and of finding employment for a large population are fundamentally distinct, and it may be inconsistent to attempt to achieve both of these aims by the same measure. The encouragement of agricultural production by artificial stimulants, such as the granting of a proposed subsidy on the growing wheat, cannot be justified, either on the ground of increasing the agricultural output, or on the ground of providing rural employment and increasing the volume of home grown food.—*H. C. M. Case.*

9270. ORR, J. B. National importance of stock farming. *Scottish J. Agric.* 14(1) Jan. 1931: 16-22.—Livestock at present is in a more favorable position than grain. Relief to agriculture should include more intensive farming with livestock. The home market for livestock can be expanded and an increase in livestock will mean increased employment on farms. Finally the home produced meats have the advantage of fresh quality in competition with foreign products.—*W. G. Murray.*

9271. PARK, J. W. Marketing the commercial crop of early potatoes. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Circ.* #149. 1931: pp. 44.—Besides the usual analysis of the marketing of this crop, this circular analyzes price-making factors and discusses the Interstate Early Potato Committee, which Committee encourages the planting of only sufficient acreage to produce, under normal weather conditions, a crop that the markets will absorb at a fair price. The success of this program is dependent largely on the cooperation of independent growers, cooperative associations, dealers who contract acreage, and bankers and others who finance the production.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

9272. RAHN, ERNST. Die milchwirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse in Schleswig-Holstein. [Dairy farming in Schleswig-Holstein.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 73(1) 1931: 1-107.—This study is one of a series of investigations into the conditions of dairy farming in Germany. Conditions of climate and soil in Schleswig-Holstein are particularly favorable. Large herds of cattle of various breeds are maintained, and more than 50% of the total receipts of the agriculture of Schleswig-Holstein come from the sale of cattle, milk, and dairy products. The total milk production of the province amounts to 1.15 milliard liters a year, an average of 2,800 liters per cow. 19.6% is sold as fresh milk in the province itself, and 8.7% is shipped to Lübeck and Hamburg. A detailed account is given of the conditions of milk delivery in Kiel, the working of the control system established by the Chamber of Agriculture, and the monthly or weekly fluctuation of milk prices in accordance with the Hamburg butter prices.—*A. M. Hannay.*

9273. ROTH, HANS. Die Zukunft des Kaffeemarktes. Eine Prognose für die Jahre 1930-1940. [The future of the coffee market. A forecast for 1930 to 1940.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16(2) Jan. 9, 1931: 49-51.—The cycles of world coffee production and consumption last as a rule about ten years. On July 1, 1930, world production had reached the unprecedented total of 38.8 million sacks, of which Brazil contributed 27.1 million. All the symptoms of a period of serious overproduction existed. On that date, Brazil's fourth valorization scheme was completed with the loan by London bankers of 20 million pounds, to be repaid by November 1, 1940. According to the conditions of the London loan, the Coffee Defense officials must put the current crop of

each year on the market and, in addition, one tenth of the warehouse stocks. No new coffee stocks must be accumulated, except in agreement with the bankers for the further security of the loan. No increase of the loan is to be expected. If Brazil should succeed in obtaining the means of carrying on her Permanent Defense policy, adopted in 1925, her undertaking would be liquidated in 1953, and only after 25 years would the period of overproduction be ended. The author's opinion is that the period of overproduction will be at an end by 1940 when there will probably be a change to underproduction.—*A. M. Hannay.*

9274. SAVILLE, R. J. Some economic problems in the rice farming area, 1929. *Louisiana Agric., Exper. Station, Bull.* #217. Nov. 1930: pp. 65.—With normal yield and price conditions, rice growing is the most profitable type of farming to be found in Louisiana. Among the outstanding economic problems in the area are, price and supply relationships, factors associated with labor earnings, the place of livestock enterprises, in farm organization, methods of increasing yields per acre, and the burden of taxation. The price of rice has been more sensitive to supply during the period 1921-1929 than during the pre-war period. Prices change inversely with supply and at a higher relative rate. The acreage in rice was the chief factor determining the volume of business and labor income. Yield per acre was significant within given size groups but secondary between size groups. There was a direct association between labor income and receipts from livestock. Beef cattle and poultry production offer the most profitable utilization of the by-products of rice, namely, rice stubble, rice straw, and screenings. The use of improved varieties is the only method definitely determined by which increased yields per acre may be obtained. The burden on real estate of taxation rested so heavily on the smaller farms that farmers operating 100 and fewer acres of rice had labor incomes equivalent to little more than the amount paid for taxes.—*J. D. Pope.*

9275. UNSIGNED. The Bulgarian tobacco position. *Near East and India.* 38(1) (1023) Dec. 25, 1930: 736.—Bulgaria ranks third following Greece and Turkey in production among the eight tobacco growing regions of the Near East. Tobacco accounts for about one third of the value of the total exports of Bulgaria. A list of figures is given showing the development of the tobacco industry in Bulgaria.—*Edith Jonas.*

9276. UNSIGNED. Pressberichtsstelle des Schweizerischen Bauernverbandes. Die Preise landwirtschaftlicher Produkte im Jahre 1929. [Press bureau of the Swiss Peasant Union. The prices of agricultural products in 1929.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 66(1) 1930: 117-135.

9277. UNSIGNED. La question du caoutchouc. [The rubber question.] *Asie Française.* 30(284) Nov. 1930: 369.—The rubber growers of French Malaysia are in distress due to world overproduction. They have sought relief through a preferential tariff of 4 francs per kilogram in their favor but, as they are producing but one-eighth of what the motherland needs, this has aroused a storm of protest from the consuming public.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

9278. UNSIGNED. Die Stärkung des agrarischen Rohstoffbasis der Sowjetindustrie. [The strengthening of the agricultural raw material basis of Soviet industry.] *Volkswirtschaft. d. UdSSR.* 9(23-24) Dec. 1930: 16-22.

9279. UNSIGNED. Statistics relative to the dairy industry in New York State, 1929, together with a report on transportation of milk. *New York Dept. Agric. & Markets, Agric. Bull.* #241. Aug. 1930: pp. 210.

9280. UNSIGNED. Tea as a co-operative talisman. New great extension of the British wholesale societies. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 24(1) Jan. 1931: 11-13.

9281. WATSON, J. A. S. The future of corn (wheat) growing. *Scottish J. Agric.* 14(1) Jan. 1931:

9-16.—The British wheat farmer faces a grave situation in competition with wheat grown under the new merchandized system being adopted particularly in the United States and Canada. Taking the important wheat growing areas of these two countries, we find a total expansion of over 8,000,000 acres from 1925 to 1929 or an increase of 14%. This amount is six times the present wheat acreage of Great Britain and Ireland. The reason for the rise is a lowering of costs. Costs have been lowered by the use of tractors, combines, and the consequent reduction in the amount of labor. In Great Britain only the track type tractor can be used in the areas of clay soil where it is so difficult to work the ground when wet. Under the new system the labor cost is estimated at one day per acre; under the present system in Great Britain between 5 and 6 man days per acre. If the current wage level is to be maintained at present wheat prices, the British farmer must choose between adopting the new system or giving up the raising of wheat altogether.—*W. G. Murray.*

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

(See also Entries 8999, 9240, 9246-9247, 9260, 9273, 9594, 9718, 9843, 10079, 10083)

9282. BELIN, IVO. Agrarian reform in Dalmatia. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 6(2) Jan. 1931: 5-9.—One of the biggest social problems inherited by Yugoslavia after the war in the former Austrian provinces was the settlement of feudal relations in agriculture, a problem the more complicated since the different character of the several provinces precluded an identical solution. In Bosnia the serfs had taken the land they tilled by force, and the owners were given by the state bonds bearing 4% in compensation. A similar procedure was adopted in the case of large estates in the Banat and Croatia. In Dalmatia, where about 40,000 families were affected, the problem was further complicated by a treaty with Italy which protected Italian citizens from having their land confiscated, even with compensation, unless they gave express consent—a clause which made many owners choose Italian nationality. Having outlined the present proposed method of settlement and discussed the fiscal implication, the author considers that the liberation of serfs will much contribute to quicken economic life in Dalmatia.—*A. Vidaković.*

9283. BUSSE, W. Die Hebung der italienischen Alpwirtschaft. [The improvement of Italian Alpine farming.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 12(2) 1930: 283-314.—A survey of measures taken in Italy to improve Alpine farming conditions. The functions of the Secretariat appointed to put the provisions of legislation into effect are discussed.—*A. M. Hannay.*

9284. BUSSE, W. Tages- und Zukunftsfragen der italienischen Tierzucht. [Present and future problems of Italian livestock raising.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 12(3) 1930: 461-498.—An account is given of the measures adopted by the Italian government for the development of livestock raising in Italy, including the law of June 29, 1929. The aim is to supply Italy's growing consumption of meat and dairy products from within her own borders, and even to give her a significant position among exporting countries. The importance of an adequate milk supply is pointed out.—*A. M. Hannay.*

9285. F., E. Measures of agricultural policy in Chile. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21-2(9) Sep. 1930: 309-313.—Since May, 1930, the government of Chile has taken advantage of all means at its disposal to develop livestock production and the agricultural industries, and to give an economic direction to every branch of production. The production of fruits and wines for export, development of cooperatives, providing credit for agricultural industries, subdivision of large properties, and

a beginning in an immigrant colony settlement have been provided for in recent measures.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

9286. KOVACS, DESIDER. Ausztria gabonaelátása. [The grain supply of Austria.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 35(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 448-459.—Austrian agriculture shows an increasing tendency at present. The path of economic development is in the direction of increase in agricultural productivity. The results already obtained are safeguarded by cooperative organization. Increase in productivity is obtained by improvement of the soil and by selection of better seed and by better breeding of cattle. All these methods are furthered by agricultural chambers. The distribution and the price determination of the seed is carried out by these chambers. Duties take care of the protection of grain prices. By these means Austria has appreciably increased her native grain supply.—*Karl Szladits.*

9287. LERCH, RUDOLF. Internal colonization in Germany. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 150 Jul. 1930: 273-287.—The chief sphere of internal colonization in Germany today, as before the war, is the settlement of areas wholly under cultivation in large units. In the early 80's this development took place chiefly through the activities of dealers who divided up the large estates. In 1886 the Prussian government established the Settlement Commission for Posen-West Prussia, the first step in public control of the division of large estates into small farms. The Farm Leasing Law of 1891 permitted the breaking up of large estates under private initiative, subject to governmental control. A "leased farm" was an improved piece of land sold for a definite annual rental which included interest and amortization over a period of 50 to 70 years. Between 1891 and 1914 there was an average annual creation of 1,743 leaseholds with an average size of 12.6 hectares. The total pre-war settlement in Germany included about 50,000 units of which approximately 30,000 may be viewed as independent farmers. The Federal Land Settlement Law of 1919 ties up organically with the land settlement organizations existing in Prussia and transfers them to the Republic. The lively demand for new settlements following the war was stopped temporarily by the destruction of the currency. Attention has been centered in recent years primarily on the enlargement of existing small farms into independent units. Refugees were provided for in 1922 and 1923 by a special expropriation from the large estates. Foreclosures have been infrequent.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

9288. UNSIGNED. A stable cotton policy for Egypt. *Levant Trade Rev.* 19(1) Jan. 1931: 14-18.

9289. UNSIGNED. Wheat pools in Australia. Voluntary versus compulsory pooling. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 23(11) Nov. 1930: 435-438.—Canadian farmers favor the compulsory pooling of wheat, Australian growers are opposed to the compulsory principle. This discussion, setting forth Australian opinion as indicated by the practices in the different Australian provinces, is based upon an article appearing in the *International Review of Agriculture*.—*Asher Hobson.*

9290. VANTSÓ, JULIUS. A német mezőgazdaság és a német állam. [German agriculture and the German state.] *Mezőgazdasági Közlöny.* 3(10) Oct. 1930: 417-423.—German agriculture as a consequence of the war deflation and inflation and the enormous tax burden is deep in debt. Since the war indebtedness has increased by 146%, as compared with the pre-war period. The interest burden has increased from 4 to 8%. The serious position of agriculture makes necessary a strong state support for the promotion of (1) land cultivation, (2) the livestock industry, and (3) the general interests of agriculture. The German state devoted more than 184 million marks to these purposes in 1926. The reason for this extensive support was not only the agricultural crisis, but also the movement for economic independ-

ence. For this reason the German state has given much more help to the improvement of the quality and quantity of production and the promotion of marketing and the education of farmers than before the war.—*Adam Schmidt*.

9291. VÖCHTING, FRIEDRICH. Die italienische Getreideschlacht. [The Italian grain battle.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54(5) 1930: 789-850.—Although wheat cultivation in Italy covers a larger share of the surface than in the other large states of western Europe, since 1910 production has remained less than consumption, which has been increasing rapidly. Next to raw cotton and coal, wheat forms the principal item of Italian imports. This fact lead to the opening of the "grain campaign" in 1925. Its principal means are the increase of the grain duties and the promotion of an educational and experimental campaign and a campaign for the increase of wheat acreage. In spite of this, consumption has increased faster than production. From the point of view of food policy the wheat campaign gives occasion for criticism because it has led to a lessening of pasture and of the sheep industry and therefore to the diminution of cheese exports and to an increase in the imports of wool. The deficit in production of food stuffs has thus increased. The error lies in the one-sided promotion of grain cultivation which is not suited to the soil and climate, especially in southern Italy. The technical increase in yields does not correspond to maximum profits for the wheat industry in southern Italy. A clear proof of this is the repeated increase of the protective duty which proved ineffective as against the weakness of the internal market. The failure of the crop in 1927 led to a side-tracking of the state agrarian policy. In place of the wheat campaign the agricultural campaign was commenced; this is less one-sided and seeks among other objects the promotion of the livestock industry, the production of which in Italy makes up a third of the total farm production.—*Horst Jecht*.

9292. WIRSING, GISELHER. Heidelberger Ostpreussenreise. [A journey of Heidelberg students to East Prussia.] *Berichte über Landwirtsch.* 12(1) 1930: 1-30.—Labor problems, land settlement, and agricultural indebtedness are briefly discussed. The failure of state credit to relieve agricultural distress was followed by the law of May 18, 1929, which consolidated farm relief measures, laying special emphasis on improvement of railway and shipping rates, credit reorganization, and land settlement.—*A. M. Hannay*.

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 9016, 9098, 9357, 9625, 9739, 10039)

9293. BROWN, W. R. A menace to forestry—Russia. *J. Forestry.* 28(8) Dec. 1930: 1170-1173.—Russia, in its effort to create a credit balance, has been throwing lumber, pulpwood, and other products on the world market at prices which deny the producers the comforts, and even some of the necessities, of life. American forestry practice has been built up around the idea of future reasonable stumpage values based on a living wage and a proper return to capital. Its future practice is endangered by the dumping of Russian forest products in this country.—*P. A. Herbert*.

9294. CHANG, B. T. Timber resources of the southwest provinces. *Chinese Econ. J.* 5(6) Dec. 1929: 1056-1065.

9295. COMBE, S. Un essai de comptabilité statistique. La forêt cantonale du Jorat. [A sample of statistical accounting: the cantonal forest of Jorat.] *J. Forestier Suisse.* 81(10) Oct. 1930: 233-236.—This forest of 257 ha. in Canton Vaud, Switzerland, yielded an average net annual return of 158 francs per ha. during 1926-1930, or 2% on the capital value of 7800 francs per ha. Of the 264 fr. receipts, 98% was for timber; of

the 106 fr. expenses, 34% was for exploitation, 22% for maintenance of roads, 13% for cultural measures, and 12% for overhead.—*W. N. Sparhawk*.

9296. COPE, J. A. Cutting fuel wood at a profit. *J. Forestry.* 28(8) Dec. 1930: 1119-1124.—The net returns from fuel wood properly executed, cuttings on 100 permanent plots, have averaged \$68.60 an acre. These areas will be revisited in five years and additional trees will be marked for cutting.—*P. A. Herbert*.

9297. COTTRELL, ALDEN T. Thinning white cedar in New Jersey. *J. Forestry.* 28(8) Dec. 1930: 1157-1162.—Scientific thinning on 26 acres of white cedar stands, most of which did not exceed 45 years in age, brought an average of \$337 per acre for the poles, posts, stakes, and shingle logs removed. The cost of making thinnings averaged \$300 an acre. The correction of mistakes in management should allow future thinnings to reach \$100 an acre in the future.—*P. A. Herbert*.

9298. GARVER, R. D. Portable band sawmills. *J. Forestry.* 28(8) Dec. 1930: 1131-1135.—Portable band sawmills have been developed in France but will need modification to meet conditions here. Band mills, mounted on a flat car, and with an output of from 10 to 12 M feet, are now in use in the South. Similar band mills mounted on trucks must be designed to meet the needs of the farm woodlots.—*P. A. Herbert*.

9299. GOODMAN, R. B. Conditions essential to selective cutting in northern Wisconsin hardwoods and hemlock. *J. Forestry.* 28(8) Dec. 1930: 1070-1075.—A Wisconsin law, passed in 1927, which permits the taxation of forests on a different basis from other real estate, has made it possible to realize 70% of the value of hardwoods by cutting only 6% of the trees containing 50% of the volume. The growth of the trees remaining amounts annually to 4% in volume and 6% in value, which is sufficient to create an incentive for such selective logging. In cedar, hemlock, and pulp species the increase in value on smaller trees is about the same as the growth in volume, hence there is no incentive to log selectively. Areas on which selective logging is to be carried out must not be prospectively more valuable for agriculture. They must be protected from fire and technically administered.—*P. A. Herbert*.

9300. HESKE, FRANZ. Ziele und Wege der Weltforstwirtschaft. [Goals and methods of world forestry.] *Tharandt Forstl. Jahrb.* 82(1) Jan. 1931: 1-35.—After briefly reviewing the situation with respect to the world's forests and timber supply, the author concludes that it will be necessary greatly to increase the productivity of forests all over the world and to prevent further needless devastation. Important problems include: exploration of all the less well-known forest regions; development of means of transportation so as to enable all forest regions to reach world markets with their products; establishment of large forest industries on a permanent basis; rational exploitation of tropical forests; maintenance of forests in mountains and along coasts for protection of the soil, regulation of streams and water supplies, etc.; development of effective means of protecting forests from fire, overgrazing, and other devastating agencies; creation of public opinion in favor of rational management and utilization of forests; formulation and adoption of systematic policies with respect to land use, so as to avoid uneconomic clearing of lands that should be left in forest; extensive afforestation of idle land; and comprehensive silvicultural and technological research, coordinated as far as practicable among all forest regions of the world.—*W. N. Sparhawk*.

9301. HONLINGER, HANS. Die einwandfreie Bodenertragsberechnung. [The correct computation of soil rental.] *Centralbl. Gesamte Forstwesen.* 56(11) Nov. 1930: 366-370.—The value of the soil rental is shown to be approximately one-fourth of the forest rental for

a normal forest with 80-year rotation and 3% interest rate, and one-sixth for a 100-year rotation.—W. N. Sparhawk.

9302. MATTHEWS, DONALD M. Management plans for all age forests. *J. Forestry*. 28 (8) Dec. 1930: 1057-1069.—The normal yield from all age forests can be determined by dividing the yields for proposed age classes as they appear for that age in normal yield tables by the number of times the age class interval is contained in the rotation. The yield table on this basis should give the basal area, the volume, and the per cent each is of the total basal area and volume. As all age forests are rarely normal, (1) their departure from normality must be determined, (2) a reasonable rotation adopted, (3) the proper cutting cycle determined, and (4) the yields from these cycles estimated. Tables.—P. A. Herbert.

9303. MEYER, WALTER H. A method of constructing growth tables for selectively-cut stands of western yellow pine. *J. Forestry*. 28 (8) Dec. 1930: 1076-1084.—Volume growth in all aged forests can be predicated by the use of alinement charts based on age, initial volume, and final volume. Age and initial volume are first regressed and the scale for the final volume then modified to take care of any other variations. (Charts and tables).—P. A. Herbert.

9304. OSTWALD, E. Die Faustmannsche Bodenwertformel und die Forsteinrichtung. [Faustmann's soil value formula and forest organization.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 81 (12) Dec. 1930: 655-662.—The forest rent formula and the conventional soil expectation value formula of Faustmann can lead to opposite conclusions in choosing between two different methods of forest management. This difficulty can be obviated by substituting the expression

$$\frac{c_u}{1.0p^u - 1} - c_o \text{ for } \frac{c_l \cdot 0p^u}{1.0p^u - 1}$$

in the Faustmann formula. c_o is the original cost of establishing the stand, and c_u is the cost of restocking after cutting.—W. N. Sparhawk.

9305. RAAB, FRIEDRICH. Die Einheitsbewertung forstwirtschaftlicher Betriebe in den ersten beiden Hauptfeststellungszeiträumen. [The assessment of unit values of forest properties.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 81 (9) Sep. 1930: 485-495.—The assessment, which omits most of the smaller properties and most public forests, covered only 16.7% of the total area of Germany in 1925 and 18.6% in 1928. In 1925 average values per hectare, which are based on capitalized net incomes, decreased from 363 RM for tracts under 2 ha. to 261 RM for tracts of 5-10 ha., and then increased with size of tract to a maximum of 451 RM for tracts of 1,000-2,000 ha. Tracts over 2,000 ha. had lower values. Values of agricultural land, on the other hand, were highest (2,055 RM) for tracts under 2 ha., and decreased as areas increased, to 307 RM for tracts over 5,000 ha. The average value for all forest properties increased from 395 RM in 1925 to 508 RM in 1928, probably due in part to inclusion of more above-average properties in the later year, and partly to an increase in valuation. So far as can be judged from these fragmentary statistics, the value of all German forests is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 billion RM, corresponding to an annual net income of 250-300 million RM.—W. N. Sparhawk.

9306. RECKNAGEL, A. B. Sustained yield for a permanent and sufficient supply of forest products. *J. Forestry*. 28 (8) Dec. 1930: 1053-1056.—The solution of the forestry problem in the United States rests on sustained yield management. Assuming a 100 year rotation with an estimated growing stock of 2,200 billion board feet, the annual yield should be 44 billion feet instead of 53 billion feet, the present cut. To manage forests on a sustained yield basis necessitates forest

properties of sufficient size and accessible to logging, and properties that will produce crops readily marketable, that are adequately protected from fire, and that are equitably taxed. The public should aid by permitting concerted curtailment of output, by granting financial assistance not to exceed \$10 an acre at 3% simple interest, and by organizing regional councils of timberland owners.—P. A. Herbert.

9307. SHEPARD, WARD. Is silviculture possible in America? *J. Forestry*. 28 (8) Dec. 1930: 1110-1118.—Despite an increase of 6.6 billion feet, or 75%, in the lumber cut in the Pacific and Rocky Mountain States in 1928 as compared with 1910, there has been a decline over the entire country of 5.9 billion feet. There has been a decline of 7.1 billion feet, or 35%, in the lumber used for remanufacture in the east in 1928 as compared with 1910, with only an increase of 2.7 billion feet in the west. Hence, 75% of the decrease in lumber cut is in lumber cut used in remanufacture. These figures indicate the decline in wood-using industries in the east as the local supply is wiped out, and further indicates that the decline in lumber consumption is primarily due to forest destruction in eastern United States. The only cure is forestry.—P. A. Herbert.

9308. STREYFFERT, TH. Die Holzwirtschaft Europas. [The timber industry of Europe.] *Forstwissenschaftl. Centralbl.* 52 (21) Nov. 1, 1930: 825-836; (22) Nov. 15, 1930: 869-878.—The productive forest area of Europe is 277 million ha., of which conifers occupy 180 million. Converting all products into terms of round timber without bark, the exports of softwoods from the countries for northern and central Europe exceeded imports of 73.5 million cu. m. (av. 1925-1927). Most of this went to western and southern Europe, England and Germany being the largest consumers, but the net export for Europe as a whole was equivalent to 10.6 million cu. m., chiefly in the form of pulp and paper. For all Europe the total annual softwood consumption (not including firewood) for 1925-1927 was 166 million cu. m., and the total cut was 176 million (137 and 143 million, excluding Russia). The possible sustained yield of softwoods, discounting for economic factors affecting the intensity of utilization in such countries as Russia and Scandinavia, is 185 million cu. m. (125 million excluding Russia). Outside of Russia, Europe overcut her softwood growth by 18 million cu. m. in 1925-1927, and by 22 million in 1929. The possible output can be increased through more complete utilization as timber prices increase, especially in Russia where much wood is now wasted, and through intensive forestry measures in the northern countries. Russia's net export in 1929 was only 9.4 million cu. m. (round timber) compared with 10.8 million from the same territory before the War. During the same period the net exports from Finland and Scandinavia rose from 32.0 to 46.2 million cu. m. These cannot be greatly increased, nor can those from central Europe.—W. N. Sparhawk.

9309. TSAO LIEN-EN. Lumber industry in North Manchuria. *Chinese Econ. J.* 7 (5) Nov. 1930: 1181-1196.

9310. CADOUX, GASTON. Les bois coloniaux français. [French colonial woods.] *J. de la Soc. Stat. de Paris*. 71 (7-8-9) Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1930: 181-199.—A discussion of the possibility of meeting France's timber requirements with colonial woods, particularly from western Africa. Consumption of these woods has grown rapidly since the war, and is expected to increase still further.—W. N. Sparhawk.

9311. UNSIGNED. Le reboisement du sud du Liban. [The reforestation of southern Lebanon.] *Asie Française*. 30 (285) Dec. 1930: 418.—The mountains of southern Lebanon have been stripped of their trees through indiscriminate cutting and disastrous fires. Rainfall is deficient. The French government has sent

out 10,000 kilos of acorns and pine seeds for immediate planting.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

9312. UNSIGNED. The timber industry of Yugoslavia. *Near East & India.* 38 (1023) Dec. 25, 1930: 727.—Yugoslavia ranks seventh among the European countries exporting timber, but her contribution is not an important factor on the European markets. The timber industry is the oldest and perhaps the best developed of all the industries in this predominantly agricultural country. The two provinces of Yugoslavia which produce the most timber are Bosnia and Slovenia. The high and increasing percent of wood exports which amounted in the last two years to more than one-fifth of the total exports shows the importance of this industry in the national economy of Yugoslavia.—*Edith Jonas.*

9313. V. Le boisement de la Zone Rouge dans la Meuse. [Reforestation of the "Red Zone" in la Meuse.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 68 (10) Oct. 1930: 789-792.—The French government has taken over the devastated zone along the battle front, where the cost of putting the land in usable condition exceeds its value. Land that can be cultivated is being sold; the remainder has been set aside as state forest and is being afforested.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

9314. VOSS, J. Der Wald und seine Verzinsung. [The interest earned by forest.] *Z. f. Forst.-u. Jagdwesen.* 62 (10) Oct. 1930: 705-723; (11) Nov. 1930: 778-791.—It is absurd to assume, as the soil expectation value theory does, that Site I spruce, yielding an average net income of 224 RM per ha., and Site V pine, yielding 21 RM, both earn 3% on the capital invested. Contrary to the assumptions of the soil rental advocates, there are ample data on actual sales of forest land to establish market values. Rates of return on actual market value of land and investment in forest stand and costs of administration range for pine from 1.06% for Site V with a 100-year rotation to 3.30% for Site I at 40 years, with a negative return in only 3 cases for stands large enough to thin. The soil expectation value formula, on the other hand, gives negative values for the land at all rotations on Sites IV and V, and for rotations below 40 and above 80 years on Site III, if 3% interest is assumed.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

9315. WILM, HAROLD G. Dixie: land of promise in forestry. *South Atlantic Quart.* 29 (4) Oct. 1930: 369-373.—The South has been for years the seat of the greatest lumber production in the country. It is now being superseded by the Northwest. It offers better facilities for reforestation than any other part of the country. Southern forests furnish not only lumber for various construction purposes but also material for "naval stores" (turpentine, resin, and tar) and for paper making.—*E. M. Violette.*

URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 9733)

9316. LÜTGE, F. Der Mietpreis in der Wohnungszwangswirtschaft. [Rents in compulsory housing economics.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54 (5) 1930: 851-880.—In free housing economics the value of the dwellings is so adjusted that exactly as many dwellings are produced as consumers are ready to buy at a price which covers the costs of production. In compulsory housing economics, rents are independent of the principle of return on capital. Theoretically rents might be fixed at the exact point of the market price, or higher, or lower; but the last mentioned is the only practicable case. In such a regulated rent economy, land rent has little or no practical meaning. In compulsory housing economics rents are increased indirectly by forfeits, indemnifications, and expensive sub-letting, which result in an unfavorable distribution of the extra costs. Practically, it means that the younger generation pays tribute to the older generation which has dwellings at its disposal

from the pre-war time. Further increase in rent costs is produced by the increased transportation expenditures as a consequence of limited freedom to select places of residence. The low rents lead to an increased demand for dwellings and thus increases the housing shortage. As a consequence of insufficient amortization, replacement of old houses is postponed. Housing regulation makes possible the maintenance of low wages since part of the cost of dwellings is borne by society as a whole. The taxation necessary for this diverts capital from its most profitable application. Finally, the role of the construction industry in equalizing business conditions by displacement of the principal construction activity in the depression is largely eliminated.—*Horst Jecht.*

FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 3474, 3481, 3490, 3927, 6635, 6655)

9317. COBB, JOHN N. Pacific salmon fisheries. *U. S. Bur. Fisheries, Fisheries Doc.* #1092. 1930: pp. 704.

9318. HARRISON, ROGER W. The menhaden industry. *U. S. Bur. Fisheries, Investigational Rept.* #1. 1931: pp. 113.

9319. TALAVERA, FLORENCIO. Pearl fisheries of Sulu. *Philippine J. Sci.* 43 (4) Dec. 1930: 483-500.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 8393, 8403, 8443, 8651, 8673, 8804, 8811, 8865, 9058, 9144, 9370-9371, 9467, 9534, 9595, 9620, 9647, 9648-9650, 9707, 10108)

9320. BALL, SYDNEY H. Enlarging the future supply of gold. A challenge to the mining industry. *Annalist.* 37 (939) Jan. 16, 1931: 110, 112.

9321. BASSETT, W. H. Copper and copper alloys. *J. Engin. Soc., Boston.* 2 (1) Jan. 1931: 9-16.

9322. BELL, LANDON C. Wanted: a bill of rights to free the bituminous industry of burdens of anti-trust statutes. *Coal Age.* 36 (1) Jan. 1931: 19-21.—What the coal mining industry needs is a Bill of Rights which will legalize cooperative effort in conservation, production and price control. At present industries that are not susceptible to quasi-monopolistic merger are doomed by the Sherman law to unending destructive competition.—*H. O. Rogers.*

9323. GOULD, DAVID M. Large scale integration—its unique effect on the petroleum industry. *Annalist.* 37 (941) Jan. 30, 1931: 267-268.

9324. GOULD, M. DAVID. The petroleum industry in its world setting. *Annalist.* 37 (939) Jan. 16, 1931: 129-133.

9325. HERVEY, J. G. Anti-trust laws and conservation of minerals. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 147 (236) Jan. 1930: 67-77.—Present supplies in the United States of petroleum, coal, copper, iron, and lead are being exhausted at an alarming rate. It is important that the producers in these basic industries eliminate waste and foster conservation. But the basic mineral industries cannot, under the present law, limit production regardless of how beneficial, necessary or reasonable such limitation may be, if, by so doing, they *ipso facto* restrain commerce among the several states. The second Coronado Coal and the Trenton Potteries cases definitely establish this principle. The public should demand of Congress the exemption of basic industries other than agriculture from the Sherman Anti-Trust law.—*O. P. Field.*

9326. INGALLS, WALTER RENTON. Zinc, a de-

pressed metal—the two problems of the industry in America. *Analyst*. 37 (939) Jan. 16, 1931: 99.

9327. JÜNGST. Die bergbauliche Gewinnung im niederrheinisch-westfälischen Bergbaubezirk im Jahre 1929. [Mining production in the lower Rhine-Westphalian mining region in 1929.] *Glückauf*. 66 (44) Nov. 1, 1930: 1510-1517; (45) Nov. 8, 1930: 1544-1552.—The author shows the improvement which has taken place in Ruhr mining in the last few years both for coal, coke, and briquette production and for by-products and other mining products. The rationalization of mining through concentration of industry is discussed.—*E. Friederichs*.

9328. McBRIDE, R. S. New sources remaking the gas industry. *Chem. & Metallurgical Engin.* 37 (11) Nov. 1930: 673-675.—Natural gas has invaded the city-gas business. Active, and hardly less potent, allies of natural gas are its own by-products, propane and butane, and the amazingly large supplies of petroleum-refinery gas. These, with new technology in oil processing for gas enrichment, are rapidly creating an entirely new gas industry.—*H. O. Rogers*.

9329. MAUTNER, WILHELM. Die neueste Entwicklung der Petroleumindustrie. [Recent developments in the petroleum industry.] *Wirtschaftskurve*. 9 (4) Dec. 1930: 421-428.

9330. REGUL. Saisonschwankungen und Kohlen-gestaltung in der Kohlenwirtschaft. [Seasonal fluctuations and the coal situation.] *Glückauf*. 67 (4) Jan. 24, 1931: 126-135; (5) Jan. 31, 1931: 160-165.—With reference to the close dependence of mining upon natural conditions and the differences in cost accounting conditioned by them in the mining industry the formation of average values such as are necessary for cost calculations meets certain objections. The extent and course of annual fluctuations in the coal industry can be represented by the help of seasonal index numbers, which are useful in calculating costs arising from the annual fluctuations of mining activity. The saving of considerable amounts depends to a large extent on whether industrial consumers are induced to purchase coal requirements in the summer months by means of prices and conditions of sale.—*E. Friederichs*.

9331. TYLER, CHAPLIN. Some aspects of nitrogen economics. *Chem. & Metallurgical Engin.* 37 (9) Sep. 1930: 538-539.—There was a world-wide overproduction of nitrogen in 1930. Stocks of nitrogen products—both of Chilean nitrate and of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers—have increased to a point where curtailment of production has been forced upon the industry. This condition is reflected in reduced prices for nearly all nitrogen products; the consummation of world agreements involving all major producers of nitrogen except those of the United States; and the precipitate reorganization and plans for the all-inclusive rationalization of the Chilean nitrate industry. In contrast, the nitrate industry in the United States continues to show a steady growth. By the end of 1931 the investment in synthetic ammonia and immediately integrated works in the United States will be in excess of \$70,000,000. It is desirable to keep expansion programs of the nitrogen industry within reasonable bounds.—*H. O. Rogers*.

9332. UNSIGNED. L'antracite tonkinois en France. [Tonkinese coal in France.] *Asie Française*. 30 (284) Nov. 1930: 372.—The recent great increase in the number of central heating plants in Paris has caused a marked increase in demand for anthracite coal. Anthracite can be imported from Tonkin, unloaded at Rouen, and hauled up the Seine at a price lower than that on purchases made abroad. Arrangements have been made to handle some 75,000 tons during 1921.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9333. UNSIGNED. Bergbau und Hüttenwesen Spaniens im Jahre 1928. [Mining and metallurgy in Spain, 1928.] *Glückauf*. 66 (41) Oct. 11, 1930: 1361-1367

—General, production and its value, number of persons employed, production per capita, foreign commerce.—*E. Friederichs*.

9334. UNSIGNED. Bergbauliche Gewinnung Griechenlands 1913 und 1926-1928. [Mining production of Greece, 1913 and 1926-28.] *Glückauf*. 66 (43) Oct. 25, 1930: 1484.

9335. UNSIGNED. Bericht des Rheinisch-Westfälischen Kohlen-Syndikats über das Geschäftsjahr 1929-30. [Report of the Rhine-Westphalian coal syndicate for the fiscal year 1929-30.] *Glückauf*. 66 (47) Nov. 22, 1930: 1620-1622.—In contrast with the unfavorable development of the general economic position of Germany during 1929 the coal mining industry, especially the Ruhr mining industry, had favorable conditions up to the beginning of 1930. This was primarily a result of the previous severe winter. Both the trade and consumers were anxious to fill their empty bins. In addition, the fact that the industrial conditions abroad, especially in France and Belgium were very good during the whole of 1929 was favorable to the coal syndicate sales. But the reaction since the end of the year has been all the sharper, since the winter was very mild and the consumption of fuel correspondingly light, business conditions abroad were less favorable; in addition, sales to Italy were influenced by the preference for English coal export which was decided upon at the Hague Conference. The idea of an international coal marketing agreement has not yet taken any practical form. An attempt of the syndicate to come to an agreement with the English coke producers with reference to the Scandinavian market failed in the course of the summer. The annual report discusses in detail the results of the Ruhr coal business in the past fiscal year on the basis of extensive statistical material.—*E. Friederichs*.

9336. UNSIGNED. Die deutsche Kohlenförderung 1930. [German coal production, 1930.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (3) Feb. 1931: 94-95.—The anthracite coal production of Germany decreased 12.7% for 1930 (to 142.7 million tons). The production of lignite has sustained relatively an even greater loss, 16.4%. The production of coke decreased 17.5%, the production of anthracite briquettes 23% and lignite briquettes 19%.—*E. Friederichs*.

9337. UNSIGNED. Förderung, Ausfuhr und Arbeitslosigkeit im britischen Steinkohlenbergbau seit 1924. [Production, export, and unemployment in British anthracite coal mining since 1924.] *Glückauf*. 66 (48) Nov. 29, 1930: 1667.—*E. Friederichs*.

9338. UNSIGNED. Der französische Kalibergbau im Jahre 1929. [French potash mining in 1929.] *Glückauf*. 67 (5) Jan. 31, 1931: 172-173.—As a result of the world war France has come into possession of the Alsatian potash beds. From 14 concessions (36 concessions in all have been granted) 3.13 million tons of raw potash were produced, as compared with 2.58 million tons in 1928. In 1910 production was only 38,000 tons, in 1913, 350,000 tons and in 1920, only 1.2 million tons.—*E. Friederichs*.

9339. UNSIGNED. Gewinnung und Belegschaft des Ruhrbergbaus 1930. [Production and labor force in the Ruhr mining district, 1930.] *Glückauf*. 67 (6) Feb. 7, 1931: 200-201.—The production of anthracite coal in the Ruhr district in 1930 was 107.2 million tons, or 16 million tons less than in the previous year. Sales were 24 million tons behind those of the previous year. The production of coke was 27.8 million tons and that of briquettes was 3.2 million tons. On an average 334,233 workers were employed with 15,456 technical and 6,979 clerical employees.—*E. Friederichs*.

9340. UNSIGNED. Grossbritanniens Steinkohlen-gewinnung und -ausfuhr im Jahre 1929. [Anthracite coal production and export of Great Britain in 1929.]—In 1929 British anthracite coal mining was able to show

a relatively favorable result for the first time in the post-war period, with the exception of the conditions brought about by the occupation of the Ruhr district in 1923-24. The production (257.91 million tons) showed an increase of 20 million tons over 1928 and exports (82.63 million tons) an increase of 10 million tons. The improved situation of the coal industry was reflected in the condition of mining activity. The number of unemployed miners was reduced from 213,000 to 157,000. The total number of coal miners increased from 951,632 to 969,736.—*E. Friederichs.*

9341. UNSIGNED. Der Kohlenbergbau der Vereinigten Staaten 1927 bis 1929. [Coal mining in the United States, 1927 to 1929.] *Glückauf*. 67 (7) Feb. 14, 1931: 239-240.—A discussion of the statistics for the last three years of bituminous and anthracite coal mining.—*E. Friederichs.*

93242. UNSIGNED. Der Kokerei- und Briquetindustrie Deutschlands im Jahre 1929. [The coke and briquette industry of Germany in 1929.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (3) Feb. 1931: 92-94.—The depression affected the coke industry only from April, 1930. The proportion of anthracite coal devoted to coke production was 35.5% in the Ruhr district, 23.4% in Aachen, 21.9% in Lower Silesia, 9.5% in Upper Silesia, and 7.3% in Saxony. Per thousand tons of anthracite used (reckoned in dry coal) the German coal industries produced 783.7 tons of coke, 28.3 tons of tar, 6.5 tons of benzol and similar products, and 2.7 tons of ammoniac. The share of coal used for briquettes rose from 3.74% in 1928 to 3.88% in 1929 based on the total domestic consumption of anthracite. Lignite coal used for briquettes was 48% of the total lignite coal production.—*E. Friederichs.*

9343. UNSIGNED. Der mitteldeutsche und ostelbische Braunkohlenbergbau 1929-1930. [Lignite mining in Central Germany and the Eastern Elbe district, 1929-30.] *Glückauf*. 66 (50) Dec. 13, 1930: 1735-1737.—Persons employed, social insurance, wages, production results, further processing.—*E. Friederichs.*

9344. UNSIGNED. The new Chilean nitrate law. *Chem. & Metallurgical Engin.* 37 (18) Aug. 1930: 478-479.—Abstracts of the essential provisions under which Chilean nitrate production is to be reorganized under a semi-government corporation.—*H. O. Rogers.*

9345. WALLER, PETER. Stellung und Probleme des Chilesalpeters. [Problem and position of Chilean nitrates.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (2) Jan. 9, 1931: 51-56.

9346. WENDT, KARL. Chinas Eisenindustrie. [China's iron industry.] *Stahl u. Eisen*. 51 (1) Jan. 1, 1931: 1-8.

9347. WHITMAN, RAY BELMONT. Patents affecting the mining industry. *Mining J. (U. S.)*. 14 (16) Jan. 15, 1931: 48-50.

9348. ZYDEROWITSCH. Der Kohlenbergbau Russlands im Wirtschaftsjahre 1929-30. [Coal mining in Russia in the fiscal year 1929-30.] *Glückauf*. 67 (5) Jan. 31, 1931: 171-172.—In the period covered by the report 46.65 million tons were produced or 17.6% more than in the still worse year 1928-29 (39.66 million tons). The principal coal region is the Donets Basin (35.8 million tons in 1929-30). The difficulties which have hindered the fulfillment of the quota set in the five-year plan are discussed in detail.—*E. Friederichs.*

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 8391, 8404, 8420, 8463, 8472, 8474, 8839, 8850, 8955, 9109, 9120, 9219, 9278, 9309, 9328, 9388, 9461, 9622, 9652, 9668, 9671, 9695, 9717, 10031)

9349. ALDERFER, EVAN B. The textile industry of China. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 184-190.—Textile manufacturing is both an old

and a young industry in China. Beginning in 1895 after the treaty of Shiminoseki which permitted foreigners to engage in manufacturing, the cotton textile industry had a rather unsteady growth which was greatly accelerated after 1915. Its center is Shanghai. Statistics indicate increasing exports as well as an improvement in quality. There is an abundance of labor with low wage rates but the advantages are offset by inefficiency. Considerable credit is due to the activity of foreign enterprises, both British and Japanese. At present China is Japan's best customer but there is reason to believe that with improving quality of the Chinese goods, Japan will be obliged to find other markets in the future. China is the birthplace of sericulture and until the middle of the 19th century she held undisputed leadership, the center being Shanghai—a position she has lost to Japan because the quality of her silk has not measured up to the standards of western consumers.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

9350. ARNOLD, JULEAN. Modern industry in China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 7 (4) Oct. 1930: 1066-1080.

9351. BERLINRAUT, L. БЕРЛИНРАУТ, Л. Мировая асбестовая промышленность. [The world asbestos industry.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. (Mirovoe Khoziaistvo i Mirovaia Politika.)* (12) 1928: 63-73.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

9352. BOSCH-LABRUS, LOUIS. L'industrie cotonnière espagnole. [The Spanish cotton industrie.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (77) Oct. 1930: 397-399.—*Robert Schwenker.*

9353. DRUTZU, S. T. Developing Roumania's power resources. *Roumania (N. Y.)*. 6 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 20-29.

9354. FLERSHEIM, MARTA. Die Grossunternehmungen im Wohnungsbau. [Large corporations in the construction industry.] *Wirtschaftskurve*. 9 (4) Dec. 1930: 396-401.

9355. GLANSDORFF, MAXIME. L'industrie de la soie artificielle. [The artificial silk industry.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 22-4 (3) Dec. 1930: 551-588.—The present condition of the artificial silk (rayon) industry may be described in the following terms: overproduction, glutted markets, large stock inventories, and keen competition. The fundamental causes for this situation can best be seen by an historical study of the development of the industry in each of the principal countries. (The author deals briefly with eight producing nations.)—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

9356. HAIN, A. J. Scrap conserving nation's iron ore resources; large tonnages added yearly to record of Lake reserves. *Steel*. 88 (1) Jan. 1, 1931: 262-265.—During the past ten years scrap consumption has increased 61 per cent, while the use of iron ore has gained only about 10%. At present more than two-fifths of the iron and steel manufactured in the United States comes from scrap. To illustrate how scrap is conserving our iron ore reserves it is estimated that nearly 21 million tons less ore is used in a good year's production of iron and steel than would have been required for the same output 14 years ago.—*H. O. Rogers.*

9357. HILL, HAROLD S. Utilization of hardwoods for mechanical and chemical pulp. *J. Forestry*. (288) Dec. 1930: 1146-1152.—Hardwoods have been used successfully in making a variety of commercial paper and board products by all the better-known processes. The yield of pulp per cord of wood is greater in hardwood than for softwood and so, in addition to the inertia to change, it is largely a question of the relative costs of delivering hardwood and softwood at the mill. The use of hardwood may be expected to increase steadily.—*P. A. Herbert.*

9358. KURTZ, EDWIN. The economic theory of rural line design. *Oklahoma Agric. & Mechan. College, Div. of Engin. Publ.* 1 (4) Sep. 1930: pp. 10.—Kelvin's law (1881) is applied to rural electric lines. The economical line conductor is that which makes the cost of the

annual wasted energy equal to the annual cost of interest, depreciation, and taxes. In other words, fixed costs must equal variable costs.

9359. L., R. Congrès de Bruxelles de l'Union Internationale des Producteurs et Distributeurs d'Énergie Électrique (Septembre 1930). 13—La statistique internationale de la production et de la distribution d'énergie électrique. [The Brussels Congress of the International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power, September, 1930. 13—International statistics of electric power production and distribution.] *Rev. Générale de l'Élec.* 28(26) Dec. 27, 1930: 1031-1032.

9360. McCARTY, H. H. Manufacturing trends in Iowa. *Iowa Univ., Bur. Business Res., Studies in Business.* (8) Jul. 1930: pp. 79.

9361. OSTWALD, W. Amerikanische Kraftstoffangelegenheiten. [American power matters.] *Petroleum Z.* 27(2) Jan. 7, 1931: 21-34.

9362. RASTALL, W. H. Industrial machinery, 1930. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser.* #111. 1931: pp. 61.

9363. SALTS, A. Die Industrie der Baltischen Staaten. [The industries of the Baltic States.] *Letlands Ökonomet.* 1930: 97-112.

9364. SEIDEN, RUDOLF. Russlands chemische Industrie. [Russia's chemical industry.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 23(17) Jan. 24, 1931: 437-440.

9365. STRANDBERG, G. T. The Osage hydro-electric project. *Civil Engin.* 1(4) Jan. 1931: 243-248.

9366. UNSIGNED. Dyestuffs and applied organic chemistry. *Nature.* 126(3190) Dec. 20, 1930: 945-946.

9367. UNSIGNED. The 1930 record of new building construction. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132(3423) Jan. 31, 1931: 721-731.

9368. UNSIGNED. The pyrethrum industry of Japan. *Bull. Imperial Inst. (London).* 28(3) Oct. 1930: 300-342.—The commercial use for pyrethrum is as an insecticide. Introduced into Japan in 1881, it was not until 1902 that pyrethrum was cultivated on an extensive scale. Today, Japan claims about 70% of the world's yield, 64% of which comes from Hokkaido, the northern island of the Empire. The striking development of the Japanese industry is attributed to domestic demand growing out of advanced domestic standards of hygiene, and to the enormously increased foreign demand that resulted from the inability of European fields of production to compete during the war and in the years of post-war depression. Production in Japan increased from 1,035,942 pounds in 1912 to 15,993,037 pounds in 1926.—Charles K. Moser.

9369. UNSIGNED. The Soviet non-ferrous metal industry. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 6(1) Jan. 1, 1931: 8-12.

9370. UNSIGNED. World steel production in spectacular drop. *Steel.* 88(1) Jan. 1, 1931: 266-267.—A year ago the most pessimistic would have hesitated to forecast such a contraction in the world production of iron and steel as occurred in 1930. The estimated world production of steel ingots and castings amounted to 94,705,000 gross tons in 1930, while the output of pig iron amounted to 79,005,000 gross tons. In comparison with 1929, the tonnage of steel produced in 1930 fell off by 19%, and that of pig iron by 17%, and both dropped below the level of 1927.—H. O. Rogers.

9371. VOSKUIL, W. H. The iron and steel industry of China. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 191-195.—This article briefly summarizes the iron reserves and manufacture of pig iron and steel in China. The iron deposits of China are small in size and widely scattered and do not lend themselves to large-scale mining operations. The extraordinarily limited present demand can be increased with the expansion of manufacturing industries. Attention is called to the favorable distribution of coal, iron ore and markets for the development of the steel industry. China's principal

handicap is a lack of adequate transportation facilities for the movement of bulky commodities.—Walter H. Voskuil.

9372. WANG, W. H. Japanese manufacturing industries in Manchuria. *Chinese Econ. J.* 5(6) Dec. 1929: 1105-1137.

9373. WIGGLESWORTH, ALFRED. India's commercial fibres. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 79(4075) Dec. 26, 1930: 134-152.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 8851, 8873, 9038, 9125, 9325, 9392, 9465, 9511, 9568, 9575, 9587, 9702, 9747-9748, 9806, 10017-10019, 10021, 10214)

9374. BALCHIN, N. Movement study in packing. *J. Natl. Inst. Indus. Psychol.* 5(5) Jan. 1931: 274-275.

9375. BUTTERBAUGH, WAYNE E. Industrial traffic management. A survey of its relation to business. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser.* #39. 1930: pp. 172.—A national survey of industrial traffic management reveals general lack of understanding of transportation matters in the conduct of business, and, in consequence, a great deal of waste. Traffic functions may be grouped under five headings, administrative, cost, service, physical handling, and transportation; and are conducted and organized in a wide variety of ways. Outlays for handling materials and for plant transportation are often the most important. Expenditures for traffic management commonly yield a large return, varying, however, with the kind of business. Small concerns may find it most economical to patronize outside traffic bureaus.—Shorey Peterson.

9376. COONS, SHELDON R. The application of unit control records. *J. Retailing.* 6(4) Jan. 1931: 97-102.

9377. HOOPER, A. C. Directors. *Accountant.* 84(2829) Jan. 17, 1931: 75-81.—This article treats of the status and qualifications of directors of limited companies, their powers and rights, and their duties and liabilities. All these matters are covered in the Companies Act of 1929 and related statutes and court decisions.—H. F. Taggart.

9378. HUNT, L. I.; MANNING, W. H. O'N.; MILES, G. H. The organization of works transport. *J. Natl. Inst. Indus. Psychol.* 5(5) Jan. 1931: 265-273.—The authors describe a series of experiments conducted under the direction of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology in an effort to reduce expenses of handling materials within manufacturing plants. The investigation was made in a plant where conditions necessitated a large amount of hand trucking. The experimenters organized the transport work, rearranged deliveries so as to accord with the needs of production, and introduced an incentive wage based upon premiums for saving time. As a result of these changes, trucking costs were reduced by nearly 40%.—Edward S. Cowdrick.

9379. HUPPERT, LEO. Das neue ungarische Gesetz von der GmbH. (G. A. V. 1930) im Lichte des ausländischen, besonders des deutschen Gesetzes. [The new Hungarian limited liability companies' law in the light of foreign, particularly German, law.] *Zentralbl. f. Handelsrecht.* 5(8) Aug: 228-236.—This new law represents an adjustment to the changes in corporate structure that have been taking place in Europe during the post-war period; and although it parallels in some respects the German stock company acts, it is more definite and stringent in its requirements, particularly

where in other cases a certain weakness has appeared in practice.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

9380. JORDAN, H. W. Companies Act anomalies. *Accountants' J.* 48(573) Jan. 1931: 634-645.—This article discusses a considerable number of minor inconsistencies and anomalies in the British Companies Act of 1929.—*H. F. Taggart.*

9381. KELEMEN, MORITZ. Egy lépés a racionalizálás útján. [Step in the direction of rationalization.] *Magyar Gyáripar.* 21(10) Oct. 1930: 4-5.—The lecture of Karl Duncel, general director of the Hungarian steel products factory, on the rationalization of industry is especially important because it is a departure from the generally prevailing secrecy in Hungarian industry, since he includes results of investigations in the industry which is under his direction. Hungarian leaders of industry should adopt this idea and carry out the rationalization of industry according to American and German examples in the path of common effort.—*Andreas Neményi.*

9382. KRUMME, EMILE. La situation actuelle de l'industrie des colorants sur le marché international. The present situation in the international market of the dyestuffs industry. *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-4. (3) Dec. 1930: 499-550.—The recent formation of a cartel by the dyestuff industries of Germany, France and Switzerland is significant for two reasons: (1) it has developed a method of defense against American competition; (2) it marks the end of an epoch in the evolution of the industry, which as it is now constituted can no longer be regarded as an independent industry but rather as a branch of the chemical industry in general. The organization of this cartel also raises the question of the future status of the English producers of dyes, and the possibility of their being forced into the European cartel.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

9383. LEVY, IRVING J. Purchase by a corporation of its own stock. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 15(1) Dec. 1930: 1-39.—While the majority of jurisdictions in this country authorize a corporation to buy its own shares out of surplus, there is a minority rule in accord with the English view prohibiting this practice save under exceptional circumstances. Such purchases are objectionable because of their effect on creditors and especially on the intra-corporate relation among shareholders. Moreover, statutes prescribing the method of reducing capital stock are thereby circumvented and an unauthorized "trafficking in its shares" by the purchasing corporation results. The power of a corporation to acquire its own shares is not desirable even for legitimate purposes since such ends can be attained by less volatile devices. Hence, this power should be prohibited by statute, except for forfeiture of shares for non-payment of calls, gifts of shares to the corporation, acceptance of shares in settlement of otherwise uncollectable debts, and the buying out of dissenting shareholders under carefully defined circumstances.—*A. H. Frey.*

9384. OZIAS, BLAKE. Thinking of a branch plant in Europe? Go slow. *Advertising & Selling.* 16(5) Jan. 7, 1931: 24-25.—A statement of the handicaps facing American branch factories in Europe.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

9385. ROSENDORFF, RICHARD. Die Reform des deutschen Aktienrechts. [The reform of German corporation law.] *Schweiz. Juristen-Ztg.* 27(13) Jan. 1, 1931: 193-201.

9386. UNSIGNED. Commercial failures. *Conf. Board Bull.* (48) Dec. 25, 1930: 385-388.—A comparison of the ratio of the number of failures to the number of firms in business with the index of general trade of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reveals, during the period 1921-30, a strong negative correlation with no observable lag. This statement does not hold true for the years 1927, 1928, and 1929, because of "the neglect of business during a period of unprecedented stock mar-

ket activity, the influx of new firms with little economic chance of success and their mortality during infancy or the inability of small firms to compete in this interval against larger ones established through mergers or consolidations." Comparing the failure ratio with wholesale commodity prices indicates that failures are fewer during rising prices. Aggregate liabilities of agents and brokers are lower than those of manufacturers or traders, on account of the smaller number and importance of these enterprises. The average liabilities per failure of agents and brokers is largest, as well as the year to year fluctuations in these liabilities.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

9387. UNSIGNED. A practical application of financial and statistical information to planning operations and forecasting financial results. *Accountant.* 84(292) n Jan. 10, 1931: 43-47.—This article is a description of the methods actually employed in a German concern which was overstocked to decide how far and in what manner to reduce its activities. Calculations were made on the basis of reports from the production department and the financial and cost departments. Actual figures are given.—*H. F. Taggart.*

9388. WAGENFÜHR, HORST. Die Kartellbewegung für Hausratwaren im Ausland. [The cartel movement for household furnishings outside Germany.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 2(5) Sep-Oct. 1930: 251-256; (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 312-323.

9389. WALKER, P. H. Rationalization of industry. *Accountant.* 84(2926) Jan. 3, 1931: 11-17.—The term "rationalization" originated in the report of the Committee on Industry of the League of Nations in May, 1927. This report urged the adoption of the steps now known as rationalization as a means of stabilizing industry. The progress of rationalization has been most rapid in Germany and the United States, where cartels and trusts have tended to suppress undesirable competition. In Great Britain the movement has affected principally the railroads, the coal trade, and the steel trade. It has resulted in amalgamations and the closing of inefficient plants, to the temporary detriment of labor. The brewing industry has benefited by an application of rationalizing principles. Generally, however, the progress has been unsatisfactory, and the steps taken have not yielded the expected results. Careful study of industrial and economic problems must be made prior to plunging into a universal program of industrial reform.—*H. F. Taggart.*

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 9252, 9255, 9262, 9295, 9330, 9746, 10034, 10272)

9390. COX, C. E. What is cost? *Accounting Rev.* 5(4) Dec. 1930: 288-297. Accounting is interested in showing total outlay separated into "costs" and "expenses"; economics considers "expenses of production" all outlays necessary to bring a product to the consumer. Cost to the owner must be determined according to certain periods of time which involves a calculation of unexpired commodities and services. The owner's interest in cost is first to force it as far as possible below selling price, which is determined by forces for the most part beyond his control, and second, to determine the amount which he can claim as profit without withdrawing and impairing his originally invested capital. That portion of the services and commodities which expired in production is assumed to be the cost of producing the products of the business; that portion which has left the business embodied in finished product sold is known as cost of goods sold. The productive services partially consumed or embodied in quantities of product partially or entirely finished are termed inventories. The productive services which expire in the administration departments

are expenses, that is, they are charged off against sales income for the period in which they were incurred.—*Perry Mason.*

9391. DUNHAM, CLIVE F. On the meaning of "capital." *Accounting Rev.* 5(4) Dec. 1930: 298-300.—The question is raised as to whether a concept of capital of a corporation is to be built about "an original contributed sum" or about "an arbitrarily designated sum." Stock with no par value was intended to remove the discrepancy between par value and the amount contributed, but some states permit the division of the amount contributed into stated value and surplus. The chief reason why the capital stock should indicate the amount contributed is in order to prevent the payment of dividends out of capital. The division of the amount contributed between capital stock and surplus makes it easier to later replace stockholders' investment by borrowed capital, but this may be an undesirable procedure. It is suggested that promoters be compensated with a form of obligation the payment of which would be contingent upon the realization of net earnings of a certain amount, rather than with capital stock. The capital of a corporation would then consist of original contributions, retained profits dedicated to capital purposes, and revaluation increments.—*Perry Mason.*

9392. FORDHAM, THOMAS B. The place of the budget in industry. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 11(1) Jan. 1931: 10-14.—The budget is a means for reducing costs, for increasing the effectiveness of the work, in order that profits may be increased. The organization with effectively operating budgetary control will be better able to meet the problems of competition and to progress to a more secure position in its particular field.—*H. G. Meyer.*

9393. HUDELSON, R. R. Farm accounts that count. *U. Illinois Agric. Exper. Station, Circ.* #362. Jan. 1931: pp. 18.—Describes the system of farm accounts that are widely used by Illinois farmers in cooperation with the College of Agriculture of the State University. In 1929 approximately 2,000 farmers completed their accounts and had them analyzed by the Department of Farm Organization and Management of that institution. The purpose of the accounting service is (1) to provide the farmer with a guide for the management of his business; (2) to arrive at general conclusions as to factors causing differences in earnings between farms; and, (3) to measure the influence of various external factors on the level of earnings. The standard service provided consists of: (1) furnishing an account book; (2) helping the individual start his accounts; (3) checking at close of year; (4) analyzing the account and showing points of strength and weakness; (5) visiting farm to discuss with farmer his preceding year's business. Cases where incomes have been improved as result of the study of the individual business which the accounts made possible are cited.—*L. J. Norton.*

9394. JONES, R. W. Statutory requirements relating to the balance sheets of limited companies. *J. Inst. Bankers.* 51(8) Nov. 1930: 493-499.—A brief discussion, from the standpoint of the banker, of the several provisions of the 1929 Act (Great Britain) enforcing publicity of accounts upon limited companies. What a prudent board of directors formerly did from choice or in compliance with their company's articles of association, all must now do by compulsion of law. Adequate accounting systems must be established, and the balance sheet, in which every banker-lender is interested, will be readily available, comprehensive in scope, and detailed and lucid in form.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

9395. KALISCHER, H. E. Handelsbilanz und Steuerbilanz. Bilanzierungsgrundsätze in neueren Reichsfinanzhofentscheidungen. [Commercial and tax accounting. Balance sheet fundamentals in recent German Federal tax court decisions.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forschung.* 25(1) Jan. 1931: 31-39.

9396. LEAKE, P. D. The record of depreciation in accounts and for costing purposes. *Accountant.* 84(2929) Jan. 24, 1931: 114-118.—The importance of proper accounting for depreciation, better called "expired capital outlay," may be realized when it is stated that "not less than one-half of our (British) whole national capital consists of depreciating industrial plant." The straight-line method is to be used for recognizing this capital expiration on the books. A detailed plant register, with carefully determined cost, useful life and scrap value recorded for each type of asset is necessary if the annual charges are to be on a scientific basis. For cost accounting depreciation must be taken as a uniform daily or hourly charge for machine use. (The plant register is illustrated.)—*H. F. Taggart.*

9397. LORENZ, OTTO C. Relation of fixed expenses to yield in instalment financing. *Amer. Accountant.* 1(16) Jan. 1931: 10-13.—In considering the various methods employed by finance companies of calculating yield, the author points out the inaccuracies in the methods in use. To determine correct capital turnover, by which the activities of a finance company may be measured, it is necessary to establish an expense analysis showing the incidence of expense upon operations. It is then possible to establish a scheme of distribution of income between capital and revenue and to determine the capital turnover. The yield rate is computed from the capital turnover.—*H. G. Meyer.*

9398. MANRARA, LUIS. El código de comercio y los libros de contabilidad. [The commercial code and the books of accounting.] *Contabilidad y Financ.* 6(1) Jan. 1931: 4-9.

9399. MOXEY, EDWARD P. The natural business year. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 11(1) Jan. 1931: 9, 20, 22, 26.—The natural business year may be defined as an accounting period of twelve months, which terminates, not necessarily at the close of a rush season but just before the beginning of a new one. Business affairs are then in their most liquid condition. Inventories, receivables and payables are then low. The assets show maximum liquidity with affairs in readiness for the start of a new season. The books may be closed with greater ease and accuracy. The public accountant also is benefited by the use of the natural business year as his work may be distributed more equally throughout the year.—*H. G. Meyer.*

9400. S., W. F. S. Voorraad-Contrôle. [Stock control.] *Maandbl. v. h. Boekhouden.* 37(436) Dec. 1, 1930: 73-76.

9401. SANJUAN, J. G. De terminología contable. [Accounting terminology.] *Contabilidad y Financ.* 6(1) Jan. 1931: 13-18.

9402. SCHMALTZ, KURT. Accounting in Germany. *J. Accountancy.* 51(1) Jan. 1931: 44-52.—Two facts have recently given new impetus to accounting in Germany. One is the proposal of a new corporation law, which would provide for the obligatory verification of corporate balance sheets by independent auditors. The other is the establishment of the Institut für Revision- und Treuhandwesen, an organization roughly corresponding to the American Institute of Accountants.—*H. F. Taggart.*

9403. SWEENEY, H. W. Maintenance of capital. *Accounting Rev.* 5(4) Dec. 1930: 277-287.—Maintenance of capital may mean (1) the maintenance of actual physical, material capital, or (2) the maintenance of nominal capital, a value measured by the worth of the price index of a single good or service, usually money, or (3) the maintenance of individual real capital which is effected by the preservation of the original absolute command exercised by the capital over the goods and services of most importance to the particular concern, or (4) the maintenance of general real capital which is effected by the preservation of general purchasing power through the use of indices of the general price level. The

first two are either unsafe or needlessly conservative due to changes in price levels. The maintenance of individual real capital is superior to these methods but has the same practical difficulties in addition to the difficulty of constructing and understanding the type of index required. The maintenance of absolute general purchasing power alone continually measures capital and income in such a way as to facilitate realization of the usual goal of economic effort, namely, increase of general purchasing power, and thus materially assists accounting to realize its main purpose of accurately distinguishing between capital and income.—*Perry Mason.*

9404. VOSS, WILHELM. Corporation auditing requirements under the German commercial law. *Accounting Rev.* 5(4) Dec. 1930: 305-307.—There are three controlling groups in the German corporation, the general stockholders, the board of directors and the supervisory council, the latter being a joint committee of members from the works council representing the workers, and members from the board of directors representing the shareholders. The members of the board of directors and of the supervisory council are required to examine the circumstances of the organization of the company, and an external audit is prescribed under certain circumstances. An audit of the organization is also made by separate auditors who are appointed by chambers of commerce, and who are not necessarily professional auditors; these audit reports are open to public examination. The German law does not require an annual audit of the corporation's statements, the audit function being included in the general control function of the supervisory council. The appointment of separate auditors is necessary only in special cases as when the stockholders by a majority vote appoint auditors for some purpose. A small group of stockholders (one tenth of the invested capital, or more) can in some cases bring about an audit if some dishonesty or gross violation of the law or of the business agreements has taken place.—*Perry Mason.*

9405. WADE, H. H. Statistics and the accountant. *J. Accountancy.* 51(1) Jan. 1931: 34-43.—Although it is often said that accounting is a specialized branch of statistics, few accountants are "statistical-minded." A tendency toward the requirement of statistics as part of the accountant's training is observable. This article explains index numbers and their possible utility to the accountant.—*H. F. Taggart.*

9406. WILDMAN, JOHN R. The accountant's liability for failure to discover fraud. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 11(1) Jan. 1931: 3-4, 26-27.—Accountants are called upon to render many classes of service, involving varying degrees of thoroughness in the examination of accounts. An understanding should be reached with the client regarding the class of service to be performed. If, then, the accountant exhibits reasonable care and skill in the performance of the service specified no liability should attach. As to what constitutes reasonable care and skill, one must consider all of the surrounding circumstances, for auditing procedure has not been standardized.—*H. G. Meyer.*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

GENERAL

(See also Entries 8406, 8451, 9264, 9375, 9425, 9434)

9407. BELL, ROBERT. The study of transport problems. *J. Inst. Transport.* 12(5) Mar. 1931: 253-261.—Changing conditions in the transport field lead to increased need for all-around efficiency. Canal and dock development should be based on economic grounds. Highway transport in Great Britain is coming under

control, with the new Road Traffic Act, 1930. Prosperity must be brought back by the practice of rigid economy and reduced costs of production and distribution.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

9408. ENGEL, HANS. Verkehr und Landwirtschaft. [Traffic and agriculture.] *Reichsbahn.* (49) Dec. 3, 1930: 1237-1242.—The value of the German agricultural products represents a yearly value of 12,000 million RM, the greater part of which have to be transported from producer to consumer, not to mention the transportation of the means of production. This transportation in Germany for 1928 was divided as follows: railway traffic about 429 million tons, water traffic about 107 million tons, highway traffic about 50 million tons.—*H. J. Donker.*

9409. PARMELEE, JULIUS H. Competition in the transport industry. *Mechanical Engin.* 53(3) Mar. 1931: 177-181.—Competition in all realms of transport has grown to great proportions during the past ten years. In that period, steam railway traffic has been at a standstill, while other transport agencies have been growing rapidly. Motor registrations have tripled, waterway traffic has more than doubled, pipe-line traffic has more than doubled, and airplane mileage and traffic have increased many times. Are all these developments economically sound?—*J. H. Parmelee.*

9410. ROOT, B. P. Highways of the world. *Commerce Reports.* (1) Jan. 5, 1931: 3-9.

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 8445, 8448, 8453, 8959-8960, 9096, 9111-9112, 9789, 9998, 10083, 10121)

9411. BALLOF. Ist das Ruhrgebiet hinreichend mit Eisenbahnen versorgt? [Adequacy of railway facilities in the Ruhr district.] *Verkehrstechn. Woche.* (4) Jan. 28, 1931: 37-40.—The Ruhr district railway system is equal to traffic needs. Railway mileage per inhabitant cannot serve as a standard for the adequacy of a railway system.—*H. J. Donker.*

9412. BIANCHI, G. Italian railway electrification—experience in Italy—three systems in use—special economic consideration. *Electrician.* 105(2739) Nov. 28, 1930: 661-664.—Italian experience indicates that by electrification of mountainous roads it has been possible to double the weight of trains, double the speed, reduce the interval between trains to ten minutes, increase the capacity of lines ten-fold, and to reduce operating expenses 22½% below those of steam roads. Figures are presented showing the saving in various classes of operating expenses. Other matters discussed are: the conditions of traffic density under which electrification is feasible, costs and availability of electric current, construction costs of electrification, extent of electrification and certain technical engineering difficulties that have arisen. An outline map of Italy shows the main railway lines and the portion now electrified and the portion now under construction.—*H. M. Gray.*

9413. DANIELS, WINTHROP M. The railroads: their backs to the wall. *Engin. News-Rec.* 106(6) Feb. 5, 1931: 223-226.—The extent to which automobile transportation has made inroads upon railroad passenger and freight traffic is indicated by the fact that in 1920 about 9,250,000 automobiles were registered. This is in contrast with a registration of 26,500,000 in 1929. Truck registrations increased from slightly over 1,000,000 to over 3,300,000 during the same period. Railroad passenger mileage has decreased during this time by over a third and passenger revenues have declined by over \$400,000,000. A few years ago the cruising radius of the truck was from 40 to 50 miles. With the advent of good roads maintained at public expense, the radius has increased in some instances to 250 miles. Railroads have to provide their own right-of-way and trackage and the cost of the maintenance of way and structure consti-

tutes about 18% of railroad operating costs. Competition with the truck has driven the railroads to experimenting with class passenger rates and in many instances has forced a reduction of freight rates. The plight of the railroads is due in part to the railway regulatory authorities and in part to the railroads themselves.—*H. D. Dozier.*

9414. FLORA, FEDERICO. Le ferrovie dello stato nell'anno finanziario 1929-30. [The state railroads in the fiscal year 1929-30.] *Riv. Bancaria*. 12(1) Jan. 15, 1931: 15-32.—*Roberto Bachi.*

9415. GOOD, E. T. Railway rates and wages. *Engl. Rev.* 51(6) Dec. 1930: 742-745.—British rail rates are high because the railways cost more to construct, per mile, than foreign railways; because hauls are shorter; and because wages are higher than they should be. Despite lower foreign ton-mile rates, the average length of haul in Britain—hardly more than one-fourth that in France or one-tenth that in the United States—is so small that heavy traffic is carried from point to point for the lowest inclusive charges in the competitive world. Yet wages are from 33 to 50% higher than German, French, and Belgian wages and have risen far more since 1913 than those in unsheltered trades in Britain.—*H. D. Jordan.*

9416. MOORE, SAMUEL W. Railroad rates and revenues. *Virginia Law Rev.* 16(3) Jan. 1930: 243-254.—The Transportation Act of 1920, under prior and subsequent court decisions, places the Interstate Commerce Commission in complete control of the railroad rate situation, with its own informed judgment and discretion as the only chart. "Its past experience, aided by economic laws, together with its intimate knowledge of current railway operations, and the necessities and requirements of the shipping and traveling public, must of necessity be its guide."—*Ben W. Lewis.*

9417. SCHULER, HANS. Die jetzige Stellung der Reichsbahn. [The present position of the Reichsbahn.] *Leipziger Z. f. Deutsches Recht*. 24(23) Dec. 1, 1930: 1409-1414.—The legal and economic position of the Reichsbahn under the new laws and the Young Plan is explained.—*H. Karl Milde.*

9418. SNOW, FRANKLIN. How will the railroads regain their lost passengers? *Advertising & Selling*. 16(5) Jan. 7, 1931: 22-23, 69-70.—In order to overcome the 40% decrease in railroad passenger traffic, chiefly brought about by the rise of alternate forms of transportation, railroads will have to merchandise their services aggressively. Cooperative institutional, and co-operative regional advertising are recommended.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

9419. UNSIGNED. The Chinese Eastern Railway under Tsarist rule. *Chinese Econ. J.* 5(6) Dec. 1929: 1080-1093.

9420. UNSIGNED. Control of railroads analyzed for House Committee. *Railway Age*. 90(9) Feb. 28, 1931: 449-457.—Summary of a 1700-page report, in three volumes, prepared by W. M. W. Splawn for the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and printed as 71st Cong., 3d Session, H.R. 2789, under the title *Regulation of stock ownership in railroads*. After a factual presentation, the report recommends prompt legislation to prevent the unapproved acquisition of rail control through stock ownership by holding companies or otherwise.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

9421. UNSIGNED. The railway crisis. *China Critic*. 3(46) Nov. 13, 1930: 1083.—The indebtedness of Chinese government railways has reached \$1,100,000,000. The principal cause is recurrent civil warfare and consequent dislocation of traffic and damage to rolling stock. A contributory cause is the rise of the rate of gold currencies in which many of the loans are to be repaid. The increase arising out of unfavorable exchange is almost as much as the loss of revenue and property combined

but had the railways been kept in working condition and traffic been uninterrupted, a new loan or some other adjustment might be made.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

9422. UNSIGNED. Der Versuch mit einem Propeller-Triebwagen auf Reichsbahnstrecke. [The experiment with a propeller-motor-railway-car on a (German) government railway line.] *Reichsbahn*. (44) Oct. 29, 1930: 1139-1142.—On Oct. 18, 1930 the new propeller-motor-railway-car, invented by Franz Kuckenberg, was tried out on the railway line Hanover-Celle and reached a speed of 182 km. an hour; 66 seconds after the moment of starting the speed was already 100 km. The Zeppelin-like car has a length of 26 meters and consumes 60 litres of fuel per 100 km. as compared with the consumption of a modern 100 H.P. motor-car of 25-30 litres for the same distance. The German Government railways await further trials before taking a decision as to the opening of a regular service with this newest type of vehicle.—*H. J. Donker.*

STREET RAILWAYS

9423. CLARDY, W. J. Recent developments in interurban and city transportation. *Aera*. 22(1) Jan. 1931: 4-10.

9424. GORDON, CHARLES. Electric power in urban transportation. *Aera*. 21(12) Dec. 1930: 718-723.—The public has been disposed to insist upon individual means of transportation, despite its cost. But with the prospect of having to build streets one above the other in large cities, it is important to consider the relative effectiveness of different agencies in using street space. Using typical basic data, it appears that a conventional street railway, with cars carrying seated loads only, will move more people in one direction than four traffic lanes in a grade-separated elevated highway. The future use of electric public transportation will depend upon the degree to which it can be made to approximate the automobile in comfort, while retaining its economy.—*Shorey Peterson.*

9425. LOCKWOOD, R. J. Municipal partnership in mass transportation. *Civil Engin.* 1(4) Jan. 1931: 282-286.—Though urban population has been growing rapidly, street-railway revenue, even in the largest cities, has been decreasing. While the surface railway will remain important, it is confronted by a bad traffic situation and also a bad political situation, with inequitable taxation, unjust paving requirements, fraudulent damage claims, bad traffic regulations, and general distrust. The way out may be through a combination of private operation and public ownership, that will relieve bond issues of federal and state taxation and, through the sharing of profits and losses, widen the interest in efficient management and create a more favorable public attitude.—*Shorey Peterson.*

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 8402, 8417, 8447, 8478, 9514, 9730, 9929, 9974, 10027, 10031, 10037)

9426. ATWOOD, J. P. Are women safe drivers of autos? *J. Amer. Insur.* 7(8) Aug. 1930: 11-13.—In a survey covering accident records of 8 states it was shown that while women comprise 24% of all drivers, they are responsible for only 6% of all automobile accidents.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

9427. GEORGE, JOHN J. State motor regulation. *Traffic World*. 47(9) Feb. 28, 1931: 540-542.—Summary of developments during 1930 in the field of motor vehicle regulation in the several states. These covered definitions of the phrase "common carrier"; the granting of certificates of public convenience and necessity; service, safety, and liability protection; rates, and competition. The principle of regulation has been sustained; the granting of new certificates is on the decline; the trend is toward a regulated monopoly, with increasing em-

phasis on service and liability protection; rail-motor competition is growing apace.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

9428. GIFFIN, H. W. Safety and saving follow by-pass road construction. *Engin. News-Rec.* 106(1) Jan. 1, 1931: 12-15.

9429. LAZO, HECTAR. Automobiles gain faster than roads in Far East. *Commerce Rep.* (4) Jan. 26, 1931: 195-198.

9430. SPRINGER, E. R. The East Boston vehicular tunnel. *J. Engin. Soc., Boston.* 2(1) Jan. 1931: 17-34.

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 8462, 9079, 9434)

9431. BROWN, LYTLE. Water transportation in the United States. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9(2) Jan. 1931: 202-214.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

9432. PAWLOWSKI, AUGUSTE. La course au tonnage et les grands ports français. 4—Ports Méditerranéens: Marseille, Nice, Port-Vendres. [Shipping and the large French ports. 4—Mediterranean ports: Marseilles, Nice, Port-Vendres.] *Navigation du Rhin.* 8(12) Dec. 15, 1930: 473-483.

9433. UNSIGNED. Der Bestand an deutschen Seeschiffen am 1. Januar 1930 und die Welthandelsflotte am 1. Juli 1930. [German shipping on Jan. 1, 1930 and world shipping on July 1, 1930.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11(1) Jan. 1931: 12-15.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 7817, 7922, 8020, 8031, 8036, 8251, 9938, 10022)

9434. CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH P.; DRURY, H. B.; PALEY, WM. S.; RORTY, M. C. International transportation and communication. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 150 Jul. 1930: 25-52.—Since business is international the transportation of goods and the transmission of intelligence require cooperation between states on an increasing scale. Treaties regulating the use of international rivers (particularly in Europe), the International Union of European Railways, the International Air Navigation Convention of 1919, the International Postal Union, the international Radio Convention, the quadrennial Conference on Communications and Transit sponsored by the League of Nations, and the Transport and Communications Section of the Secretariat of the League comprise the outstanding examples of such international cooperation. These organizations and agreements are influences for peace; on the other hand international rivalry in the building of merchant marines tends to bring about international friction. The recent development of international broadcasting and the development of radio telegraphic service and transoceanic telephone service should lead to a better understanding between peoples. Where volume of traffic is great, the cable can compete on even terms, as far as cost is concerned, with the radio telegraphic service, and it has the advantage of greater reliability. Where the volume of traffic is limited the radio telegraph is superior. The two services are complementary rather than competitive. Transoceanic telephone service has developed since 1927. To date, this service has been provided by radio but it is believed commercially practicable to lay a telephone cable between the United States and Europe.—*D. P. Locklin.*

9435. ROSCHER, MAX. Der internationale Post- und Schnellnachrichtenverkehr im Jahre 1929-30. [International postal, telephone, telegraph, and radio communication in 1929-30.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33(1) Jan. 1931: 291-305.

9436. UNSIGNED. Chefoo-Taku cable handed over to Chinese. *China Weekly Rev.* 55(4) Dec. 27, 1930: 142.—The Chefoo-Taku cable line was officially turned over to the Chinese Government by the Great Northern and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Companies Dec. 22, 1930. Negotiations continue with Japan concerning the restoration of the Tsingtao-Sasebo cable line.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

9437. UNSIGNED. New Shanghai wireless station formally opened. *China Weekly Rev.* 55(2) Dec. 13, 1930: 47.—With the opening of this station December 6 direct wireless communication is established between the United States and China.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

9438. UNSIGNED. Nouvelle-Calédonie. Le poste de T.S.F. [The New Caledonian wireless station.] *Océanie Française.* 26(116) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 114.—This 50 kw. station is the most powerful short wave length one in the colonial network.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 8398, 8426, 8470, 8828, 8837, 8966, 8984, 9030, 9060, 9086, 9090, 9206, 9213, 9231, 9291, 9308, 9310, 9312, 9332, 9372, 9578, 9582, 9708, 9722-9723, 9779-9781, 9795, 9812, 9828, 9836, 9841, 9858, 9890, 9912, 10058, 10060, 10069-10070, 10079, 10090, 10100, 10108, 10110, 10113, 10119)

9439. A., F. F. A statistical study of the major commodities exported from China in the last two decades. *Chinese Econ. J.* 8(1) Jan. 1931: 15-38.

9440. BELL, HUGH. Great Britain's interest in free trade. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108(645) Nov. 1930: 600-610.—The free trade argument, that Britain's prosperity depends on her access as a buyer to the world's supplies, is as true today as when first formulated. Quotations from 1756, 1820, 1904.—*H. McD. Clotie.*

9441. COPPOLA d'ANNA, F. Il fallimento della tregua doganale. [The failure of the customs truce.] *Economia.* 6(5) May 1930: 447-464.—The tariff union proposed at Geneva was not intended to encourage free trade but to protect against the competition of the United States. Does this idea still held by some, notwithstanding its failure at Geneva, answer the real needs of European economics? Europe can improve its position on the world market by lowering costs of production. Although a lowering of duties would be useful, for various reasons the general truce proposed at Geneva is destined to fail.—*Roberto Bachi.*

9442. DeWITT, PAUL. The commercial relations between the United States and Argentina. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 11(2) Sep. 1930: 156-172.—The United States tariff has not been the most important cause for the small volume of trade between Argentina and this country. The main cause has been the operation of basic geographic and social forces. Raw materials in the main are shipped from Argentina to the United States and agricultural machinery and other manufactured products are returned from the United States. After the protective tariff or the United States became a feature of our national policy, the statesmen of both countries fixed upon it as the limiting feature in their trade relations. Argentina developed some tariffs and at present is extending protection still further to various and sundry goods. American investments in Argentina have not developed at a very rapid rate and have not had a salient effect upon our exports. The great growth of trade between the United States and Argentina in recent years has been due to the greater competitive ability of the United States in the production and sale of manufactured goods and the greater demand for the importation of raw materials to feed the industrial

population and supply the materials for industrial operations.—*Eugene Van Cleef.*

9443. ECCARD, FRÉDÉRIC. Les attaques de Moscou contre l'économie mondiale. Le dumping soviétique. [The attacks of Moscow against world economy. Soviet dumping.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 39(48) Nov. 29, 1930: 549-567.

9444. EITEMAN, WILFORD J. The rise and decline of orthodox tariff propaganda. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45 (1) Nov. 1930: 22-39.—The American Protective Tariff League, organized in 1885, has disseminated propaganda chiefly through the following channels: *American Economist* (changed to the *Tariff Review* in 1926), and newspaper syndicates whereby the organization claimed at one time to be reaching 24,000,000 readers; literature distributed in colleges and among college graduates to counteract free trade doctrines taught in schools; circulars sent to voters; and a Commercial Travellers' Bureau composed, at one time, of 10,000 travelling salesmen. The policy and program of the League are somewhat more moderate now than formerly. The organization has drawn its support chiefly from the smaller companies, and usually from the high cost producers within the protected industries. The paid-up membership of the League fell from over 1,000 in 1890 to 311 in 1925, most of the decrease occurring in recent years. Among the causes of this decline are the growth of large corporations and the increased importance of foreign trade and foreign investment.—*Charles R. Whittlesey.*

9445. ETTLING, WILHELM. Der Niederländische Aussenhandel mit Gartenbauerzeugnissen unter besonderer Berücksichtigung Deutschlands. [The Netherlands foreign commerce in horticultural products, with special reference to Germany.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts.* 69 (4) 1930: 391-408.

9446. GROTKOPP, WILHELM. Der Hawley-Smoot Zolltariff. [The Hawley-Smoot tariff.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (11) Nov. 1930: 887-894.—Ever since 1860 the United States has been a country of high tariff. Inside of the vast territory labor division was carried out and a large home market developed which had the greatest buying power in the world. American exports are only 7% of the home production (German exports 20%, English 25%). The new tariff increases the number of dutiable goods from 2,830 to 3,218, for 887 items duty has been increased, for 235 decreased; and the revenue is expected to increase from 522 to 630 million dollars. For wheat and other export farm products the American farmer wanted to see enforced a modified form of the German system, the debenture plan, but it was voted down. About forty countries protested against the new tariff, and many of them, after its ratification, resorted to defensive measures. Other countries were indifferent either because they need American capital or because they cater to the American tourist who turns away from France. Briand's European scheme coinciding with the tariff discussions in U. S., is a first step in the direction of creating in Europe possibilities for European industry similar to those which the American market offered to American industry.—*Werner Neuse.*

9447. HA, Dr. Argentinien als Ausfuhrland für chemische Erzeugnisse und Rohstoffe. [Argentina as an export country for chemical products and raw materials.] *Chemische Indus.* 54 (1) Jan. 3, 1931: 2-7.

9448. HUBERT, LOUIS. Le commerce des États-Unis avec l'extrême orient. [American trade with the Far East.] *Océanie Française.* 26 (117) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 133-135.—Despite sharp tariff increases, exchange troubles and the bad economic situation in Japan, American commercial relations with the Pacific section of Asia stood up remarkably well during 1929. Exports from the U. S. to the Far East then totalled \$817,000,000, less than half of one per cent below those for 1928, and stood at 10% over the average for the five years preceding. Leading export items were raw cotton,

petroleum products, and automobiles. Despite the falling off in value of silk and rubber, imports from the eastern Pacific shore into the United States reached \$1,300,000,000, an increase of 9% over 1928.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

9449. JÉRAMEC, PIERRE. Quelques aspects du commerce international d'après les statistiques des dernières années. [Certain aspects of international trade according to statistics of recent years.] *Bull. de la Stat. Générale de la France.* 20 (1) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 81-149.—The present study undertakes to mark out in the post-war world trade of raw and finished products not merely specific countries, but groups of countries considered roughly as a unit because of their geographic and economic characteristics and to examine (1) world trade as a whole from 1926-1929, characterizing the distribution among these groups of countries, and (2) the tendencies and nature of the currents of international trade in continental Europe, with due allowance for the fact that statistics are not always comparable. No other geographic group enjoyed so great an expansion in trade from 1926 to 1929 as western industrial continental Europe. While the increase in imports was fairly evenly distributed, the increase in exports fell largely to the lot of Germany thanks to the vigorous and persistent commercial policy adopted by both her private and public agencies. Though international trade is at present marked by intensified protectionism, there is reason to expect a more harmonious development as a result of economic ententes within the groups of European nations and their colonies. [Tables.]—*W. Jaffé and E. Engelhardt.*

9450. KREUZKAM, Dr. Zur Handelspolitik in Mitteleuropa. Polen, Österreich, Tschechoslowakei, Rumänien, Türkei, Ungarn, Bulgarien. [Commercial policy in Central Europe. Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Turkey, Hungary, Bulgaria.] *Nord. u. Süd.* 53 (8) Aug. 1930: 740-749.

9451. KUNG, H. H. Government policy in encouraging exports. *Chinese Econ. J.* 7 (4) Oct. 1930: 1061-1065.

9452. L., R. China's future trade with Canada. *Chinese Econ. J.* 8 (1) Jan. 1931: 68-76.

9453. L., R. China's future trade with the Philippines. *Chinese Econ. J.* 7 (6) Dec. 1930: 1305-1324.

9454. LEIBBRAND, ROSE. China's increased volume of trade, 1919-1928. *Chinese Econ. J.* 7 (4) Oct. 1930: 1122-1141.

9455. MARCUS ALFRED. Ivar Kreuger und die Russen. [Ivar Kreuger and the Russians.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (11) Nov. 1930: 894-898.—The indebtedness of the neighboring countries of Russia to the Swedish match trust amounts to 175 million crowns. As creditor of all states bordering on Russia to the west Kreuger is interested in the maintenance of the present status politically as well as economically. France left the ranks of the debtors to Kreuger, and the Hague Conference showed the Morgan and American Bank group in opposition to the Kreuger influence. The new debtor Germany, of course, means an addition to his forces in his Russian struggle. New contests are being waged east and south of Russia. Both sides seem to favor a peaceful solution, but Russia, willing to accept an indemnity for match concessions in these regions, has not yet considered any offer by Kreuger as satisfactory. A further increase of Russian production is hardly possible, yet they want to sell their position as dearly as they can.—*Werner Neuse.*

9456. MERTENS, A. La convention de rapprochement économique d'Oslo. [The Oslo agreement—an economic rapprochement.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-1 (1) Jan, 1931: 7-18.—The Oslo tariff agreement of December last is significant because it is another of the regional pacts which are beginning to characterize the economic relationships of the European states. Also it is to be

hoped that the Oslo agreement will serve as a starting point for a wider European tariff agreement which will be more successful than the Geneva commercial convention of March 1930. (Text.)—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

9457. MORTARA, GIORGIO. Le relazioni commerciali fra l'Italia e l'Impero Britannica. [Commercial relations between Italy and the British Empire.] *Ann. di Econ.* 6 (2) Jul. 1930: 245-291.

9458. OTT, W. Die öffentlich-rechtlichen Regelungen der deutsch-schweizerischen Handelsbeziehungen. [The public regulation of German-Swiss commercial relations.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 66 (1) 1930: 78-95.

9459. PLANT, ARNOLD. The anti-dumping regulations of the South African tariff. *Economica.* (31) Feb. 1931: 63-102.—The object of this paper is to examine the origin, the technical form, and the economic nature of the anti-dumping regulations which have been introduced into the South African tariff. Secondly, the question is considered whether the regulations are adequate to eliminate the business practices which they are intended to combat; or whether they are not really undesirable except as part of a more comprehensive interference with discriminatory price policies, both domestic and international. Complaints against unfair competition and dumping have been the loudest and most numerous in South Africa during periods of falling prices and trade depression. The problem of dumping is not simply international. Dumping may cause dislocations and losses to producers not only when it takes place as between two foreign countries, but also as between two localities within the same country. Hence, the problem of dumping ordinarily considered as a phenomenon peculiar to international trade, may also be equally significant in domestic trade. Among some South African producers dumping is an established policy. The fact that South Africa allows the monopoly conditions to continue in which dumping is profitable to her own producers undoubtedly encourages foreign governments to apply countermeasures and to retaliate; and retaliation makes the position worse generally for the South African community as a whole.—*Eugene Van Cleef.*

9460. ROBBINS, LIONEL. Economic notes on some arguments for protection. *Economica.* (31) Feb. 1931: 45-62.—Tariff today is argued usually along one of three lines, namely, simple fallacies of composition, misconceptions of old theories, and new analyses. Free trade is not an end in itself, it is a means to an end. There is no sanctity in the areas to be limited by national frontiers. There is no reason why, within the limitations it imposes, we should not buy and sell in the best markets. It is often argued that the competition of goods produced elsewhere by low-wage labor may render the free trade presumption inoperative. If it did, it would put a stop to trade altogether, not only between national areas, but also within them. We live in a world in which labor incomes are by no means equally divided. The low-wage argument entirely ignores the more obvious implications of the theory of comparative costs. Wages are not the cause of trade: they are the result. The main objective of economic policy is not to cure unemployment; it is to increase the social dividend. The tariff cannot be looked upon as a logical argument for the reduction of unemployment. The likely benefit of a tariff so far as unemployment is concerned lies merely in its coming into existence; that is, its impact rather than its long time endurance.—*Eugene Van Cleef.*

9461. SEITZ, DON C. American competition with America. *Advertising & Selling.* 16 (6) Jan. 21, 1931: 20-21, 70-71.—The increasing of tariff barriers between the United States and Canada has resulted in a major movement toward the establishment of Canadian branch factories by American firms, with a resulting decrease in pay-rolls within this country. Paper manufacture, automobile manufacture, food packers, and ad-

vertising agencies have been leaders in the movement. The Canadian Pacific Railroad estimates that some 1,500 American enterprises are now in active operation north of the line.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

9462. SHAW KINN-WEL, and CHANG ZIANG-LING. China and the International Chamber of Commerce. *Chinese Econ. J.* 5 (6) Dec. 1929: 1037-1055.

9463. SISA-BOROSS, J. Noch Einmal zur Frage des "Holzdumpings." [Again the question of lumber "dumping."] *Sowjetwirtsch. u. Aussenhandel.* 10 (2) Jan. 1931: 27-32.

9464. SPINELLI, SECONDO. Il commercio estero italiano nel dopoguerra in relazione alle vicende della lira. [Italian foreign trade in the postwar period in relation to the fluctuations of the lira.] *Ann. di Econ.* 6 (1) Jan. 1930: 31-143.—A study of the influence which the difference between the depreciation of the lira in Italy and its depreciation in the foreign countries had on the trend of Italy's foreign trade. For every drop, however slight, in the exchange, there is (within a period of about three months) a corresponding increase in exports. On the other hand, the influence of a high currency exchange is less visible on imports, which are not so elastic, since the majority of them are goods of rigid demand, whereas articles of luxury, etc., are proportionately few. Other conclusions relate to seasonal variations in foreign exchange and foreign trade, and to the behavior of foreign trade in each year from 1920 to 1927 and for each class of goods in particular.—*Roberto Bachi.*

9465. TOULMIN, H. A. Cartelized competition. *Chem. & Metallurgical Engin.* 37 (10) Oct. 1930: 626-628.—Associations under the Webb-Pomerene law have increased their foreign business from \$150,000,000 to about \$600,000,000 in about six years. The average increase in all American exports is about 8% a year, but the existing export associations have been increasing their business at the rate of about 25% a year.—*H. O. Rogers.*

9466. UNSIGNED. De afzetmogelijkheden voor Ned.-Indische producten in Canada. [The trade possibilities for Dutch East Indian products in Canada.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg.* 20 (46) Nov. 1930: 410-412.—The trade between the Dutch East Indies and Canada has decreased in the last few years.—*Cecile Rothe.*

9467. UNSIGNED. Deutschlands Aussenhandel in Kohle 1930. [German foreign commerce in coal, 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67 (7) Feb. 14, 1931: 240-242.—Exports of German anthracite coal went principally to the Netherlands, France, Belgium, and Italy. Coke went principally to France and Luxemburg and briquettes to the Netherlands and Belgium.—*E. Friederichs.*

9468. UNSIGNED. Établissements français de l'Océanie. Le commerce pendant l'année 1929. [The commerce of French Oceania in 1929.] *Océanie Française.* 26 (117) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 141-142.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

9469. UNSIGNED. Foreign trade by countries, 1929-1930. *Soviet Union Rev.* 9 (1) Jan. 1931: 19.

9470. UNSIGNED. LEVANT. Le commerce extérieur des états sous mandat français. [The foreign commerce of French mandated territory in the Levant.] *Asie Française.* 30 (284) Nov. 1930: 374.—Imports in 1929 were valued at 1,459,968,000 francs and exports at 710,122,000 francs. The chief import items are cotton cloth, cereals, livestock and iron goods. Fruit, vegetables, petroleum and vegetable oils constitute the greater part of the exports.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

9471. VALENZIANI, CARLO. L'espansione commerciale degli S. U. A. nell'ultimo ventennio. [The commercial expansion of the U. S. in the last twenty years.] *Economia.* 6 (3) Sep. 1930: 299-334.—*Roberto Bachi.*

9472. YOUNG, RALPH A. The European-American balance of payments, 1928 and 1929. *World Trade.*

2 (8) Oct. 1930: 302-310.—The balance of payments for the past two years is a vivid picture of the business dealings Europe and the United States had with each other. America has a favorable trade balance and an adverse service balance with Europe. America's export trade balance exceeded its service trade balance by \$612,000,000 in 1928 and \$412,000,000 in 1929. The U. S. imported a total of \$843,000,000 of services from Europe in 1928, and \$910,000,000 in 1929. These consist of shipping services, tourists' expenses, immigrants' remittances, etc. On only one service item did America's exports to Europe exceed its imports,—motion picture royalties. At the end of 1929 our investments in Europe were estimated to be within the range of \$3,970,000,000 to \$4,564,000,000. European countries are indebted to the United States Government, as a result of debt settlements, for approximately \$6,600,000,000 figured on a 5% basis. European investors probably have \$3,350,000,000 invested in the United States. Americans during the past two years received a net balance of approximately \$60,000,000 on investments in Europe over the amount received by Europeans on investments in America.—*W. F. Hawhart.*

9473. YUNG, BARTLETT G. China's paper importation. *Chinese Econ. J.* 7 (4) Oct. 1930: 1157-1161.

9474. ZIMMERMANN, M. von. Lettlands Ausenhandel mit den Baltischen Staaten. [Latvia's foreign commerce with the Baltic States.] *Lettlands Ökonomist.* 1930: 141-152.

MARKETING

(See also Entries 9080, 9256, 9271, 9289, 9418, 9591, 10193)

9475. ANDERSON, H. G., and BENTON, A. H. Cooperative marketing of dairy products. *North Dakota Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #238. Sep. 1930: pp. 116.—The development and progress of cooperative marketing of dairy products in North Dakota. Detailed analysis is made of the organization features and operating methods of cooperative cream shipping associations, of cooperative creameries in North Dakota and of a selected group of Northwestern Minnesota cooperative creameries. Cooperative centralizers and federation of cooperative creameries are discussed in so far as they have a bearing upon the development and progress of cooperative marketing of dairy products in North Dakota.

9476. BAILEY, BOYD L. The value of the copyright in advertising. *Printers' Ink.* 154 (3) Jan. 15, 1931: 102-108.—Although the actual form of advertisements may be copyrighted, the advertiser has no protection against theft of the ideas expressed in the advertisement. The chief benefit of the copyright will be to make the ideas contained in the advertisement more difficult to steal.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

9477. FELIX, EDGAR H. Radio advertiser should scan field strength maps. *Advertising & Selling.* 16 (5) Jan. 7, 1931: 32, 65-68.—Field strength maps, which indicate the strength of the radio signals received from a given broadcasting station, offer a sound basis for estimating the audience-coverage of the station.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

9478. FILENE, EDWARD A. Department store-manufacturer's relationships. *Amer. Management Assn., Consumer Marketing Ser.* #3. 1930: pp. 16.—The department store of the future will be the department store chain, in which every department will be a unit in a chain of similar departments in the various stores of the chain. Only those department stores which buy direct from the manufacturer will in the long run survive. Buying will be centralized for each department, and will be based upon scientific control. Hand-to-mouth buy-

ing will be replaced by planned buying, schedule production, and hand-to-mouth delivery so that the manufacturer may keep his factory busy every month of the year. Style production will be organized on a mass production basis.—*E. D. McGarry.*

9479. GALDSTON, IAGO. Hazards in commercial health advertising. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 17 (3) Mar. 1931: 157-162.

9480. GERISH, EDWARD F. Distribution of dry goods in the Gulf Southwest. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser.* #43. 1931: pp. 170.

9481. HARTKE, HARRY. Producer-distributor relations. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 5 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 1-6.

9482. HERRICK, ALLAN. A simple way to test advertisements. *Printers' Ink.* 154 (5) Jan. 29, 1931: 17-20.—The Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles tests the material to be used in its newspaper advertisements by means of a count of the number of people who are attracted by the proposed material when it is displayed on racks in one of its banking rooms and when it is displayed in a street window. Concealed checkers count the number of people who pass by and the number who stop to read the material. Tests show a high degree of correlation between the response of those who actually enter the banking room and pass by the test display rack, and of pedestrians who pass by the test windows.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

9483. HOWE, CHARLES B. The milk supply of the New Jersey metropolitan market. [Including some comments concerning sales in the North Shore and rural markets.] *New Jersey Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #515. Nov. 1930: pp. 24.

9484. HUNT, ROBERT L. Overseas marketing of dairy produce in New Zealand under the dairy export act of 1923. *Southw. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 11 (3) Dec. 1930: 307-313.

9485. LEBHAR, GODFREY M. Chain store developments and what they mean to the manufacturer. *Amer. Management Assn., Consumer Marketing Ser.* #1. 1930: pp. 12.—The experience of the last twelve months has materially strengthened the standing of national brands so far as the chains are concerned. The growth of voluntary chains, which seem to be veering towards private brands, will tend to intensify the need of manufacturers of nationally advertised brands for chain store distribution and should go a long way towards developing a closer tie-up between them. The tendency among chain stores to increase volume by the addition of new and unrelated lines will also stimulate chain store interest in nationally advertised products.—*E. D. McGarry.*

9486. LISTER, JOHN H. Analysis of the operations of a cooperative livestock concentration point. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Circ.* #142. 1931: pp. 32.—The extent to which farmers in the territory of the Washington Shipping Association have solved their livestock marketing problems is demonstrated by the achievements of this association. The territory served has increased approximately 1,000% and volume has increased 600% in seven years. Reduced marketing costs, better railroad accommodations, better local stockyard facilities, and more market outlets have been secured; farmers have had a service far superior to that formerly existing. Livestock has been insured in transit at rates cheaper than those offered by commercial insurance companies. Farmers have also benefited in an educational way; as they have learned how to produce those types and grades of livestock that the market demands. Besides the analyses of the business operations, the circular analyzes the performance of patrons, including increase in number, retention of patrons, types of members, and what farmers in this territory think of cooperative organizations, both local shipping associations and the ter-

minal cooperative selling agencies.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

9487. MOBURG, F. O. The manufacturer's responsibility for cut-price wars. *Printers' Ink.* 154 (2) Jan. 8, 1931: 125-128.—Manufacturers themselves have brought about the chaotic conditions of re-sale competition which the proposed Capper-Kelly bill would attempt to remedy; they have done so by granting preferential prices and secret discounts to retailers with large buying power.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

9488. MOTT, P. B. A survey of roadside markets in New Jersey. *New Jersey Dept. Agric., Circ.* #186. 1930: pp. 38.

9489. POWELL, WHITON. Some factors affecting the cost of operation of retail feed stores in New York State. *New York Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #505. 1930: pp. 126.—Economical operation of feed stores is chiefly dependent on maintaining high sales per employee and relatively low investments in plant, merchandise and accounts receivable. Consequently, it is often profitable to reduce prices in order to increase sales. The best location is on a railroad siding near a milk plant. Delivery service does not generally attract business or add to profits.—*New York Agric. Exper. Station.*

9490. R., A. O. Recent marketing legislation in the Australian Commonwealth. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 20-2 (11) Nov. 1929: 470-474.—A special Department of State was created in 1925 to have supervision over grade and quality of commodities exported; the organization of overseas marketing and trade publicity; and collection and dissemination of commercial information. Inter-state trade is handled by a different organization. In carrying out the plans three boards have been formed: Dairy Produce Export Control Board, Dried Fruits Export Control Board, and Fresh Fruits Overseas Marketing Board. A special license is necessary before one can transport dried fruits from one state to another.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

9491. SCHINDLER, AXEL. Kommissionsgeschäft oder Eigenhandel für landwirtschaftliche Absatzorganisationen? [Commission business or special trade outlets for agricultural marketing organizations?] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* (8) Jan. 1931: 351-357.

9492. SHERMAN, CAROLINE B. Roadside markets. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Leaflet* #68. 1930: pp. 6.—Factors contributing to success include advantageous location, good quality and freshness of product, reasonable prices, good appearance, steady supply, courteous attention, and advertising. Types of roadside markets may be classified as permanent, semi-permanent and temporary. The leaflet outlines drawbacks and advantages in such marketing and the efforts that have been made in certain states toward regulation and self-regulation and includes an annotated list of state publications dealing with roadside markets.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

9493. SIMPSON, CLINTON. How are department store branches operated. *Advertising & Selling.* 16 (5) Jan. 7, 1931: 26, 68-69.—A summary of a questionnaire investigation into the inventory and pricing policies of department stores maintaining subsidiary branches.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

9494. STOCKING, COLLIS A. Modern advertising and economic theory. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (1) Mar. 1931: 43-55.—In the hands of private enterprise advertising affords an effective means of manipulating tastes for private profits. In the economic theory which has become embodied in our common-sense attitude towards business, it is represented that producers of goods are rewarded in proportion to the success with which they cater to tastes for which, as producers, they are not responsible. It is contended in this article that, in so far as modern advertising affects incomes by warping consumptive practices, economic theory is not relevant to

the justification of commercial gains. Apologists for advertising are not justified in invoking a common-sense attitude into which economic theory has been blended.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

9495. TAYLOR, C. STANLEY. Can we eliminate the high cost of "defensive" selling? *Sales Management.* 25 (1) Jan. 3, 1931: 10-11, 36.—The current necessity for reduction in costs introduces the danger of a general curtailment of essential advertising and selling programs. Particularly in the field of industrial selling, advertising expenses can be safely reduced if a way is found of making manufacturers' statements credible. The genuine testimony of independent research and laboratory agencies may be used to reduce the need for establishing veracity of statement in expensive advertising space.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

9496. TOSDAL, HARRY R. Trends in the manufacturer's choice of marketing channels. *Amer. Management Assn., Consumer Marketing Ser.* #2. 1930: pp. 32.—A brief survey of recent changes in methods of distribution. The manufacturer is confronted today with three general developments in the field of marketing: (1) growing intensity of competition among sellers; (2) growth of large-scale buying; and (3) greater speed and certainty with which consumers now make their demands known. The choices theoretically open to a manufacturer in settling the problem of channels of distribution are essentially the same in 1930 as they were twenty or forty years earlier, but the relative weight to be given to various advantages and disadvantages of the channels has changed very considerably. The tendency toward more direct and speedy functioning of the distributive system is observable in the attempt to eliminate non-controlled selling houses or agencies on the one hand, and in the attempt on the part of the manufacturer to make contacts directly with the retailers on the other.—*A. F. Lucas.*

9497. UNSIGNED. A banking group extends its services to market analysis. *Printers' Ink.* 154 (5) Jan. 29, 1931: 113-114.—The Marine Midland Group, Inc., operating 16 banks in 14 New York cities, has issued, for sales promotional purposes, a market analysis of the State of New York.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

9498. UNSIGNED. The inside of the testimonial racket. *Advertising & Selling.* 16 (5) Jan. 7, 1931: 20-21, 56-58.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

9499. UNSIGNED. Operating expenses of the retail lumber yards in the Rocky Mountain Region, 1929. *Amer. Lumberman.* (2903) Jan. 3, 1931: 31-33.

9500. VAILE, ROLAND S. The effects of advertising during depressions. *Printers' Ink.* 154 (1) Jan. 1, 1931: 41-44.—A comparative study of advertising and profit fluctuations for a group of firms in periods of depression and prosperity indicate a general conclusion that, when business is dull, it would appear wise to strengthen advertising and selling effort for goods whose purchase can be deferred, and to hold such effort to an even keel for convenience goods.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

9501. WEST, E. M. Through what whole-saler should the manufacturer sell? *Amer. Management Assn., Consumer Marketing Ser.* #4. 1930: pp. 28.—*A. F. Lucas.*

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATIONS

(See also Entries 6606, 8371, 9511)

9502. FEDERICI, LUIGI. Una ricerca sulle cause tecniche della crisi delle borse valori americane. [Study of the technical causes of the crisis in the American stock market.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (4) Apr. 1930: 345-363.—The organization of the American stock market is

described in detail and in particular the system of margin accounts. The expedient of small lots transactions brings speculation in stocks within reach of all. The crisis of 1929 is reviewed.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

9503. FLUMIANI, CARLO M. I sindacati d'operazioni ed il movimento dei prezzi di borsa. [The syndicates of operators and the movement of stock exchange prices.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (4) Apr. 1930: 364-387.—To the action of the syndicates of operators is to be attributed the movements in prices of securities with reference to their intrinsic value. Such operations face two problems: the choice of time and the choice of security. For the first, two indices of condition of the securities market and the money market can be used. For the second, the securities most indicated are those having a large "floating supply" and the possibility of greater profit. In examining the course of these syndicates from beginning to liquidation, the accumulation and distributive phases are discussed separately.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

9504. HOLOHAN, WILLIAM V. Contribution among securities pledged by a defaulting stock broker. *Southern California Law Rev.* 4 (1) Oct. 1930: 1-19.—A digest of the trend of decisions on securities pledged by defaulting stock brokers.—*Victor Von Szeliski.*

9505. LINDAHL, ERIK. Fondbörspekulation och penningpolitik. [Stock exchange speculation and monetary policy.] *Ekon. Tidskr.* 32 (3) 1930: 75-88.—The article contains a study of how far stock speculation facilitates the demand for capital in the sense of means of payment and how far demand for capital in the sense of savings.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

9506. UNSIGNED. Listings on the New York Stock Exchange for the year 1930. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132 (3421) Jan. 17, 1931: 375-390.

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

(See also Entry 9943)

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 9577, 10020, 10170, 10172, 10312, 10314, 10316-10318)

9507. BUDINGER, J. A. Annuities with return of premiums. *Rec. Amer. Inst. Actuaries.* 19 (2) Oct. 1930: 188-195.—This paper gives formulas, examples, and tables for calculation of immediate annuities with return at death of annuitant of the premium paid over the annuity payments received.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

9508. FASSEL, E. G. Insurance for face amount or reserve if greater. *Rec. Amer. Inst. Actuaries.* 19 (2) Oct. 1930: 233-246.—This is a technical derivation of premiums, reserves and other matters of interest in connection with this unusual form of policy.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

9509. HANNA, JOHN. Some legal aspects of life insurance trusts. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 78 (3) Jan. 1930: 346-391.—The author's article summarizes the law existent today on the subject of life insurance trusts. A life insurance trust is a trust whose *res* consists in whole or in part, of a life insurance policy. Two principal types exist, the unfunded, in which the trustee holds the policies and the creator or settlor pays the premiums direct to the insurance company; the funded, in which the settlor at the time of the agreement, deposits with the trust company sufficient money or securities so that the trustee will be able to pay the premiums on the policies out of the income. With respect to so-called business life insurance trusts, the power of a corporation to take out insurance and pay premiums on it with the view of buying up the shares of decedent

stockholders is doubtful in some jurisdictions, including possibly New York. No cases yet seem to have presented squarely the problem of the rights of creditors of the settlor of a funded insurance trust. Rights of creditors beneficiary of such a trust will depend on the nature of the beneficiary's interest in the trust. A pitfall to be avoided in the creation of a life insurance trust is the rule against perpetuities. The securities of a funded trust, where the trust is revocable by the settlor, will be taxable for the Federal estate tax on the settlor's death.—*C. L. Parry.*

9510. HAVAS, MAX. A nyugdíjpénztárak számvetése. [The mathematical foundations of recognized establishment pension funds.] *Társadalompolitika.* 3 (5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 529-555.—Questions connected with pension funds and pensions are discussed on a statistical and mathematical basis. (7 graphs.)—*L. Grossmann.*

9511. HUEBNER, S. S. Business risks and their insurance. *Amer. Management Assn., Finan. Management Ser.* #35, 1930: pp. 24.—The author discusses four classes of business risk coverable by insurance or hedging—loss through destruction of material property, through fluctuating commodity prices, through business interruption, through premature death of executives. A life insurance policy is likened to a callable sinking fund bond. A need exists among higher salaried individuals for an accident policy which will bear an excepted period of one year. In Japan hedging operations have attained extensive proportions. Exchanges exist where future transactions are carried on in such commodities as potato dextrine, cotton yarn, beans and baled dry fish. Insurance is the usual term in that nation for such operations.—*C. L. Parry.*

9512. McBRIDE, W. H. Substitution and offset in approximating disability reserves for active lives by an attained age method. *Rec. Amer. Inst. Actuaries.* 19 (2) Oct. 1930: 196-206.—The author believes that the Karup attained age method of computing reserves and other functions has now gained sufficient favor to justify its application to active life reserves for disability provisions. Formulas are presented for this purpose and the degree of accuracy discussed.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

9513. UNSIGNED. Responsibility of insurer for delay in acting on application. *Yale Law J.* 40 (1) Nov. 1930: 121-127.

9514. WHEELER, ROY A. Credibility and automobile rate making. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 16 (34) May 9, 1930: 268-287.—The credibility criteria now used in automobile rate making, limited to a consideration of accident frequency, applies only where there are large numbers of cases involved, only when the series is a so-called normal series in that it conforms closely to the normal curve of error (a condition which is not true with most social insurance series), and cannot necessarily be applied to pure premiums because the influence of variation in claim cost upon pure premiums has been disregarded. Two proposals are made, one being that separate credibility requirements be used for claim cost and for claim frequency, the claim cost exposure requirement becoming the basis for determining broad territories, the claim frequency requirement determining the credibility of individual towns or cities. The second is to classify claims into those costing more than \$1,000 and those less, the premium of a town to be based on its experience on claims of less than \$1,000 (assuming full credibility under the standard for claim frequency) and an additional amount to cover the average excess loss. This plan is similar to that in workmen's compensation which considers serious and non-serious losses. (8 tables and 3 charts on exposure and stability in Massachusetts, 1927-1928.)—*W. H. Wandel.*

9515. WHITEHOUSE, FRANCIS CECIL. Life insurance from a bankman's viewpoint. *J. Canad. Bankers Assn.* 38 (2) Jan. 1931: 187-190.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 9939-9940, 10014)

9516. BIKKAL, DIONISIUS. Melyik az öregségi biztosítás leghelyesebb ügyviteli rendszere. [The best method of administration of old age insurance.] *Munkügyi Szemle*. 4(10) Oct. 1930: 393-401.—From the theoretical point of view the centralized and unified administration of old age insurance is the best. In this all insured persons and all other necessary data are registered at a central point. Such a system, which is in use in Hungary, requires an enormous bureaucratic administration. The German system is much better and simpler. Each insured person has a book which is kept by the employer, each week or each month the employer pastes the insurance stamps into the books of the workers.—*Stefan Gyöngyössy*.

9517. GREINER, KARL. Die Personalversicherung als Ergänzung der staatlichen Sozialversicherung. [Personal insurance as supplementary to state social insurance.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 66 (3) 1930: 362-385.

9518. HOFFER, STEFAN. A nyugellátásban részesülők kötelező betegségi biztosítása. [Compulsory health insurance of pensioners.] *Munkügyi Szemle*. 4(12) Dec. 1930: 493-499.—According to Article 21 of the law of 1927, seven categories of pensioners, in particular pensioners of the state enterprises, state railways and other railways in public operation, and of certain health and accident insurance institutions mentioned by name in the law, are subject to health insurance. According to Section 6 this obligation lapses during the period when the pensioner is pursuing an occupation from which he receives an income materially exceeding the pension, or when the pensioner is continuously resident abroad. Misunderstanding of the meaning of Section 6, especially in connection with Section 3 of the same law has led to serious difficulties, since the insurance institutions have frequently denied aid to the sick and frequently the institutions have been held by the courts to carry burdens which were not intended by the law. A comprehensive government regulation on the subject is to be desired to correct this difficulty.—*Andreas Cziffra*.

9519. JELLINEK, JOSEF. Sozialversicherung, Löhne, Preise. [Social insurance, wages, prices.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 23 (15) Jan. 10, 1931: 381-382.

9520. JORDAN, FRITZ. Zur Frage der Rationalisierung der Angestelltenversicherung. [The question of rationalizing the insurance of salaried employees.] *Arbeitschutz*. 42 (1) Jan. 1, 1931: 4-10.

9521. RÁCZ, JOSEF. A betegségi biztosítás problémái. [Problems of health insurance.] *Munkügyi Szemle*. 4(10) Oct. 1930: 402-412.—The financial problem of Hungarian sick funds consists in failure to bring the sum of the charges in agreement with the amount of the benefits paid out. The relation between charges and benefits should be so arranged that changes in amounts of benefits can be carried out if any lack of correspondence between them can not be covered by means of reserves.—*Stefan Gyöngyössy*.

9522. RÁCZ, JOSEF. A betegségi biztosítás problémái. 3—Az orvosi szolgálat és annak pénzügyi terhei. [Problems of health insurance. 3.—The physician's service and its financial burden.] *Munkügyi Szemle*. 4(12) Dec. 1930: 499-506.—In the system of sickness insurance which prevails the insurance physician has an especially important part to play. It is his task, besides the care of the sick, to determine "incapacity for work." Physicians themselves were split in two camps by the slogan of the free choice of physicians. The defenders of the free choice of physicians were not all of the same opinion as to what should be understood by it. A radical carrying out of the free choice of physicians appears impossible while in any other solution the pres-

ent system can be changed but very slightly and would serve the interests of physicians exclusively without bringing the insurance institution or the insured persons any advantage. The financial position of the institute is even now difficult because of the high cost of physicians' services and although a niggardly policy is not appropriate it must be agreed that the costs of physicians' services are steadily increasing in health insurance, a fact which is due in part to the great number of physicians who perform such services.—*Andreas Cziffra*.

9523. RAPPLEYE, W. C. How Europe insures against sickness. *Survey* (N. Y.). 65 (8) Jan. 15, 1931: 428-429.—At present there are 23 countries with compulsory sickness insurance and 17 which rely on voluntary forms. In Germany coverage extends to three-fourths of the employed population, and in Denmark to two-thirds of the total adult population. There is a tendency to expand medical services and to broaden the economic groups they cover. Eighty per cent of the physicians are dependent for their livelihood upon the sickness funds, and their average annual income is 6,000 marks. A compulsory scheme of insurance was put into effect in France on July 1, 1930. The scheme provides that each person treated must pay part of the medical cost directly. In the Netherlands physicians have organized 40 association funds of their own in order to obtain a larger voice in the administration of sickness insurance.—*Arthur C. Gernand*.

9524. RESCH, JOSEF. Le assicurazioni operaie vigenti in Austria. [The insurance of workers in force in Austria.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 24-36.—In Austria, insurance against sickness and accidents has a history of about 40 years. On the first of February, 1927, insurance of salaried employees went into effect which includes all private employees of insurance against sickness, accident, invalidity, and old age. The analogous law for workers, which was passed April 1, 1927, has not yet been put into effect because it was postponed until economic conditions were favorable. At present, therefore, for industrial workers the laws against sickness and accident are in effect on the basis of preceding laws. Insurance against unemployment has not been contemplated in the new general law on insurance of workers and employees. Agricultural workers have a general law for insurance against sickness, accident, invalidity, and old age (July 18, 1929) which has been in effect since January 1, 1929.—*Maria Castellani*.

9525. ROBBINS, RAINARD B. Teachers' pensions and our more general old age problem. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 31 (84) Oct. 1930: 230-252.—This paper reviews a number of characteristics of different teachers' retirement systems with reference to the more general old age problem. Three important features in which retirement plans differ are discussed: (1) benefits available upon withdrawal from teaching; (2) forms of withdrawal equities; (3) service requirements for retirement. In practically all retirement systems the benefit available upon withdrawal is paid in cash. The author holds that money set aside to provide for old age should be required to be reserved for that purpose regardless of any change in occupation. The great majority of teachers' retirement systems require a certain number of years of service as a condition for retirement. When retirement equities are made entirely non-forfeitable and non-cashable and made at least roughly proportional to the number of years of service rendered, it will not be necessary nor advisable to have a service requirement for retirement. Under such a plan, a person might earn portions of his final retirement benefit as a result of employment by a number of different employers. A distinct advantage of this plan is that it will alleviate the "dead line" problem for employment.—*Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.*

9526. ROBERTI, ROBERTO. Le assicurazioni sociali ed i lavoratori agricoli. [Social insurance and the agricultural workers.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 18-27.—The insurance against sickness, old age, industrial accidents, and tuberculosis are the only compulsory insurances in Italy for agricultural workers. In spite of the fact that those workers are exposed to many diseases they have practically no protection against occupational diseases (with the exception of carbuncles). The development of social insurance among workers is hampered by many difficulties, namely, the collecting of the premiums, the identification of the insured, and lack of comprehension among the workers themselves. Coordination among the different existing forms of insurances is needed, as well as simplification of the system of collecting premiums. The Italian Syndical Associations have favored these improvements, and have created an Insurance Institute for sick agricultural workers. This Institute has incorporated the various local funds existing in Italy.—*Fausto R. Pitigliani.*

9527. UFFICIO CENTRALE DELLA MUTUALITÀ AGRICOLA. La riforma delle assicurazioni sociali e l'agricoltura francese. [The reform of social insurance and French agriculture.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 43-47.—The protests which French farmers have raised against the approval of the law of social insurance are not derived from opposition to the principle of social insurance since they recognize its social value, but from the fact that farmers feel that the weight of the burden of costs would be too great. The law organizes social insurance by means of a complicated mechanism of inter-occupational funds which would make agriculture carry the weight of the bad risks in other occupations. The risk of invalidity is much less in the country than for workers in the city and the seriousness is rarely of such a degree as to prevent the insured person from working at least to some extent. The risk of unemployment is practically non-existent in agriculture. It is therefore evident that the social risk for agricultural workers is much less than for industrial workers and hence the contribution should be in proportion to the risk. This and other faults in the law have caused representatives of farmers to demand modification to obtain greater conformity to the special conditions of agricultural life.—*Maria Castellani.*

9528. UNSIGNED. Recent workmen's compensation reports. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (1) Jan. 1931: 124-127.—In its ninth biennial report the Workmen's Compensation Service of Iowa recommends among other things that the workmen's compensation law be extended to include volunteer firemen, State farm employees, and other farmers and farm owners when these so elect; also that principal employers be made liable for compensation to the employees of subcontractors if the latter are not financially responsible. The first annual report of the North Carolina Industrial Commission describes the experience under the act in its first year of administration. Of 12,571 employers apparently subject to the act only 676 have rejected the act, and 345 have failed either to insure or to reject it. A detailed statement of claim experience and other administrative features is given.—*Arthur C. Gernand.*

9529. UNSIGNED. Unemployment insurance system of Great Britain. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (2) Feb. 1931: 58-68.

9530. UNSIGNED. Workmen's compensation legislation of the Latin American countries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (2) Feb. 1931: 39-49.

9531. UNSIGNED. Workmen's compensation legislation of the Latin American countries. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #529. Dec. 1930: pp. 307.—Translation by Ethel Y. Larson.

9532. ZAFIROPOULOS, ALKIS. Il progetto di legge greco per le assicurazioni sociali. [The Greek proposal for a social insurance law.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6 (1) Jan.-

Feb. 1930: 56-61.—The first insurance institute in Greece was the fund for the widows and orphans of army officers, customs officials, and officers of the militia established in 1853 and changed in 1867 to the Army Social Insurance Fund. Under law No. 2868 of 1922 on compulsory insurance of private employees and workers many insurance funds have been established, numbering 41 funds in 1927-28 with a total of 191,925 workers insured. Insurance receipts amounted to 500,-855,242 drachmae, with 238,973,561 drachmae expenses and reserves of 1,325,265,938 drachmae. At present there is a bill providing for the creation of an Institute of Social Insurance supervised by the state in which all employees and salaried workers will be insured compulsorily against accident, occupational disease, invalidity, old age, and for pensions for dependents. Provision is made also for maternity benefits. Contributions are paid by the insured at the rate of 3% of their wages, an equal amount is to be paid by the employers, and the state pays a subvention of a fixed amount annually.—*Maria Castellani.*

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

MONEY

(See also Entries 8607, 8646, 8793-8794, 9081, 9133, 9464, 9598, 9601, 9609)

9533. BASCH, ANT. La réforme monétaire en Tchecoslovaquie. [Monetary reform in Czechoslovakia.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 44 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 1569-1589.—A study of the inflation following the war and the steps taken to secure stabilization. The powers and financial conditions of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia are described, together with the services rendered by the bank.—*E. J. Brown.*

9534. KANN, E. The silver crisis. *Chinese Econ. J.* 7 (6) Dec. 1930: 1295-1304.

9535. STAHL, ZDZISŁAW. Doktryna ilościowa w świetle metody statystycznej. [The quantity theory of money in the light of statistical methods.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 9 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 400-435.—The author reviews modern opinions favorable toward and opposed to the quantity theory. He emphasizes the fact that efforts to show the dependence of prices on the volume of money with the aid of statistics have been negative. This is especially true for the post-war period when monetary stabilization was carried out. No convincing proof of the truth of the quantity theory has been furnished by statistics.—*O. Eisenberg.*

9536. WENDT, SIEGFRIED. Grundsätzliches zur Marxschen Kritik an der Quantitätstheorie. [Fundamental considerations of Marxian criticism of the quantity theory of money.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54 (5) 1930: 881-920.—In contrast to the formal and methodological criticism of the present day, Marx's criticism is of a material character, that is, he seeks to derive the value of money and its changes in value from non-monetary causes. It is based upon its general relations to the labor theory of value. Marx is a "metallicist" in money theory. Money, according to him, receives its value just as any other commodity, from the socially necessary labor time required for its production. The amount of money in circulation is a dependent factor, which cannot influence the value of money or the total value of commodities in any way. In any case the money side represents a dependent variable. Hence the system of the interrelated connection of factors is broken. Nevertheless, Marx had to admit, for paper money, the validity of certain quantity theory explanations. His attempt was unsuccessful to prove an immediate connection between money without intrinsic value and the circulation of metal money (representation theory of paper money).

Hilferding seeks to overcome this incompleteness of the Marxian theory by deriving the existence of paper money immediately from the sphere of the exchange of goods. The value of money appears as a reflex of the total values which are represented by the total circulation of commodities. This is simply the quantity theory, though with the essential difference that the possibility of change in values can occur only on the basis of processes on the commodity side. The theoretical unity of the money problem is thus broken both with Marx and with Hilferding. Hence the Marxian theory of money is subject to the same criticism which can justly be applied to the classical price theory on account of its equivocal character.—*Horst Jecht.*

9537. WINKLER, MAX. The present crisis. *Amer. Bankers Assn.* 23 (7) Jan. 1931: 599-600.—The main difficulty in the present decline in the "mal-distribution rather than the threatened diminution of gold." On the basis of \$1 gold being able to serve for \$13 credit, the present world gold holdings amounting to about \$10,700,000,000 should be able to support a turnover of about \$139,000,000,000 or more than twice the total maximum trade of the world reported thus far, and the fears of impending gold shortage are groundless.—*Helen Slade.*

BANKING

(See also Entries 9394, 9482, 9497, 9533, 9537, 9560, 9598, 9602, 9724, 9729, 9792)

9538. BACHI, RICCARDO. Che cosa è la banca? [What are banks?] *Riv. Bancaria.* 11 (4) Apr. 1930: 241-253; (5) May 1930: 312-325.—The author considers the evolution of banks from an institution for receiving and preserving deposits to an institution for facilitating payments, providing for the investment of deposits, and finally to a credit institution.—*Roberto Bachi.*

9539. BECKHART, BENJAMIN HAGGOTT. The "free gold" of the Reserve Banks and its relation to credit policy. *Annalist.* 37 (939) Jan. 16, 1931: 102, 147-150.

9540. C., J. E. Personal liability to depositors for bank's negligence in accepting deposits after insolvency. *Virginia Law Rev.* 16 (3) Jan. 1930: 277-282.—An analysis of authorities discloses that the following rules are accepted by a majority of courts: (1) directors are agents of a bank in all dealings with creditors; (2) directors must exercise ordinary care and prudence in the administration of the affairs of the bank, the degree depending upon the facts of each case; (3) directors are liable to the corporation for all damages resulting from failure to exercise the required degree of care; (4) no contract exists between directors and creditors of a corporation, thus there is no privity between them; (5) directors are liable to creditors for acts of malfeasance resulting in damage to them; the relationship of agency between the director and the corporation confers no immunity from responsibility for torts committed by said director, regardless of whether the corporation itself is or is not also liable; (6) directors are not personally liable to creditors for "mere negligence" in the management of the affairs of the corporation, even though that negligence results indirectly in some loss to the creditor.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

9541. CABIATI, ATTILIO. Die Bank für Internationalen Zahlungsausgleich. [The Bank for International Settlements.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33 (1) Jan. 1931: 15*-24*.—The provisions relating to deposits and reserves for the International Bank [given in some detail] are very ingenious. Some inflation in connection with the reparations payment is inevitable and is not in itself dangerous. The International Bank is free from previous restrictions governing note-issuing institutions.—*A. Bruce Anthony.*

9542. EINAUDI, LUIGI. Ci sono troppe banche in Italia? [Are there too many banks in Italy?] *Riv. Ban-*

caria. 11 (10) Oct. 1930: 817-826.—In this article Einaudi holds that though bank mergers are useful in certain cases, one must not generalize that it is preferable to have few and strong banks instead of many and weak ones. The small banks can co-exist with the large ones having each different characteristics and different functions: nor does the history of banking show that small banks fail easier than the large. Only banks directed by incompetents must be eliminated.—*Roberto Bachi.*

9543. FUBINI, RENZO. Teoria del credito e della banca. [Theory of credit and banking.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 11 (3) Mar. 1930: 161-180.—Credit can be represented (1) as a substitute for money and (2) as anticipation of a future value made by one individual in favor of another. Correlatively the bank has the function of cashier (depository of the money of clients subject to their orders of payment) and that of intermediary between those who save and "entrepreneurs." The emission of orders of payment by the bank is not limited to the amount actually on hand but the bank can create new means of payment based upon active current accounts that it opens in favor of its clients: though this is limited by the economic organization and by the policy of banks of issue.—*Roberto Bachi.*

9544. GARLOCK, F. L. Long term loans of Iowa banks. *Iowa Agric. Exper. Station, Res. Bull.* #129. 1930: 253-300.—By far the larger part of farmers' credit requirements is of the long term character. It is of vital concern to farmers, therefore, whether the banks may or may not properly enter the field of long term credit.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

9545. JAMISON, CHARLES L. Management of unit banks. *Michigan Business Studies.* 3 (2) Feb. 1931: 1-62.—Summarizes the operating results of 755 unit banks in the mid-western states. Since these banks are not members of the Reserve System the conclusions reached supplement those published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin. From the 755 banks 131 are selected with operating ratios as nearly typical as possible. The success of these selected banks varies widely, but it is possible for a bank with earning assets as low as \$175,000, if well managed, to show a profitable return on the stockholders' investment with adequate safety to all depositors. Standard operating ratios are employed throughout the study.—*O. W. Blackett.*

9546. KAZENS, K. Die Emissionsbanken der Baltischen Staaten. [Banks of issue of the Baltic States.] *Lettlands Ökonomet.* 1930: 5-48.

9547. PASSARDI, LUIGI. I depositi presso le casse di risparmio ordinarie, attraverso le vicende della lira. [Deposits in the ordinary savings banks during the fluctuations of the lira.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (3) Mar. 1930: 250-289.—A study of the course of deposits in savings banks and of income bearing bonds (*buoni*) in Italy from 1913 to 1928. The amount of deposits is given both in market lira and gold lira, with a coefficient of reduction for changing from one to the other. These amounts are compared with the banks' obligations at the end of each year. The approximate loss incurred by depositors during different years is measured approximately. The results are discussed in the light of the economic and political changes, for example monetary and financial crises, etc., and in the light of the special psychology of depositors in the savings banks. The value of the national monetary reform in successive periods is shown by the diminution of losses on the part of savers.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

9548. ROSADO de la ESPADA, DIEGO. Organización, funcionamiento y contabilidad de un banco comercial. 7—El departamento de crédito. [Organization, function, and accounting of a commercial bank. 7—The credit department.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 6 (1) Jan. 1931: 19-30.

9549. SAUNDERS, A. J. Banking in Madras Presidency. *Mysore Econ. J.* 16(12) Dec. 1930: 575-579.—The question of an Indian Central Reserve Bank is being deferred until provincial banking inquiries have been made. Fundamental to the banking question in the Madras Presidency are the problems of land holdings and agricultural debts. The banking structure includes: (1) the Imperial Bank of India, with its 32 branches, (2) 66 joint stock banks, (3) 5 exchange banks, (4) indigenous bankers. These grant loans on personal credit, and deal in bills of exchange and promissory notes. (5) Additional credit agencies of lesser importance include various forms of government aid, co-operative credit banks, land mortgage banks, and mutual loan societies.—*William E. Dunkman.*

9550. SIGNORELLI, GAETANO. La politica bancaria di stabilizzazione degli affari. [Bank policies for stabilization of business.] *Economia.* 5(2) Feb. 1930: 147-163.—Study of different systems of business cycle policy. The problem of reduction of cyclical fluctuations of price and of the stabilization of business can, according to the author, be solved in part by an appropriate credit policy, but it is advisable, contrary to Keynes' theory, to keep a monetary regime of the gold standard type.—*Roberto Bachi.*

9551. TOWNSEND, WAYNE L. Bank deposits of commercial paper. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7(2) Dec. 1929: 293-338; (3) Mar. 1930: 618-656.

9552. UNSIGNED. Bank clearings in 1930 and the course of trade and speculation. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132(3422) Jan. 24, 1931: 552-561.

9553. UNSIGNED. The banking structure of the seventh federal reserve district. *Univ. Illinois, Bur. Business Res. Bull.* #33. Jan. 13, 1931: pp. 63.—The extraordinary resources of the larger portion of the five states included in the Chicago reserve district are reflected in the banking development in this area. In number of banks in operation in 1929 this district led all the others. Banking development in the district has been characterized by certain definite tendencies. The number and resources of member banks relative to all banks declined slightly during the 1920-1929 period. A significant change is seen in the economies in bank reserves realized under the Federal reserve system. Thus the working reserves of national banks in 1910 totaled 30% of deposit liabilities and in 1930 less than 19%. The corresponding ratio for state-chartered banks in the district declined from 22.82 in 1910 to 13.22 in 1928. In these changes, which have been aided by a tendency toward reduced reserve requirements in the different states, the smaller and largely non-member institutions have shared through their correspondent connections.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

9554. UNSIGNED. The power of banks to take drafts in payment of checks deposited for collection. *Iowa Law Rev.* 16(1) Dec. 1930: 85-88.—Whether a bank acting as the agent for collection of a check drawn on another bank may accept a draft from that bank in payment is a question which has given rise to a conflict of opinion. It should be noted as a preliminary matter that when a customer deposits a check on another bank there is a tendency to hold that the deposit is for collection only (as distinct from a general deposit). This constitutes the bank an agent of the depositor and hence bound to use due diligence in the collection of the instrument. The general rule, subject to variation by contract, notice, or statute, is that the acceptance by the bank of anything but money in payment of the instrument is negligence. The question on which the courts have differed is whether the existence of a custom may justify the collecting bank in accepting drafts rather than money. Iowa takes the strict view and holds that the mere existence of a custom is not sufficient, and that actual knowledge on the part of the depositor must be shown. Other states, including Wisconsin, hold that the

existence of a general custom to accept payments in drafts relieves the bank from liability. The latter view makes for economy in the use of money, is in accord with modern banking practice, and is preferable.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

9555. UNSIGNED. Power of commercial banks to act as agent in stock purchase transaction. *Yale Law J.* 40(3) Jan. 1931: 448-456.

9556. VOLTA, RICCARDO dalla. La banca dei regolamenti internazionali. [The Bank for International Settlements.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 9(6) Jun. 1930: 489-498.—The article discusses the reasons why the numerous attempts of Minister Luigi Luzzatti for the formation of an international clearing house of payments (*stanza di compensazione*) failed, and examines how the plan arose for the establishment of the Bank for International Settlements and how this will function.—*Roberto Bachi.*

CREDIT

(See also Entries 9221, 9247, 9539, 9543, 9548)

9557. C., G. Forms and development of agricultural credit in France. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21-2(9) Sep. 1930: 314-317.—Agricultural credit in France is based essentially on three classes of organizations: local banks, regional banks, and the National Bank of Agricultural Credit, and is regulated by the principle of the distribution of credit by means of agricultural associations and cooperative societies. Three types of loans are contemplated: short, medium, and long term; the borrowers may be individuals or associations. Short term loans are for nine months to one year and are used mostly for purchasing seed, fertilizer, fungicides, etc. Medium period loans are intended to be used in purchasing minor farm improvements, repair of buildings, land improvement, purchases of livestock, etc. Long term loans are intended to facilitate the purchase, improvement, or reconstruction of small holdings which the borrowers must undertake to cultivate themselves. Agricultural credit in France is further aided by about 3,000 rural societies of the Raiffeisen type.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

9558. MIHAİLOFF, IVAN. The agricultural bank of Bulgaria. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21-2(6) Jun. 1930: 218-224.—The last 50 years of Turkish rule had a disastrous effect on the village life of Bulgaria. The people were deeply in debt and there was little hope of improvement. Public utility banks first developed about 1863 and made short term loans to agricultural land holders. This was the basis of the Agricultural Bank which is the only agricultural credit establishment to this time. This bank receives deposits, makes loans on mortgages, advances funds for the purchase of livestock and seeds, provides funds for cooperative societies, and makes advances for the general improvement of agriculture. At the present time the bank has 98 branches, is well organized, and is a modern credit institution.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

9559. OROSZ, MICHAEL. Reformtörekvések a mezőgazdasági hitelügy újjaszer vezérésére. [Efforts for the reorganization of agricultural credit.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 35(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 464-471.—In consequence of the war Hungarian credit institutions failed. The effect was not felt immediately by agriculture. In 1924 difficulties first appeared when the farmers attempted to obtain increased credit. The author describes the institutions which had been established by law which attempted to correct these difficulties. The credits granted by mortgages and loans represent a heavy burden for the farmers.—*Karl Szladits.*

9560. REISCH, RICHARD. Hahns Volkswirtschaftliche Theorie des Bankkredits. [Hahn's economic theory of bank credit.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33(1) Jan. 1931: 1*-14*.

9561. UNSIGNED. Cambodge. Le crédit agricole. [Agricultural credit in Cambodia.] *Asie Française*. 31 (286) Jan. 1931: 26-27.—Agricultural banks were authorized by royal decree of June 24, 1929, and the first one, the Bank of Soaïrieng, was chartered the next month. The 1929 rice crop was a failure and much of the resultant distress was relieved through its operation. In addition to making loans, the bank purchases seed and fertilizer for sale at low prices to its customers.—*Lowell Joseph Rogatz*.

9562. UNSIGNED. A német mezőgazdasági hitel-ellátás újjászervezése a stabilizáció után. [A new organization of German agricultural credit.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje*. 35 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 437-444.—The credit demands of German agriculture grew so rapidly after the stabilization of money that the existing credit institutions did not suffice and the help of the state and other organs was imperative. In supplying agricultural credit the following sources played a great part: the German Rentenbank, the state credit loans, the use of farmers' associations funds, and the Reichsbank. The absolute amount of the loans of cooperatives is larger than before the war and there have been changes in the sources of their funds.—*Karl Szladits*.

9563. VALET, R. Le crédit mutuel agricole et les indigènes en Algérie. [Agricultural credit societies and the natives in Algeria.] *Outre-Mer*. 2 (4) Dec. 1930: 392-405.—France has encouraged the development of two groups of cooperative organizations, insurance societies and agricultural credit organizations, among the natives of Algeria. The former operate with payments received as annual premiums and subventions from the Algerian treasury. Short time loans are made to members and, on occasion, such as a drought, outright financial assistance is extended to policy holders. There were 213 such organizations with 567,973 members in 1926. They then had a total of 66,927,794 francs at their disposal. Agricultural credit cooperatives date from 1901. There are 247 operating today and loans in 1929 totalled 398,700,000 francs.—*Lowell Joseph Rogatz*.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 9242, 9385, 9391, 9397, 9442, 9472, 9505, 9690)

9564. ADDIS, CHARLES STEWART. The outlook for international cooperation in finance. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14 (2) Jan. 1931: 96-105.—*Charles R. Whittlesey*.

9565. ANDERSON, GEORGE E. A gold loan to China—why it should appeal to holders of Chinese bonds. *Analyst*. 37 (940) Jan. 23, 1931: 227-228.

9566. CHEVRAUX, EUGENE W. Financial developments in Latin America during 1929. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #707. Aug. 1930: pp. 24.

9567. DURST, WALTER N. A study of the typical "fixed trust" and of what it gives the investor. *Analyst*. 37 (939) Jan. 16, 1931: 114, 128.

9568. ELENA, NICOLÒ. Le axioni a voto privilegiato in Francia. [Preferential voting shares in France.] *Diritto e Pratica Commerciale*. 9 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 576-579.

9569. EVANS, GEORGE HEBERTON, Jr. Preferred stock in the United States, 1850-1878. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (1) Mar. 1931: 56-62.—Between 1850 and 1878 preferred stock was rarely used outside of the transportation industry. In this field, however, it was issued more frequently than previously and it was employed for a greater variety of purposes. Probably as a consequence of its increased use, general rather than special legislation became the authority for its issue. At the same time it was procuring a permanent and distinct place in the financial structure of the corporation.

This necessarily involved many changes in the characteristics of this type of stock.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

9570. HUNDHAUSEN, CARL. Anleihen und Aktien in der amerikanischen Effektenfinanzierung. [Bonds and stocks in American corporation finance.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (1) Jan. 1931: 5-31.

9571. JEWKES, JOHN. Stock dividends in large and small companies. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45 (2) Feb. 1931: 352-357.—The reports of the investigations by the Federal Trade Commission extended by Jewkes' further research indicate that of the amount left after interest on bonds has been paid, 34 to 35% was paid as cash dividends, 24 to 28% as stock dividends and 37 to 40% undistributed for the period 1920-1927. Will this saving by large corporations tend to cause these corporations to pass their point of optimum efficiency? The Federal Trade Commission reports show that between 1920 and 1927 corporations with a capitalization of less than \$40,000 in 1920 increased their capital stock 614% by 1927, of this amount 71% was represented by stock dividends. Those corporations with a capitalization of \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 increased their capitalization 153% for the same period. In this case stock dividends represented 84% of the increase. Further, corporations with a capitalization in excess of \$10,000,000 showed an increase in capital stock of 57%, of which 83% was due to stock dividends. A large portion of the increase in the size of corporations thus seems to be due to savings on the part of the corporation by the stock dividend route or as evidenced by stock dividends which occupies about 50% of all corporate saving. Consulting the figures, the "increased size brings increased resistance to further growth." As the corporation increases in size, the tendency is for the percentage of growth accounted for by stock dividends to increase, which leaves in the hands of the corporation executives the possibility of pushing their size even beyond the optimum point.—*W. F. Crouder*.

9572. KIROV, PHILLIPE. Le relèvement de la Bulgarie et l'appoint de la S. D. N. [The recovery of Bulgaria and the financial assistance of the League of Nations.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-1 (1) Jan. 1931: 141-156.—The progress of post-war reconstruction in Bulgaria has depended largely on the assistance given the country by the League of Nations. As a result of loans made by the League in 1926 and 1928 Bulgaria has been able to distribute land to the refugees, to bring some sort of order into government finances, and to reorganize the National Bank of Bulgaria.—*Morris E. Garnsey*.

9573. LEE, B. Y. Shanghai's speculative institutions. *Chinese Nation*. 1 (31) Jan. 14, 1931: 756-758.—The drastic decline in the value of silver has directly affected financial institutions in China where silver is used as the basis of exchange. In addition to discussing the extraordinary reactions on Chinese exchanges of the unprecedented drop in silver prices, the writer gives pertinent information on the nature and organization of the various exchanges as well as the manner of trading employed by each, indicating that while some exist for the purpose of legitimate trade and investment, there are others which are purely speculative institutions.—*Charles K. Moser*.

9574. LUKENS, EDWARD CLARK. Investment trusts as trust investments. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 79 (3) Jan. 1931: 266-270.—The author considers the question, on which there is no direct authority, whether, under the ordinary will provision, the placing of trust funds in the hands of so-called investment trust organizations constitutes an illegal delegation of fiduciary powers. It is a well established rule that a trustee cannot delegate his powers. Both the nature of the transaction and the reasons for the established for the established doctrine would seem to preclude the investment of trust funds through an investment trust; the

delegation of power is clear, and the creator of the trust has chosen to rely upon the judgment and skill of the trustee rather than someone (or organization) whom the trustee may select. Borderline cases, however, make it difficult to carry this rule to its logical conclusion, e.g., cases involving investment by the trustee in banks, insurance companies, brokerage houses, holding companies, etc.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

9575. MEANS, GARDINER C. The growth in the relative importance of the large corporation in American economic life. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (1) Mar. 1931: 10-37.—Very large corporations with gross assets over \$80,000,000 occupy an increasingly dominant position. Estimates indicate that this class controls 80% of assets of corporations having stocks regularly traded on the New York Stock Exchange and that the 200 largest non-financial corporations in 1927 controlled over 45% of the assets of all non-financial corporations, received over 40% of corporate income, controlled over 35% of all business wealth and between 15 and 25% of national wealth. Between 1909 and 1927 the assets of the 200 largest corporations increased more than twice as fast as the assets of other non-financial corporations. They reinvested a larger proportion of their earnings, secured a larger proportion of new capital in the open market and increased in size through mergers. If recent rates of growth were to continue, 80% of non-financial corporate wealth would be in the hands of 200 corporations by 1950.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

9576. MOODY, JOHN. The paradox of the bond levels. *Burroughs Clearing House.* 15 (14) Jan. 1931: 12-13, 43.

9577. NIEMEYER, M. Onroerend goed als beleggingsobject voor levensverzekeringmaatschappijen. [Real estate investments for life insurance companies.] *Levensverzekering.* 8 (1) Jan. 1931: 37-46.—The enormous increase of the capital to be invested by Dutch life insurance companies (returns of 1902 and 1929 are cited) has drawn attention to investment in real estate. Up to the present real estate investments have been principally formed by the buildings for home and branch offices of the companies themselves. Their advantages (inflation, increase of population, higher rate of interest) and disadvantages (not readily convertible, exploitation-troubles, few experts) are discussed, also the possibility of avoiding the latter. The author suggests the formation by the insurance company of a separate company for the purchase and the exploitation of real estate investments in different classes of properties.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

9578. SHEROVER, MILES M. An American loan to Russia? *New Republic.* 65 (837) Dec. 17, 1930: 127-130.—Falling off in foreign trade is one of the most serious of the causes of depression; Russia, developing a new industrial system, is a logical market for great quantities of American exports; Russia cannot now buy all she wants because she must finance all purchases by shipping out goods which are needed at home; a loan to Russia would remove this pressure and prevent "dumping" which injures American grain farmer; it would help American cotton farmer. Before a long-term loan to Russia can be made, the Washington government must sponsor it. Recognition of the Soviet government would help financing. The risk is not large; Russia will continue to be a market for years to come.—*George Soule.*

9579. STEFANI, ALBERTO de. I prestiti esteri. [Foreign loans.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 1-12.—The reason of the delayed economic after-war adjustment lies first of all in the credit inflation determined by the debts and war reparations. Foreign loans may be classified as, (1) mercantile loans, (2) liquidation loans, (3) monetary loans, (4) inflation loans. The foreign mercantile loan tends to increase the commercial deficit when employed in foreign goods,

without immediately compromising the balance of payments. The productivity of imported goods, considered as a factor of production, may eliminate the pressure on the balance of payments exercised by the payment of interest and the reimbursement of capital. Foreign mercantile loans by increasing national production of the borrowing country tend to favor exports. The internal economic equilibrium, in consequence of the importations of commodities on credit and of the exportations as reimbursement, shows some structural modification. These changes may have unfavorable results on the international trade position of the borrowing country. The foreign loan spent in work or in national products causes a displacement in the economic forces. A liquidation loan is a foreign loan the proceeds of which have been transferred to the emission bank in payment of preceding operations. A monetary loan generally gives rise to the conditions for increasing the productivity necessary to the reimbursement of capital and to the payment of interest. With the reimbursement of capital and payment of interest the monetary loan diminishes, and tends to decrease the interior output of the country. Funds must be obtained through an increase of the interior productivity. Mercantile, liquidation, monetary loans may have a satisfactory result in increasing productivity of the state, and the guarantee of the currency; but they may lead to dangerous prodigality and create price problems and financial dependence.—*Fausto R. Pitigliani.*

9580. STERRETT, JOSEPH E. Effects of the Young Plan settlement on American trade and foreign investments. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14 (2) Jan. 1931: 61-69.—The Young plan may develop a sense of solidarity among European nations and ultimately lead to a reduction of tariff barriers between them. This would, on the whole, be beneficial to American exporters. Our investments in Europe are likely to increase and may take the form of purchase of shares to a greater extent, the Young plan aiding by tending to strengthen mutual confidence.—*Charles R. Whittlesey.*

9581. UNSIGNED. Capital reductions. *Haskins & Sells Bull.* 14 (1) Jan. 1931: 2-5.—The severe depression in security prices has caused certain investment trusts to reduce the stated value of their no-par capital stock in order to write their assets down to the necessary extent. Although such action is entirely legal and reasonable, the question arises as to what shall be done when the securities are sold at an advance over the present market. Actually the increase will probably be credited to earnings and paid out in dividends. There seems to be nothing in most state laws to prevent such action. Theoretically, however, capital certainly ought first to be restored to the extent that it has been impaired.—*H. F. Taggart.*

9582. UNSIGNED. Dollar acceptances and dollar exchange pegging as an aid to exports. *Annalist.* 36 (936) Dec. 26, 1930: 1069, 1072.

9583. UNSIGNED. Modification of the California Securities Act. *Mining J. (U. S.).* 14 (16) Jan. 15, 1931: 5-6.

9584. UNSIGNED. New capital flotation during December and the twelve months of the calendar year 1930. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132 (3421) Jan. 17, 1931: 374-384.

9585. VOLPE, E. Finanziamenti esteri all'industria italiana nel dopo guerra. [Foreign financing of Italian industry in the period following the war.] *Riv. Ital. di Ragioneria.* 22 (1-2) 1929: 473-478; 23 (3-4) 1930: 116-120.—Italian policy, which at first had objected to the importation of foreign capital, soon became more favorable to it, but still maintained control over all foreign loans. This policy, maintained during the entire period from 1925 to 1928, was responsible for the greater part of the loans made to the Italian industries during this time (2,090 million lire in 1925; 1,282.6 millions in 1926;

2,932.7 millions in 1927; 812.2 millions in 1928). Among the countries financing Italy, the first place is held by the United States, with almost \$347,000,000, in addition to her many stock holdings. England, on the other hand has, since the war, greatly reduced her importance as a creditor nation towards Italy. The technical development of the loan operations is described at great length, explaining the guarantee of exchange, organization of the service (Trustee, Fiscal Agent, Registrar of the Loan, Transfer Agent,) and the cost of the operation; and the discussion ends with short notes on some intermediary financing institutions and on the loans issued by them (*Istituto di Credito per le imprese di pubblica utilità; Consorzio di Credito per le opere pubbliche; Italian Superpower Corporation*).—*Luigi Galvani*.

9586. WOOD, HAROLD E. The present outlook for bonds. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 23 (7) Jan. 1931: 606-609.—The trend of the bond market during 1931 will be affected by long term influences in (1) demand for capital; (2) supply of funds; (3) changes in the institutional set up of finance, and (4) style changes in the forms of investment. Bond inventories on the shelves of dealers are substantially below normal caused by curtailment of offerings during the last six months. During the past year there has been a pronounced favoritism shown for gilt edge securities.—*Helen Slade*.

PRICES

(See also Entries 8972, 9022, 9146, 9190, 9244, 9534, 9607-9608, 10310)

9587. BLUM, ARNO. Grenzen der Preisunterbietung. [Limits of price cutting.] *Markenschutz u. Wettbewerbs.* 30 (11) Nov. 1930: 512-514.—The limits are largely implied in Nipperdey's division of competition into two types: competition as a result of industrial expansion and extension of the market, and competition as an obstructionist policy. The latter may seem to be the case with cartels but is not really so because price cutting in typical cases would be disadvantageous in carrying out such a policy.—*W. Hausdorfer*.

9588. CLIFF, WILLIAM H. Perils of price fixing. *Protectionist.* 42 (9) Jan. 1931: 431-436.

9589. FEDERICI LUIGI. Osservazioni sul ribasso dei prezzi. [Observations on the decrease of prices.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 11 (7) Jul. 1930: 579-591; (8) Aug. 1930: 651-666.—A study is made of the course of price indices in recent years in 22 countries. For 21 of these in 1929-30 the tendency of the prices is clearly decreasing. The fall in prices began with agricultural products while the prices of mineral raw material showed a decrease only from midyear 1929. The crisis is due (1) to increase of production of certain important commodities (statistically ascertainable) that has taken place in a phase of diminishing consumption. In Europe diminishing consumption was caused by unemployment which followed the policy of rationalizing industries at a time of world depression (statistics show that the increase of unemployment preceded the fall of prices). The decrease of prices is not independent of monetary factors: (1) depreciation of silver has caused a lessening in buying power for countries using the silver standard; (2) in many countries a deflation of monetary circulation has occurred.—*Roberto Bachi*.

9590. HARRIS, CHARLES. Of cheapness. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (645) Nov. 1930: 611-622.—Queries whether the quantity theory of money affects retail or wholesale prices. From Jan. 1929 to Sep. 1930 the wholesale price index fell from 136 to 109, while the retail index fell only from 167 to 157. Producers whose prices have thus dropped one-fifth, have still the same labor costs. Retailers whose costs have dropped have only dropped prices one-seventeenth. Wages cannot

come down while prices are high, nor can wholesale prices be soundly reduced until wages go down. Industrial recovery cannot be effected while the high labor charges remain fixed.—*H. McD. Clotkie*.

9591. LOVE, MEYER. Retail price maintenance under the Clayton Act. *Temple Law Quart.* 4 (2) Mar. 1930: 170-175.—In spite of the evident intent of the Clayton Act to destroy monopolistic contracts in their "incipiency," it is necessary, in order to determine the limits to which that act extends, to have recourse to the decisions of the Federal Courts construing the Sherman Act, the ultimate decision of this question being dependent upon the facts in the particular case.—*Lawrence C. Lockley*.

9592. MAZZUCHELLI, MARIO. Note sui prezzi. [Notes on prices.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 11 (8) Aug. 1930: 667-683.—The decrease of prices is confined principally to agricultural and colonial (coffee, sugar, tea, etc.) products, while prices of manufactured goods are still high. The present crisis is due to the stoppage in the formation of new credit, the return to the gold standard in many countries, and the halt in the mobilization of capital.—*Roberto Bachi*.

9593. NORTON, L. J. Prices of Illinois farm products from 1921 to 1929. *Illinois Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #363. Dec. 1930: pp. 599.

9594. OBERASCHER, LEONHARD. Der deutsche Zuckerpreis. [The price of German sugar.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (2) Jan. 9, 1931: 44-49.—The author sketches Germany's post-war status as a sugar-producing and exporting country. Since 1925 there has been a steady increase in sugar beet cultivation. To avoid overstocking the domestic market, and to stabilize the price of sugar at home, an export association of beet sugar manufacturers was established in 1926 to regulate the sugar export. The quantity to be exported by each sugar manufacturer is prescribed, and a system of export certificates has been established by which those factories best equipped for export may take the place of others less favorably situated. When in 1927 and 1928 the price of German sugar became affected by the low price of sugar abroad, the government increased the tariff from 10 RM to 25 RM per dz. (100 kilograms), effective from December 14, 1928, with the proviso that it should be modified if the price of sugar on the Magdeburg exchange should exceed the fixed maximum price. On March 19, 1930, the duty was further increased to 32 RM. These attempts to stabilize the sugar price were supplemented by the establishment in September, 1929, of an association for the regulation of consumption. These measures have been successful in maintaining the price of sugar in Germany near the fixed maximum price for a period of two years during which foreign sugar prices have decreased. In the spring of 1930 there was a record sugar beet crop. The necessity of maintaining the sugar beet area and encouraging increased sugar consumption leads to the conclusion that the only solution lies in the lowering of the price of sugar on the domestic market.—*A. M. Hannay*.

9595. UNSIGNED. Internationale Kohlen- und Kokspreise. [International coal and coke prices.] *Glückauf.* 67 (7) Feb. 14, 1931: 238.—The development of prices is shown for the principal coal countries for 1913-14 and for each year since 1924. While in Germany, England, and the United States the price for bituminous coal was somewhat less in 1930 than in 1929, prices in France and Belgium have increased. The same is true for smelting coke.—*E. Friederichs*.

9596. UNSIGNED. Il problema dei prezzi all'ingrosso e dei prezzi al minuto (relazione presentata dal direttore dell'Ufficio economico della confederazione nazionale fascista dei commercianti alla presidenza confederale il 10 Aprile 1930-VII.) [The problem of wholesale and retail prices (report presented by the director of the Economic office of the National Fascist

Federation of Business-men to the federal presidency, April 10th 1930).] *Commercio*. 3 (5) May 1930: 3-26.—An investigation of the movement of wholesale prices in Italy and abroad. In 1929 and in the first months of 1930 their movement has been more regular in Italy than elsewhere and they have shown a tendency to diminish first in Italy. The total difference between wholesale prices and retail prices, that is, the cost of distribution, is greater at Hamburg and Paris than at Milan. The margins of retail profit are so small that in general they do not permit further reduction, unless it is possible to come to a reduction of costs. The problem of reduction of prices becomes that of rationalization of costs.—*Roberto Bachi*.

9597. UNSIGNED. Wholesale and retail prices. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (1) Jan. 1931: 231-244.—Two charts, one showing the seasonal movement of wholesale prices in 1928, 1929 and 1930 and the other retail food prices for the same years, offer striking evidence of the manner in which prices have been affected by current and past business conditions. The cost of various articles of food combined shows a decrease of 11.4% for Nov. 1930, as compared with Nov. 1929, and a decrease of 2% for Nov. as compared with Oct. 1930, compared with similar percentages for wholesale food prices of 13.1% and 2.9%.—*F. L. Thomsen*.

9598. V., H. te. Prijstabilisatie, managed currency, en bank politiek. [Price stabilization, managed currency, and bank policy.] *Maandbl. v. h. Boekhouden*. 37 (437) Jan. 1, 1931: 101-103.

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 9500, 9537, 9550, 9590
10308-10309, 10332)

9599. ANSIAUX, MAURICE. La théorie de la périodicité des crises et la dépression économique actuelle. [The theory of the periodicity of crises and the present economic depression.] *Rev. Écon. Française*. 52 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 257-265.—The theory that crises are periodic rests upon too simplified a view of the facts. Crises differ with respect to the country in which they first appear, the industry in which they start, and the extent to which they result from individual causes, such as gold shortage or other disturbing factors of a monetary nature, which need not be periodic in their operation. The hypothesis of a frequency of cycles, which is merely an amendment of the earlier view, seems better adapted to explain the phenomena under examination. The real explanation of these cycles lies in the attitude of competition under a capitalist regime which finds its expression in the exaggeration of individual hopes and the absence of agreement among rival producers, which in turn is a supplementary source of a disproportion between an overstimulated supply and the realities of a demand only moderately enlarged. With such a background, the way out lies in the hope of finding some spark, some "new fact," to stimulate activity on the part of industrialists.—*Arthur W. Marget*.

9600. BARACS, JOHANN. Zins und Konjunktur in Deutschland seit 1925. [The rate of interest and business conditions in Germany since 1925.] *Wirtschaftskurve*. 9 (3) Oct. 1930: 303-307.—The relationship between the movements in the rate of interest and business conditions since 1925 has been different from that which might have been expected on the basis of generally accepted theory, because throughout the period certain peculiar factors were present. In the first place, the capital-market was influenced by political discussion. The campaign against foreign loans led to a "drying-up" of these loans. The second peculiarity arose out of the unusual position, on the German capital-market, of borrowings by public agencies, which are much less

sensitive to the height of the rate of interest than private borrowers would be. Were it not for these two disturbing factors, the high rate of interest would either have brought the preceding boom to a quicker and more decisive end, or it would have attracted more foreign capital than was actually the case. The fall of short-term interest-rates since the American stock-market crash has not yet led to an improvement in business conditions, since the long-term market is still forced to meet the claims of public borrowers, and is suffering from lack of confidence.—*Arthur W. Marget*.

9601. BEYEN, J. W. L'or et la dépression économique. [Gold and the economic depression.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (77) Oct. 1930: 427-433.—*Robert Schwenger*.

9602. DUPRIEZ, LEON H., and ROGER, CHARLES. Le mouvement des chambres de compensation en Belgique envisagé comme indice de l'activité générale des affaires. [Clearing houses in Belgium regarded as an index of general business conditions.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon.* 2 (1) Nov. 1930: 3-25.—There are 38 clearing houses in Belgium, the first being organized in Brussels, in 1908, and the second in Liège, in 1912. They are a poor index of general business conditions, simply recapitulating things known months earlier from other sources and estimates. (Tables.)—*E. S. Corey*.

9603. ELLSWORTH, D. W. Index of business activity drops to 76.5, lowest since 1908 depression. *Annalist*. 36 (935) Dec. 19, 1930: 1027-1028.

9604. FILIPETTI, GEORGE. Instalment buying and business depressions. *Management Rev.* 20 (1) Jan. 1931: 3-6.

9605. FOÀ, RODOLFO. La crisi economica britannica e il problema della disoccupazione. [The British economic crisis and the problem of unemployment.] *Economia*. 6 (5) Nov. 1930: 513-522.—*Roberto Bachi*.

9606. GOODENOUGH, F. C. The causes of industrial depression. *Accountant*. 84 (2930) Jan. 31, 1931: 141-144.—Domestic causes of depression (in England) are the immobility of labor and the lack of flexibility in wages and in retail prices. International causes are the lack of balance between industrial and agricultural production and interference with freedom of trade that has prevented prices from playing their proper part in adjusting supply and demand. Monetary causes have played a relatively small part. Remedies must include strict national economy.—*H. F. Taggart*.

9607. HIRST, FRANCIS W. Some real causes of the slump. *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (779) Nov. 1930: 554-561.—The chief cause of world depression is the enormous burden of the war debts and reparations, which are like paying interest on losses. Shortage of gold is not very important, for while the stock of gold has declined 3 or 4% in the last three years, wholesale prices have declined 25%. But while wholesale prices have declined a quarter, retail prices have not followed proportionately. There has been an increase in production without a proportionate increase of consumption. This is a second important cause of depression and is largely due to government action in bolstering producers' prices. One form of government interference is valorization or stabilization of price artificially, as in Brazilian coffee, American and Canadian wheat, Malay rubber, &c. Another is the use of tariffs to keep local prices high, as in the post war barriers in the Succession States and in Australia and India. Special contributory causes of depression in England are excessive government expenditures and taxes, and the incompetence of boards of directors in many public companies.—*H. McD. Clotie*.

9608. KING, WILLFORD I. Price earnings, price dividends and price surplus ratio in depressions. *Annalist*. 37 (937) Jan. 2, 1931: 3-4.

9609. SIGNORELLI, GAETANO. L'equazione dello scambio nei cicli economici e la politica bancaria

della congiuntura. [The equation of exchange in economic cycles and the discount policy of banks.] *Economia*. 6(3) Sep. 1930: 271-291.—Contrary to Fisher's quantity theory of money, price variations and business movement are independent in character: in particular, it appears that M/M' instead of remaining constant as assumed by that theory, undergoes notable alterations. The influence of bank and money factors is different in each phase of the cycle: though they dominate in the periods of contraction of money, these are brief compared to those periods in which the volume of money in circulation is a result of price conditions and of the volume of business activity. Though the cyclical tendency is often determined by other than monetary factors, one cannot ignore the importance that a discriminating credit policy might have in attenuating the cycles. But one must not be deceived into thinking that the banks can, by means of opportune maneuvers of the discount rate, greatly attenuate the cyclical movement, and it must not be forgotten that the private advantage of the banks may be in contrast to such a policy.—*Roberto Bachi*.

9610. SOULE, GEORGE. Gold and the industrial depression. A reply to Mr. E. M. H. Lloyd. *New Republic*. 64(832) Nov. 12, 1930: 339-343.—The theory that world scarcity of gold or bank credit accounts for the current depression is not tenable if applied to the United States. Our surplus of gold, according to orthodox monetary theory, either must have led to price inflation, or must have been neutralized by banking policy. Inflation was not revealed by commodity prices, which showed a slightly declining tendency since 1923. Therefore we ought to have avoided subsequent domestic deflation, and our depression ought to have arisen from falling prices abroad, by way of restriction of exports. But it did not do so. It is doubtful if the inflation and deflation of the stock market were due to banking policy. The stock market crash did not cause the depression, since prosperity had not been due to consumption by successful speculators. It may be argued that concealed inflation occurred through the financing of large volume of security issues by bank credit. But why should inflation not be accompanied by a rise of commodity prices come to an end, as long as bank reserves remained sufficient? The trouble was rather that industries had no profitable use for the funds they had, markets being saturated, while retail consumers and foreign borrowers had borrowed as much as, or more than, they could hope to repay. There is evidence that the purchasing power of wage-earners did not increase as rapidly as production. A guess as to what happened indicates: rapid increase in productivity and in production of ordinary consumers' goods, stimulated by increase in purchasing power of wage-earners between 1919 and 1923, a subsequent lag in growth of wage-earners' and farmers' real incomes, which was temporarily compensated by extension of credit, the end of this expansion of consumers' credit due to failure of consumers' cash incomes to increase rapidly enough, overproduction of basic commodities which unsettled domestic and foreign markets, inability to continue loaning abroad, shortage of gold and credit in England and elsewhere abroad, and other local weaknesses.—*George Soule*.

LABOR AND WAGES

GENERAL

(See also Entries 9269, 9526, 9786, 9870, 10003, 10008-10009, 10012, 10057-10058, 10064, 10068, 10152, 10154, 10158, 10160)

9611. DAUGHERTY, CARROLL R. Anti-union contracts. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9(2) Jan. 1931: 191-201.—The proposed Shipstead Bill attempts to allow

workers to combine with impunity in order to balance the now preponderate weight of the employer in employment bargaining, and forbids court injunctions against union membership and various forms of union activity. But past experience indicates that the most effective method of attaining union sanction is by a liberalization of the personnel of the Supreme Court.—*Lawrence C. Lockley*.

9612. EVANS, MERCER G. Southern labor supply and working conditions in industry. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 156-162.—Between 1880 and 1920 the number of manufacturing wage earners in the Southern states increased from 318,000 to 1,432,000, or 350%. During the same period population increased only 100%. This increase in the labor supply was brought about (1) by a change in the character of the population; there was an increase in the relative number of people in the age group 16 to 64 and a decrease in the number of the colored population. (2) The number of women who are willing to accept jobs has increased. (3) There was a positive attraction of labor into the manufacturing industries from other types of gainful occupations. In 1880, 5.6% of the total labor supply was engaged in manufacturing while in 1920 the number has increased to 11.6%. Most of the increase in the supply of industrial labor has been at the expense of agriculture and most of it has gone into the less-skilled trades. Wage rates are below the level of wages paid in the rest of the United States for similar employments. The presence of and the flow from the low-agricultural labor reserve is a chief causal factor of low wages.—*E. E. Cummins*.

9613. FANG FU-AN. Shanghai labor. *Chinese Econ. J.* 7(2) Aug. 1930: 835-885; (3) Sep. 1930: 989-1012.

9614. HILL, T. ARNOLD. Negroes in Southern industry. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 170-181.—Though the Negro may be said to be traditionally an agricultural worker, in recent years the rural population of Negroes has decreased. In 1890, 87.4% of the Negro population in the South lived in the rural districts; in 1920 there were 6,661,262 Negroes or only 74.7% in the rural sections. Many of the Negro men who left the farm for the city have not been absorbed into industry but into the enlarged class of domestic servants that follows upon urban development. Thirty years ago, 46% of the gainfully employed Negroes were engaged in non-agricultural occupations. By 1920, 55% were in non-agricultural work, of whom 20%, or almost one million, were in manufacturing and mechanical occupations, and more than a half-million, or 11%, in trades and transportation. All indications are that the problem arising from this movement of the Negro from the farm to industry, that is, competition with white labor, will lead to an intensified struggle.—*E. E. Cummins*.

9615. HULVEY, CHARLES N. "A labor policy for the South." A commentary. *Amer. Federationist*. 38(1) Jan. 1931: 32-36.

9616. LIPMAN, OTTO. Arbeitswissenschaft. [Labor administration.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsforsch.* 3(1-2) 1929: 76-82.—Labor administration deals with the interdependence of conditions and effects of human labor; it is based therefore on *Arbeitskunde*, i.e., the description of labor conditions. "The result of labor research," formerly published in the periodical *Die Arbeit*, will be presented from now on in this periodical. The relations of labor administration to labor physiology and to the so-called psychotechnics is discussed. For business management labor is one of the factors of production, sale, and costs to be investigated scientifically.—*Hubert Huppertz*.

9617. MA, C. F. Notes on China's labor population. *Chinese Econ. J.* 7(5) Nov. 1930: 1257-1266.

9618. MILLER, HARRY E. An economist looks at

prohibition. *Sci. Temperance J.* 39(3) Autumn, 1930: 131-137.—The evidence is strong that drinking by the laboring classes, at least, has been reduced under prohibition. Society at large has benefited as labor has become more efficient in production, and, with higher standards of consumption by virtue of sobriety, has enlarged the consumers market. Substantial gains in real wages seem to have been related to prohibition. Laboratory experiments, the reports of industry, and the consensus of economists who have given much study to the matter, seem to leave little doubt that in its economic consequences prohibition has been beneficial.—*Harry E. Miller.*

9619. T., M. M. Statutory interception. *Michigan Law Review.* 28(3) Jan. 1930: 321-328.—A discussion as to whether a laborer or materialman may under the different state laws enforce a lien against the lessor's estate when the lessee fails to pay for labor and materials for which he has contracted and which have been used to improve the lessor's property.—*Arthur C. Gernand.*

9620. TORGASHEFF, BORIS P. Mining labor in China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 6(4) Apr. 1930: 392-417; (5) May 1930: 510-541; (6) Jun. 1930: 652-676; 7(1) Jul. 1930: 770-795; (2) Aug. 1930: 909-927.

9621. UNSIGNED. Employment, wages, hours of labour, cost of living, and trade disputes in 1930. *Ministry Labour Gaz.* 39(1) Jan. 1931: 2-6.

9622. UNSIGNED. Labor in manufacturing industry in 1930. *Service Letter on Indus. Relations.* (74) Feb. 26, 1931: 1-4.

9623. UNSIGNED. Productivity of labor in loading and discharging ship cargoes. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32(2) Feb. 1931: 1-30.—Stevedoring is defined as the transfer of commodities from the ship to the pier and the direct transfer of commodities from the ship to a railroad car or a lighter, and vice versa. As no data are obtainable pertaining to the productivity of stevedore employees, it is necessary to establish units of measure. The word ton is in common use, but has many meanings; the revenue ton is the generally accepted unit of measure. Time units also present difficulties as ship-hours, hatch-hours, gang-hours, and man-hours are all used. Of these the man-hour is most satisfactory. Scientifically speaking there is but one way of measuring this productivity. It is in terms of cargo handled per man per hour. This does not always tell the whole story, as higher productivity per man per hour does not always signify greater dispatch, and vice versa. The clash between higher man-hour output and quicker ship dispatch causes difficulty between the stevedore company interested in output and shipowners interested in getting ships away as fast as possible. A clear picture can be given only by using both man-hours and gang-hours. Tables include data on basis of long tons and revenue tons of cargo and gang-hours as well as man-hours, an analysis of the miscellaneous cargo in 19 American ports, and an analysis of special cargoes.—*G. G. Groat.*

9624. UNSIGNED. Vacation policies in manufacturing industries. (Supplementary report for 1930.) *Indus. Bull.* (Albany, N. Y.). 10(3) Dec. 1930: 76-78, 100.—The first study of vacation policies in New York manufacturing industries was published by the Bureau of Women in Industry of the New York Labor Department in 1925; the present is a follow-up study to discover to what extent former policies have been developed or discarded. In 1930, 97% of the 1,050 reporting plants gave vacations to office workers, as compared with 91% of 1,500 plants in 1925. Vacations to production workers, a comparatively recent practice, were given by 25% of the plants in 1930 and 13% in 1925. Large plants are more apt to grant vacations to production workers and certain industries are more liberal than others, especially the chemical and food plants, followed by the rubber, printing, clothing, and

paper industries. Only a small number of the plants in the metal, leather, wood, textile, stone, and glass industries give vacations to production workers. The usual period of employment required before workers are eligible for vacations is one year. Office workers and foremen are usually allowed about two weeks vacation, while production workers receive shorter vacations, except after a longer period of service.—*P. J. Haegy.*

9625. UNSIGNED. Waldarbeiterelend in überseeischen Ländern. [Conditions of forest workers in oversea countries.] *Soz. Praxis.* 39(52) Dec. 25, 1930: 1213-1214.—The International Union of Woodworkers has published a report on conditions of forest workers in South America and on the island of Sumatra. Forest workers in Northern Argentina and Brazil are mostly *mestizos* and about 70 or 80% are illiterate. The Chinese workers on the eastern coast of Sumatra are in even worse condition. Sick workers, until recently, were not taken care of at all. Conditions have been slightly improved by an order of the governor general of the Dutch East Indies, issued in 1925, which limits the hours of labor and introduces some measures for the protection of the workers.—*R. Broda.*

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 8942, 8965, 8998, 9024, 9715, 9750, 9789, 9819, 10054, 10072, 10128)

9626. COOPER, LYLE W. Recent national trade agreements in the silk hosiery industry. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39(1) Feb. 1931: 69-75.—The silk hosiery industry needs stabilization as sudden expansion, the rush of competition, style change, and the business depression have led to dangerous tension within the industry. The demand for economy could be met by a reduction of labor cost through technological improvements. Where labor was unorganized, this could easily be done. But the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers occupied a strong position covering about half the industry and were a factor to be reckoned with. Wages in union shops on a piece rate basis for knitters were as high as \$60 for a full week's work. The knitters are all men, generally in the twenties, and highly skilled. Women and children work in various capacities as helpers. When wages in the non-union mills were reduced the unions realized the necessity for some definite and practical adjustment in the interests of both the union and the industry; trade agreements resulted. In the first agreement (Sep. 1929) each mill could place 25% of its equipment of special types under the two-machine system (one knitter to each two machines) and the progress of the plan was to be limited to 15% for the first half year. Arbitration of grievances was provided for. Employers formed a national association, as a step to a national union scale and to eliminate other difficulties arising from regional competition. Time and effort studies were to be made. In the agreement of 1930 these provisions were carried over together with a wage reduction averaging 20%. Equal division of the work was agreed to by the management to prevent unemployment. An unemployment insurance fund is to be established, the companies to contribute 1% of the weekly pay roll, the unions making no contribution now but later they will pay an amount one-half as great as is paid by the management. Both parties are seeking to attack production problems in a constructive way.—*G. G. Groat.*

9627. HENNIG, JOHS. M. Geschichte und Idee der sozialistischen Arbeiterjugendbewegung. [History and idea of the socialist labor youth movement.] *Neuwerk.* 12(8) Nov. 1930: 210-216; (9) Dec. 1930: 256-264.

9628. MITCHELL, GEORGE SINCLAIR. Organization of labor in the South. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 182-187.—Recent strikes in the South have centered around union recognition. Unionism was delayed in the South not because it was not needed but because it was difficult to introduce. The South has long had a labor movement which is by no means negligible. In the low-country section a number of the trades and occupations have been organized for some time, but the core of this organization is in the old and conservative crafts. To some extent the great strikes of 1929 had their roots in an effort of the low-country trades to push unionism into the Piedmont. Unionism, however, did not come among the textile workers until pressure for a higher productivity led some of them to rebel. Definite organizing plans were formulated. The American Federation of Labor came in and, it is claimed, 112 new locals have been formed in the South since the campaign began. Except in South Carolina the right to keep the union quickly became the motive behind all strikes. As a result of these labor disturbances and attempts to organize, sympathy toward the workers has developed among the southern middle class, and a new solidarity among the laboring whites.—*E. E. Cummins.*

9629. VALOT, STEPHEN. Le Congrès de la Fédération Internationale des Journalistes. [The Congress of the International Federation of Journalists.] *Coopération Intellectuelle*. 2 (24) Dec. 15, 1930: 641-643.—The International Federation of Journalists, founded in 1925, is as decentralized as possible, the actual work being confined to the autonomous organizations. The assembly at Berlin gave birth to three new organizations, the structure and functioning of which is described in this article.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

9630. WYLAND, ELIZABETH M. The Columbia River fishermen's protective union. *Commonwealth Rev.* 12 (5) Jan. 1931: 382-395.—This study is a history of the Columbia River fisherman's protective union as a labor organization with emphasis placed upon the relation of the total price paid per catch to the average return per fisherman for the years 1925 to 1929 inclusive. Salmon fishing was begun in 1866. At the present time there are at least four fishermen's unions within the state of Oregon, the earliest union organization being established at Astoria in 1892. While it is difficult to compare the real wages of fishermen of the 1890's and those of 1925-29, it appears that during 1925-29 they were about 28% above the wages of the earlier period. Allowing for expenses, it seems that real wages have not only advanced 5-10%, but have risen more rapidly than the costs of living in 1925-1929 in comparison with 1890.—*O. D. Duncan.*

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 9703, 9771, 9802, 9809, 10013)

9631. ADAMIC, LOUIS. Sabotage—first-hand testimony from an ex-workingman. *Harpers Mag.* 162 (968) Jan. 1931: 216-228.—*Solon De Leon.*

9632. ALEXANDER, MAGNUS H. Industrial relations at the beginning of 1931. *Service Letter on Indus. Relations*. (73) Jan. 30, 1931: 1-3.

9633. BANDMANN, EGON. Zwangsschlichtung und Marktlohn. [Compulsory arbitration and market wages.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (4) Jan. 23, 1931: 129-132.

9634. HAM, WILLIAM T. The German system of arbitration. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39 (1) Feb. 1931: 1-24.—The article describes the present German system of arbitration and its origins, notes the criticisms leveled against it, and takes up certain questions of principle involved. Since 1925 the system has been criticized, especially by employers who object to the wage policy followed by arbitration authorities. The abolition of the system itself is at present not the issue; the real conflict revolves

around the device of the compulsory award, employers want it eliminated, or at least decidedly safeguarded. In 1928 petitions for a compulsory award constituted 22.5% of the total number of cases, and petitions were granted in 5.4%. The government asserts that most of the work of the arbitration authorities is in the field of conciliation and that compulsory awards are given in an inappreciable number of cases. Trade unions agree to this but employers' associations disagree. In view of the lack of objective data any attempt to appraise the system must be postponed, but in judging it one should distinguish between the system in the post-war inflation period and following stabilization of the mark, and also between the arbitration system as such and the compulsory award. If compulsory awards were really rare, and were granted only in times of social danger, the system would probably receive widespread popular support. The future of the device will depend upon the influence of the working class in government and upon its success in securing a satisfactory status in economic and political relations with the employers.—*Katharine Lumpkin.*

9635. HENDERSON, ARTHUR, Jr. An analysis of the trade disputes and trade unions (amendment) bill, 1931. *Labour Mag.* 9 (9) Jan. 1931: 390-392.—"The first clause declares anew, as was indubitably the law until 1927, that any strike or lockout is illegal whose primary object is any other than the furtherance of purposes connected with employment, or terms or conditions of employment of workers whether in the particular trade or industry subject to the strike or not." This does not exclude the "sympathetic strike" undertaken to prevent employers in one industry from directly or indirectly assisting employers in another. The High Court is given jurisdiction over questions of legality, the Attorney-General being a party. By the simple method of repeal the Bill restores the political levy to the same position as under the act of 1913. Civil servants are given the same rights to organization as before the act of 1927. "Intimidation" is restored to its former significance of a reasonable fear to any person of personal injury, etc.—*W. B. Catlin.*

9636. REICHMANN, FRANZ. Les contrats collectifs dans la fédération des ouvriers du bois et du bâtiment en Suisse. [Collective contracts in the wood and construction workers federation in Switzerland.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 23 (1) Jan. 1931: 5-11.

9637. RONGA, GIULIO. Il processo nei rapporti collettivi di lavoro. [Procedure in collective labor agreements.] *Diritto e Pratica Commerciale*. 9 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 546-575.

9638. UNSIGNED. Scientific adjustment of economic resources. *Labour Gaz. (South Africa)* 1 (2) Dec. 1930: 59.—The International Industrial Relations Association with headquarters in The Hague is preparing a congress in Amsterdam for August, 1931. Its agenda will be: "The dependence of satisfactory human relations in industry upon the scientific adjustment of economic resources, production, and consumption."—*R. Broda.*

9639. UNSIGNED. Studies on industrial relations. *International Labour Office, Studies and Reports. Ser. A*, #33. 1930: pp. 263.—Studies, supplemented by field investigation, of the industrial relations methods of five important European undertakings: the Siemens Works, the Lens Mining Company, the London Traffic Combine, the State Mines of the Saar Basin, and the Bata Boot and Shoe Factory. Questions covered include the scope and character of the plants studied; the organization and administration of industrial relations; wages, hours, and general labor conditions; employment procedure; education, apprenticeship and training; accident and health insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and other financial benefits; and welfare.—*P. W. Martin.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 9930, 9947-9948, 9950-9958)

9640. FELLOWS, PERRY A. Age factor in industry. *Soc. Indus. Engin. Bull.* 12 (11) Nov. 1930: 15-20.—In 1929 a committee appointed by the Society of Industrial Engineers sent out a questionnaire for the purpose of learning the experience of a considerable number of companies with employees in the older age groups. More recently the committee has been studying methods of solving the problems disclosed in the earlier analysis. Training programs, state pensions, industrial pensions and other actual or contemplated remedies are discussed.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

9641. HARDING, D. W. A note on the subdivision of assembly work. *J. Natl. Inst. Indus. Psychol.* 5 (5) Jan. 1931: 261-264.—The article describes a series of experiments in connection with the assembling of radio sets. The purpose was to determine to what extent productive efficiency was increased by subdividing and simplifying the tasks of individual workers. It was found that production at first increased with minute subdivision of processes but later fell off on account of boredom and lack of interest of the workers. The most suitable mid-point for the size of the work-unit must be discovered for different operations individually.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

9642. MAYO, ELTON. Supervision and morale. *J. Natl. Inst. Indus. Psychol.* 5 (5) Jan. 1931: 248-260.—A series of experiments in the Hawthorne Works of the Western Electric Company at Chicago, undertaken in order to determine the effects of various working conditions are described. For the purposes of this experiment a selected group of employees were segregated in a test room where they performed standardized tasks under varying conditions. Hours of work were modified, rest periods were introduced, and various other changes were made. Production was increased by rest periods; emotional conditions, often resulting from outside influences, have much effect upon efficiency; wage incentives do not stimulate production if other working conditions are unsatisfactory; supervision is a vital element in production. The importance of supervision as disclosed by the test room experiments led to the widely-known "interviewing" system in the Hawthorne Works. This system is discussed.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

9643. ROOS, C. A. Die psychologische Begutachtung von Erwerbsbeschränkten. [Psychological evaluation of workers with reduced capacity for work.] *Soz. Praxis.* 39 (52) Dec. 25, 1930: 1209-1213.—*R. Broda.*

9644. UNSIGNED. Age limits in industry in Maryland and California. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (2) Feb. 1931: 30-39.—In 1930 the Maryland Commissioner of Labor and Statistics and the California Department of Industrial Relations each published studies of age limits in manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments. In California questionnaires were answered by 2,808 establishments with 534,608 employees, in Maryland by 858 concerns with 173,724 employees. Thirty-nine per cent of the employees in California and 30.3% of those in Maryland worked in establishments where definite age limits for hiring were used. In California the limit was more frequently 50 years, in Maryland, 45 years, but in both states 40 and even 35 years were found. The policy was most common among public utilities and transportation companies. The maintenance of benefit plans was given as a chief reason for the adoption of maximum age limits. Unemployment was also important in that it gave the employer a large number of applicants from which to choose. The Maryland report concludes that even where definite limits are not set there is frequently a tendency to hire younger workers if possible. Both studies find maximum age limits for hiring sufficiently common to create a large social and economic problem.—*Katharine Lumpkin.*

9645. UNSIGNED. Suggested tests for pharmacist. *Pub. Personnel Studies.* 8 (8) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 123-126.—(An outline of a test for pharmacists prepared by the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration.)—*John M. Pfiffner.*

9646. WARD, H. National Institute of Industrial Psychology, London: its program of research. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4 (3) Nov. 1930: 163-166.—*B. F. Riess.*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 9530, 10273)

9647. FULK, M. E. Functional disturbances as a cause of accident. *Coal Age.* 36 (1) Jan. 1931: 7-8.—Functional disorders of the workers largely increase the hazards connected with coal mining. A physically ailing man is mentally ailing and is a hazard both to himself and his fellow workers. Adequate physical examination will go a long way toward reducing accidents in coal mine operations.—*H. O. Rogers.*

9648. GIESA. Die Ergründung von Unfallgefahren des Bergwerksbetriebes mit Hilfe der Statistik. [Accident dangers of mining industry on the basis of statistics.] *Glückauf.* 66 (44) Nov. 1, 1930: 1503-1910.—The author believes that the principal requirement for mine accident statistics, with reference to the general causes of accidents, is observation of cases with special consideration of the place of work and processes of industry at the time of the accident. For a closer determination of dangers more detailed investigations are necessary. The comparison of accident frequency for different departments of industry and different mines yields valuable conclusions.—*E. Friederichs.*

9649. HALDANE, J. S. Silicosis and coal mining. *Iron & Coal Trades Rev.* 122 (3281) Jan. 16, 1931: 89-90.—The evidence at hand does not indicate that any class of work connected with coal mining is subject to risk from silicosis except under very exceptional conditions that can be guarded against effectively. Nor is there any clear evidence that dust inhalation by coal miners is an ordinary cause of either bronchitis or pneumonia among them.—*H. O. Rogers.*

9650. HOSLER, RUSH U. Economic losses in the Pennsylvania bituminous mining industry resulting from injury. *Mining Congr. J.* 17 (1) Jan. 1931: 46, 47.—In the bituminous coal industry of Pennsylvania during the five-year period, 1925 to 1929, there were 192,090 injuries, including fatalities, that required medical attention. This means that one of these injuries occurred for every 3.36 full-time employee and that for each of these injuries there was mined 3,600 tons of coal. These accidents involved a direct cost of \$5,000,000 and a loss of time of 17,107 man-years each year.—*H. O. Rogers.*

9651. KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. Die Unfall-Häufigkeit. [Accident frequency.] *Finanzpol. Korrespondenz.* 12 (2) Jan. 16, 1931: pp. 2.

9652. L., R. Congrès de Bruxelles de l'Union Internationale des Producteurs et Distributeurs d'Énergie Électrique (Septembre, 1930). 11—Accidents causés par l'électricité. [The Brussels Congress of the International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power, Sep. 1930. 11—Accidents caused by electricity.] *Rev. Générale de l'Électricité.* 28 (26) Dec. 27, 1930: 1021-1023.

9653. SCHÖLTZ, CARL. Die Gesundheitsfürsorge für junge Industriearbeiter. [Health provisions for young industrial workers.] *Rev. Internat. de l'Enfant* 11 (61) Jan. 1931: 22-30.

9654. UNSIGNED. Hidden costs of industrial accidents. *Service Letter on Indus. Relations.* (73) Jan. 30, 1931: 6-7.

9655. UNSIGNED. Silicosis: records of the International Conference held at Johannesburg, August 13-27, 1930. *International Labour Office, Studies and Reports. Ser. F, #13.* 1930. pp. 692.—A report of the

proceedings of the Johannesburg Conference, together with a number of papers by experts from nine different countries on various aspects of the problem including a description of the nature and occurrence of silicosis in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United States; analyses of the medical aspects of the disease; an account of the legal and administrative methods developed in South Africa for dealing with silicosis as a compensated occupational disease.—*P. W. Martin.*

9656. WYCHGEL, JAMES N. Arterial hypertension in industry. *J. Indus. Hygiene*. 12(9) Nov. 1930: 319-323.—Arterial hypertension is an important problem in industry; limitation of physical effort is advisable for men with second degree hypertension, and absence of physical effort, for those with third degree hypertension.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 9653, 10145)

9657. JOHNSON, ETHEL M. Married women workers. *Amer. Federationist*. 38(2) Feb. 1931: 165-169.—A review of several studies shows that the majority of married women work because of economic necessity, and that discrimination against their employment in business and industry is unfair.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

9658. OTEY, ELIZABETH L. Women and children in Southern industry. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 163-169.—Of the women in Southern States 17% to 29.1% work in industry, mostly textile; in South Carolina one out of three. The textile industry bespeaks low wages, long hours, and hard living. The average weekly wage of a full-time worker is \$11.43 to \$14.46. Over 50% of the women are the only support of dependents. Legislation for protection of women has been delayed; 10-11 hours daily, 55-60 hours weekly, and night work for women are permitted. Long hours, grinding noisy monotonous amid whirring machinery in a temperature near 85 degrees with no rest periods bring fatigue and low vitality. Women as well as men join unions readily and take active part in strikes. Child labor legislation forbids children under 14 to work in manufacturing establishments, boys under 16 to work in mines, and those from 16 to 18 to work in dangerous occupations in mines. No special provision is made for injured minors. Virginia, in the summer, permits children from 12 to 14 to work in canneries. The educational requirements are far behind those of the rest of the country. The South is not profiting, in its industrial development, from the experience of England and New England.—*E. S. Corey.*

CHILD LABOR

(See also Entry 9658)

9659. UNSIGNED. Trends in employment of children 1927 to 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32(1) Jan. 1931: 103-107.—The area for which reports were received, (17 states, the District of Columbia, and cities of 50,000 inhabitants and over) showed an increase in employment of children in 1929, while 1928 had shown a decrease as compared with the preceding year. In the four states showing a decrease from 1928 to 1929 it is suggested that changes in the laws raising educational standards and more rigid enforcement of the child labor and compulsory school attendance laws were probably causal factors. In general the largest number of the 14- and 15-year-old children entered mechanical and manufacturing occupations.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

WAGES

(See also Entries 9022, 9188, 9415, 9519, 9618, 9633, 9681, 9684, 10263)

9660. BEERS, H. W. The money income of farm boys in a southern New York dairy region. *New York Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #512. 1930: pp. 55.

9661. CLAGUE, EWAN, and COUPER, W. J. When shutdown came. A dismissal wage in practice. *Survey*. 65(9) Feb. 1, 1931: 477-480, 513-514.—An analysis of the dismissal wage as paid by the L. Candee Company (a subsidiary of the U. S. Rubber Company) is here made on the basis of immediate payments made and then on the basis of definite examples of how the wage was used by different individuals. The attempt of the company to mitigate the tragedy of closing a plant that had been a part of the community for over a hundred years is explained in concise form. The experience offers a specific contribution to at least a partial settlement of the problem of unemployment brought about by the rationalization of industry.—*Elizabeth Morrissey.*

9662. ERKELENZ, ANTON. Der Irrtum der Lohnsenkung. [The error of wage reduction.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16(5) Jan. 30, 1931: 176-179.

9663. FOLSOM, JOSIAH C. Perquisites and wages of hired farm laborers. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Tech. Bull.* #213. 1931: pp. 58.—Real wages of American farm laborers equal or exceed the average full-time and actual earnings of common laborers in some representative industries. Other factors are the periods of unemployment or partial employment, and the training and skill required, in many industries. Practically two-fifths of the remuneration of noncasual farm laborers, and one-fourth of casuals, are made up of perquisite values, the percentage tending to run higher where wages are lowest—in the South Atlantic and South Central States. Perquisites include board, room, fuel, food, privilege of keeping livestock, feed for livestock, pasturage, garden space, use of employer's horses, farm tools, vehicles, and garage. Cash-wage rates, except for the Pacific States, are decidedly lower than those for common labor. In 1928 wages and perquisites calculated at farm values, averaged \$76.78 a month for noncasual hired farm laborers, with a range from \$46.85 a month in South Carolina to \$138.62 a month in Nevada. The perquisites, with an average farm value of about \$30 per month, would probably cost twice as much if the laborer had to pay for them at city rates, but the costs to the farm-operator are considerably less than the farm value.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

9664. ORGIES-RUTENBERG, JÜRGEN. Lohnpolitik. [Wage policy.] *Arbeitgeber*. 2(19) Oct. 1, 1930: 544-549.—The author seeks to prove, on the basis of statistical data, that real wages in Germany in the past few years have increased. The margins between costs and prices in German enterprises have lessened. The consequence of this development is the increase of unemployment.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

9665. TAJANI FILIPPO. I salari incentivi. [Incentive wages.] *Ann. di Econ.* 6(1) Jan. 1930: 9-27.—A study of the various types of incentive wages designed to stimulate the worker to increase production. (The curve of the worker's daily earnings, in relation to the amount of work produced, is shown graphically for each type of wages paid.)—*Roberto Bachi.*

9666. UNSIGNED. The convention relating to the methods for fixing minimum wages. *News Notes on Fascist Corporations*. 9(12) Dec. 1930: 7.—The Italian government recently ratified the International Labor Convention which establishes methods for fixing minimum wages. The convention was drafted to meet cases where no effective regulations for fixing minimum wages through collective contracts or other methods exist. In Italy wages are fixed by the corporative system.

Ratification of the convention, therefore, does not need any new Italian laws but represents an act of collaboration with the International Labor Office.—*R. Broda.*

9667. UNSIGNED. Indochine. Les salaires des ouvriers indigènes. [The wages of workers in Indo-China.] *Asie Française*. 30 (284) Nov. 1930: 369-370.—Unskilled contract males are paid an average of about 40¢ (Chinese) and keep per day while females receive one-fourth less and keep. Skilled contract hands receive from four to five times these sums and keep. Non-indentured workers earn about one-fifth more than contract workers but must purchase their own necessities, and suffer from irregular employment.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

9668. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in the cane-sugar refining industry, 1930. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (2) Feb. 1931: 134-140.

9669. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in the furniture industry, 1910 to 1929. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #526. Jan. 1931: pp. 59.

9670. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in the hosiery and underwear industries, 1928 and 1930. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (1) Jan. 1931: 166-176.

9671. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in the Portland cement industry, 1929. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #525. Jan. 1931: pp. 62.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 9337, 9529, 9661, 9931, 10007)

9672. BROECKER, BRUNO. Arbeitsbeschaffung. [Creating employment.] *Justiz*. 6 (3) Dec. 1930: 117-127.—The German trade unions propose the 40 hour week as a means of reducing unemployment. This would be accompanied by a proportionate cut in wages, provided the funds released from unemployment insurance by the drop of unemployment would be utilized for the benefit of the laboring class. The relief plan of the Prussian government is also discussed. It provides for the extension of professional schools by one year, exclusion of foreigners from rural work in Germany, and the inauguration of amelioration work on a comprehensive scale.—*H. Karl Milde.*

9673. DOUGLAS, PAUL H. American plans of unemployment insurance. *Survey*. 65 (9) Feb. 1, 1931: 484-486.—The forward movement in the field of unemployment insurance that has resulted from the prolonged depression is discussed under a classification of the main plans in use or suggested. The efforts of the past decade have resulted in less than 1% of the workers being protected against the losses of unemployment through the voluntary systems of insurance. Proposed plans for some form of compulsory insurance are touched upon and the work of national labor organizations and that of certain progressive states is analyzed.—*Elizabeth Morrissey.*

9674. ELLIOTT, JOHN LOVEJOY. Unemployment. *Standard*. 17 (5) Jan. 1931: 129-140.

9675. EPSTEIN, ABRAHAM. Faith cures for unemployment. *Amer. Mercury*. 22 (85) Jan. 1931: 94-103.—Present measures aiming to remedy the unemployment conditions—"buy now" campaigns, "spend more" slogans, staggering of employment, and the creation of charity work—are criticized. The scheduling of production and stabilization panaceas are characterized as inadequate. The following comprehensive program is suggested: adequate data on unemployment, unemployment exchanges, stabilization of those industries which can possibly be stabilized, public work as it is needed, adequate old-age pensions, raising of the working age of children, shorter working hours, higher wages to increase purchasing power, a subsidized housing program for working-class families, and a national unemployment insurance system.—*Abraham Epstein.*

9676. FEHLINGER, G. Le chômage en Grande

Bretagne. [Unemployment in Great Britain.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 23 (1) Jan. 1931: 15-17.

9677. GREGORY, T. E. Rationalization and technological unemployment. *Econ. J.* 40 (160) Dec. 1930: 551-561.—This account analyzes the relationship between the terms rationalization and technological unemployment. Merely the terms are new. The conditions themselves may be traced through a long line of historical background; Malthus, Babbage, McCulloch, and Senior are cited. A presumption that rationalization is partly responsible for unemployment is established by figures on production and employment. Three sets of circumstances are set forth as needing further examination: (1) motives for rationalization, (2) circumstances under which rationalization takes place, (3) methods of rationalization actually adopted.—*Elizabeth Morrissey.*

9678. LYNN, JACK. Solving the riddle of unemployment. *Amer. Federationist*. 38 (2) Feb. 1930: 150-161.—A new wage system whereby workers would receive both an "operating" wage, to cover current living expenses, and a "reserve" wage to provide for the future is the remedy for unemployment proposed by the author. The reserve wage would be held in trust until needed in times of sickness, unemployment, or death. It would remove fear of unemployment, and act as a stabilizer of business by building up a huge reserve in times of prosperity and releasing it when business slowed down.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

9679. MICHALKE, D. Internationale Arbeitsmarktpolitik. [International policies on the labor market.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39 (51) Dec. 18, 1930: 1195-1198.—Several nations, principally the United States, have applied measures to protect their own labor markets. Germany suffers more from the measures of other nations than she would profit by restricting her own market.—*R. Broda.*

9680. SCHÖBERL, FRIEDRICH. Notgesetz gegen die Arbeitslosigkeit. [Emergency law for unemployment.] *Bereitschaft*. 10 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 177-182.

9681. STEINBERG, WILHELM. Arbeitslohn, Rationalisierung und Arbeitslosigkeit. [Wages, rationalization, and unemployment.] *Stahl. u. Eisen*. 50 (18) May 1, 1930: 590-597.

9682. THOMPSON, LAURA A. Bibliography. Five-day week and other recent proposals for a shorter work week: A list of references. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (2) Feb. 1931: 247-264.

9683. UNSIGNED. Employment and unemployment. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23 (1) Jan. 1931: 67-70.—(Statistics.)

9684. UNSIGNED. Employment, earnings and buying power. *Conf. Board Bull.* (48) Dec. 25, 1930: 381-385.

9685. UNSIGNED. Unemployment and public works. *International Labour Office. Studies and Reports. Ser. C.* #15. 1931: pp. 186.—An account of the methods adopted from time to time in various countries (including particularly Australia, Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Poland, Switzerland, United States, U. S. S. R.) for using public works as a means of alleviating unemployment. The report deals with (1) the advance planning of public works, and (2) the expediting of public works programs to meet an existing unemployment problem. Particular attention is given to the financing of public works, this aspect of the question being regarded as fundamental to measures which are to be something more than mere palliatives.—*P. W. Martin.*

9686. UNSIGNED. Unemployment measures in different parts of the world. *Labour Gaz. (South Africa)*. 1 (2) Dec. 1930: 47-48.—The percentage of trade unionists unemployed in August, 1930 was 18.1 in Great

Britain, 18.5 in Australia, 9.2 in Canada, 22 in United States, 21.7 in Austria. The British unemployment insurance act of 1930 increases grants for juvenile unemployed persons. Another act authorizes the Treasury to make grants to colonial governments for development purposes. Canada has increased her customs tariff to decrease unemployment. Australia distributed considerable sums among its state governments for unemployment relief schemes. Germany is endeavoring to improve the financial solvency of the unemployment insurance scheme and has raised the contributions of workers from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ of their wages. A private company with public utility status was established in July, 1930 to undertake relief works. On September 15, the Italian government introduced a scheme of public works calculated to provide employment for about 200,000 people. Japan established on April 26, 1930, a commission for the prevention of unemployment.—*R. Broda.*

9687. UNSIGNED. Zahl der arbeitsuchenden Bergarbeiter im niederrheinisch-westfälischen Steinkohlenbezirk am 31. Dezember 1930. [The number of unemployed miners in the lower Rhein Westphalian anthracite coal district on December 31, 1930.] *Glückauf*. 67 (6) Feb. 7, 1931: 204.—Owing to the economic depression the number of unemployed Ruhr miners increased from 4,834 at the beginning of 1930 to 66,039 at the end of December, 1930.—*E. Friederichs.*

9688. WOYTINSKY, WL. Arbeitslosigkeit und Kurzarbeit. [Unemployment and partial employment.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 134 (1) Jan. 1931: 13-48.—A statistical examination of unemployment and partial employment in Germany especially for the years 1928 and 1929. German statistics on the labor market are not complete, but are representative of the conditions in that market. In seasonal occupations there is practically no partial employment. Even among those industries showing definite effects of cyclical fluctuations, there are a number of occupations in transportation and in the machine industries, where partial employment is practically non-existent, although unemployment may occur. Where partial employment does occur, it usually shows more violent fluctuations than does unemployment. For the years from 1925-27 partial employment preceded unemployment in upward and downward fluctuations but with different intervals in different industries. This is evidence that the employer follows a policy of partial employment, and complete dismissal only when absolutely necessary. It appears to be a better policy than one of outright dismissal from employment, such as seems to have occurred in the years 1928-30.—*C. W. Hasek.*

9689. WOYTINSKY, WL. Auswirkung der Vierzigstundenwoche auf den Arbeitsmarkt. [Effect of the forty-hour week on the labor market.] *Gewerkschafts-Ztg.* 40 (49) Dec. 6, 1930: 773-775.—The Institute for Research on the Business Cycle has estimated that additional employment might result for 700,000 from the general 44-hour week and for 1,500,000 from the general 40-hour week. However, this is a mathematical maximum, not an estimate of probable results. A calculation by three different methods shows that the introduction of a legal maximum week of 40 hours might be expected to open 500,000 places in industry. The abolition of overtime, reemployment in the railroad and postoffice services, and application of the same emergency measures to the salaried workers, would result in putting an additional 350,000 people to work.—*Horace B. Davis.*

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entry 10289)

9690. HENDERSON, LEON. The use of small loans for medical expenses. *Miscell. Contrib. Costs*

Medic. Care. (Comm. Costs Medic. Care) #5. Dec. 1, 1930: pp. 10.

9691. STAEHLE, HANS. Die Lebenshaltung mindestbezahlter Arbeiter der Fordwerke in Detroit. [The standard of living of the lowest paid workers of the Ford factories in Detroit.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54 (6) 1930: 1107-1134.—The author discusses the results of the inquiry of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which was undertaken to determine what money wages the Ford factories in 17 European cities would have to pay to afford their workers the same standard of living as the workers in the factories in Detroit have. The objection is raised against the tables of the U. S. Labor Bureau that they do not take into account the present practice of instalment buying. It is therefore necessary to make a reduction in the objects which are designated as purchased in 1929. The difficulty of comparison with Europe lies in the concept of the equivalent standard of living, since habits of consumption differ materially in different countries.—*Horst Jecht.*

9692. UNSIGNED. Cost of living in the United States and in foreign countries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (2) Feb. 1931: 229-239.

9693. UNSIGNED. Prosperity and a rising standard of living. *Amer. Federationist.* 38 (2) Feb. 1931: 192-198.—The luxury industries are the backbone of the present industrial structure. In 1929, products of the automobile, motion picture, fur goods, and confectionery trades aggregated \$4,982,000,000, an increase for the decade of 58%. Unless, however, wage and small salaried workers, now in receipt of 54% of the national income, maintain their buying power, industrial prosperity fades. Since 1899 production per worker has increased 89%, workers' real incomes only 27.5%. The failure of workers' buying power to keep pace with producing power is an important cause of the business depression. "The task of our age is to bring to a more adequate standard the 5 millions now living below the minimum necessary for health and efficiency and the 3 million living in poverty. The textile, tobacco, and lumber industries are special danger spots where workers' average wage is less than \$1,050 a year." Where union workers have already reached higher levels of living, a rational use is made of the added income.—*Colston E. Warne.*

9694. UNSIGNED. France. Indices du coût de la vie (31 juin 1930). [Cost of living indices, France, June 31, 1930.] *Bull. du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Soc.* 37 (7-9) Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1930: 338-339.

9695. WAGENFÜHR, ROLF. Die Stellung der Hausratware in den Haushaltsrechnungen der Arbeiter, Angestellten und Beamten. [The position of household furnishings in the budgets of workers, salaried and government employees.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 2 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 299-304.

WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entries 9509, 9574, 9699, 9732, 9735)

9696. CHILDS, LESLIE. Employees' title to inventions. *Amer. Machinist.* 74 (2) Jan. 8, 1931: 51.

9697. ESPINOSA, AGOSTINO DEGLI. Le ricchezza privata di alcune nazioni. [Private wealth of certain nations.] *Economia.* 5 (3) Mar. 1930: 253-271.—The author calculates for 1927-28 the amount of private wealth in millions of dollars, after making allowance for the different purchasing power of money in different countries, as follows: Belgium, 6,237; France, 49,371; Italy, 30,008; United Kingdom, 136,624; and the United States, 320,804. It is preceded by a discussion of the concrete meaning which such valuations have with reference to the owners of wealth and of the possibility

of comparisons of these figures in time and space.—*Roberto Bachi.*

9698. FODALE, ERNESTO. Ancora sulla cosi detta proprietà commerciale. [So-called commercial property again.] *Diritto e Pratica Commerciale.* 9(6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 529-545.

9699. SKACHKO, A. СКАЧКО, А. Имущественные показатели социальных групп у малых народов Севера. [Property indicators of social groups among the smaller nationalities of the North.] *Советский Север. (Sovetskii Sever.)* 3 1930: 5-28.—The peoples of the North have no strong class stratification on the basis of hunting, fishing and sea animal hunting industries; it arises and is strongly expressed only on the basis of reindeer ownership. The author points out that (1) ownership of negligible means of water transportation and fishing inventory creates only an unimportant strata of owners and gives no basis for a wide exploitation of labor; (2) in the nomadic fishing industries the connection of wealth with the ownership of dry road means of transportation is more vivid; (3) in hunting industries the basic factor, determining the strength of the industry, is the reindeer herd, it is the only and absolute factor in reindeer industry. The author describes several types of industry for different geographic zones, pointing out the numerical coefficients of reindeer herds, which serve as indicators of the *bedniatskii* (poor), *seredniatskii* (middle) and *kulatskii* (well-to-do) industries.—*G. Vasilevich.*

9700. SLAYTON, DOROTHY. Savings bank trust deposits and creditors' rights. *St. John's Law Rev.* 4(1) Dec. 1929: 114-119.—In the Matter of Totten, now the leading case on the subject in this jurisdiction the rule was definitely stated to be: "... a deposit by one person of his own money, in his own name as trustee for another, standing alone, does not establish an irrevocable trust during the life-time of the depositor. It is a tentative trust merely, revocable at will, ... In case the depositor dies before the beneficiary without revocation, or some decisive act or declaration, such as delivery of the pass-book or notice to the beneficiary without revocation, or some decisive act or declaration of disaffirmance, the presumption arises that an absolute trust was created as to the balance on hand at the death of the depositor." It also seems settled, that in view of the policy of the law to regard the deposit as an uncompleted gift during the depositor's lifetime, the fund is not immune from his creditors, either during his lifetime, or at his death.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

9701. SMOOT, R. CLAYTON. Present status of our usury law. *Kentucky Law J.* 18(4) May 1930: 375-378.—Section 2218, Carroll's Kentucky Statutes, prescribes that legal interest shall be at the rate of six per cent per annum. Court decisions hold, however, that reasonable dues may be charged in addition to legal interest. In the decisions of the Kentucky Court of Appeals it is held that it is the substance, not the form, of the transaction, which decides whether a contract is usurious. From the decisions of this court it appears that it is "not especially concerned with the amount charged for services if they are convinced that the company making the charge is the borrower's agent."—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

9702. UNSIGNED. Eidgenössisches Statistisches Amt. Die Dividenden schweizerischer Aktiengesellschaften im Jahre 1928. [The dividends of Swiss corporations, 1928.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 66(2) 1930: 279-300.

9703. UNSIGNED. Rights of employers in inventions of employees. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(8) Dec. 1930: 1172-1178.—*Joseph M. Cormack.*

9704. VALERIO, ETTORE. Invenzioni industriali ed opere artistiche. [Industrial inventions and artistic works.] *Diritto e Pratica Commerciale.* 9(6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 583-586.

9705. VARREUX, TRUTIE de. La propriété commerciale. [Commercial property.] *Écon. Nouvelle.* 28 (298) Jan. 1931: 42-44.

9706. VECCHIO, ETTORE del. Sulla legge di distribuzione dei redditi. [On the law of income distribution.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 2(1) Jan. 1931: 79-82.—The relation between income and quantity of work, on the basis of which Cantelli deduces Pareto's law of work income distribution, is considered, and it is shown that this result is valid for a more general relation than the one cited.—*P. Smolensky.*

9707. WALKER, A. W., Jr. The nature of the property interests created by an oil and gas lease in Texas. *Texas Law Rev.* 7(4) Jun. 1, 1929: 539-596; 8(4) Jun. 1930: 483-541. (See Entry 1: 5455.)

9708. ZEICHNER, A. Zahlungsbilanz, Volkseinkommen und Volksvermögen in den baltischen Staaten. [Balance of payments, national income, and national wealth of the Baltic States.] *Letlands Ökon.* 1930: 71-96.

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 8872, 9475, 9486)

9709. BADAIEV, A. E. The consumers' cooperative movement of the USSR between 1928 and 1930. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 23(10) Oct. 1930: 401-404.—The consumers' cooperative movement has a membership of 43 millions as compared with 16 millions during 1927-28. The share capital has increased to £57,700,000. It has absorbed 65.6% of the total retail business. On April 1, 1930, it counted 128,000 trading units. Huge mechanized bakeries and kitchens are being built. A large expansion program has been undertaken. Dairying, kitchen-gardening, stock breeding, and other industries have been organized. The problem of training personnel is important. The accumulation of share capital at the beginning of 1930-31 should reach £70,000,000 and thus help to increase real wages.—*D. V. Varley.*

9710. BRINKMANN, TH. Neue Zusammenschlussbewegungen in der argentischen Landwirtschaft. [New movements for consolidation in Argentine agriculture.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 12(4) 1930: 669-679.—That agricultural organization has made considerably less progress in the Argentine Republic than in other countries is shown by a sketch of its development from the creation of the "Sociedad Rural Argentina" 60 years ago. Its main emphasis was laid on the promotion of cattle raising. The "Federación Agraria Argentina," founded in 1912 in the interests of the worker on the land, is now controlled by the Italian element among the colonists. Its main interests are the abolition of the latifundia and the development of co-operation, agricultural insurance, colonization, and improved agricultural technique. Cooperation in the Argentine Republic has been of slow growth. A legal basis for the formation and functioning of cooperative societies was established by the cooperative law of 1926, but it was not till 1929 that a campaign of propaganda, carried on by the local press and particularly by the farm papers, and inspired by the success of the cooperative movement in North America, resulted in the establishment of a new organization on a new and broader basis, namely the "Unión de los Productores Agrarios," commonly known as the U. P. A. The author outlines its program.—*A. M. Hannay.*

9711. IHRIG, KARL. A magyar mezőgazdasági szövetkezeti mozgalom. [The Hungarian agricultural cooperative movement.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 35 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 488-502.—The first beginnings of the Hungarian agricultural cooperative movement were in 1879, with the founding of the land credit institute for small farmers. The first general agricul-

tural cooperative was established in 1891. The grain warehouses were the institutions which were most utilized. Their functions were to store and classify the grain and to estimate the crop. The influence of the war led to the decline of the cooperatives; but in the post-war period a rapid development of the agricultural cooperatives began. Their principal task was the obtaining of sufficient capital, which was possible only with the aid of the state; they then furnished cheaper credit for the farmers. Another task was the improvement of marketing. For this purpose the Futura Company was established in 1920. Since 1922 many cooperatives which serve special purposes are to be found such as the milk cooperative, the cooperatives for wine consumption, and the marketing of eggs, hemp, and hops.—*Karl Szladits.*

9712. SKALLER, FRIEDRICH. Zur genossenschaftlichen Verwertung von Geflügelerzeugnissen. [Cooperative utilization of poultry products.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforschung.* (8) Jan. 1931: 368-373.

9713. UNSIGNED. Agricultural co-operation in Germany in 1929. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 23 (11) Nov. 1930: 439-441.—The first yearbook of the National Union of German Agricultural Cooperative Societies—Raiffeisen furnishes a basis for measuring the extent of the cooperative movement in Germany. On Jan. 1, 1930, there were 40,845 societies. This number makes an average of one society for every 1,584 inhabitants in the empire, and an average of one cooperative organization for every 704 hectares of cultivated land. The new organization—National Union of German Agricultural Cooperative Societies—Raiffeisen—was formed Feb. 13, 1930, by an amalgamation of the National Union of Agricultural Societies, composed of 28,674 separate organized groups, and the General Union of Raiffeisen Cooperative Societies, which was comprised of 8,058 affiliated organizations.—*Asher Hobson.*

9714. UNSIGNED. Cooperation in Egypt. *Ministry Agric., Egypt, Cooperative Sect., Pamphl. #15.* 1930: pp. 22.—An historical sketch of cooperation in Egypt and a description of the organization and work of the Cooperative Section of the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

9715. UNSIGNED. Zehn Jahre Bauhüttenbewegung. [Ten years of the building guild movement.] *Gewerkschafts-Ztg.* 40 (40) Oct. 4, 1930: 628-629.—The building guild movement is an effort to create a system of production without a private employer, and so to bring into practice the idea of economic democracy. The idea was discussed during 1918 and recommended at the convention of the Building Workers' Federation in May, 1919. Several autonomous groups of building workers were founded to take contracts as a result. Martin Wagner, an early exponent of the guild idea, with the support of the building workers' federation got the *Märkische Heimstätte* to found the building guild of Berlin on Oct. 18, 1919. The *Verband sozialer Baubetriebe* was founded on June 18, 1920 as a federation of 43 local guilds. The guild federation founded new branches, putting out model rules for the purpose; at the end of 1922 there were 207 local guilds. In 1924, when the growth seemed to have been too rapid, the federation expelled 24 branches and allowed several others to die. The movement increased between 1923 and 1929 as follows: average number employed, 12,467 to 18,150; turnover, from about 41,000,000 to 137,600,000 marks, capital of affiliated societies, from 818,000 to 2,256,000 marks. The guilds in their early days broke through numerous price agreements of private employers, who still fight the guilds bitterly.—*Horace B. Davis.*

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entry 10031)

9716. BRATTER, HERBERT M. Government subsidies in Japan. *Foreign Affairs.* (N. Y.). 9 (1) Oct. 1930: 161-162.—Subsidies continue to be a usual form of industrial promotion on the part of the Japanese government and constitute part of a traditional policy of paternalism which includes state-owned steel, woolen and other manufactures and residual state monopolies of salt, tobacco, camphor and ginger. Government aid, varying in degree from tax exemption to direct bounty has been enjoyed by all kinds of economic enterprises but is of greatest significance at present to the silk and shipping industries. Early bounties took the form of subsidies for the training of seamen and the construction of ships. In addition, varying with the needs of the shipping industry at particular times, shipping has been fostered by direct subsidies to navigation on particular routes, bounties or tariff exemption for steel used in ship construction, the awarding of mail contracts by a subsidized postal service, discrimination against foreign-built ships in granting subsidies to transportation companies. Shipping subsidies are also used as indirect aids to other industries, as in the case of a special subsidy to lines carrying cotton goods, granted to reduce shipping rates on cotton exports.—*Edna Cers Macmahon.*

9717. BRATTER, HERBERT M. How Japan's silk industry is subsidized. Government advances to support price pegging—protection of banks by silk price indemnity law in 1929. *Commerce Reports.* (51) Dec. 22, 1930: 715-716.

9718. SYMES, EARL L. Cuba's five-year plan. *Internat. Sugar J.* 32 (384) Dec. 1930: 612-614.—The Cuban Sugar Stabilization Law, effective Nov. 15, 1930, provides for the segregation of 1,500,000 tons of the 1930 crop to be sold at the rate of 300,000 tons per year for the next five years. The *Corporación Exportadora Nacional de Azúcar* (C.E.N.A.), the new sales unit organized to handle these transactions, is under the control of the President of Cuba. The necessary funds are to be furnished by the sale of a bond issue of \$42,000,000. The interest and other charges on the bonds are to be covered by a tax on sugar of eleven cents per bag during the first five years. A tax of fifty cents per bag is to be levied during the subsequent five-year period for the purpose of redeeming the bonds. The law also authorizes the limitation of exports. Some experts assert that the plan was developed to lift the great weight of mortgaged sugar from the shoulders of the northern banks.—*Asher Hobson.*

PUBLIC FINANCE

GENERAL

(See also Entries 8714, 9133, 9852, 9861, 9959, 9964-9965, 9967-9971, 10069)

9719. RUDČENKO, P. Yugoslav public finances after the war and today. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 6 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-5.—A survey, with analytical tables, of Yugoslav government finances since the war, containing budgetary figures and actual receipts and expenditure (translated also into gold dinars, percentages and present exchange rates), and the effect on state resources of internal and foreign loans, extraordinary credits, currency legislation and deflation. The second part gives the kinds of revenues and expenses and the amount of fiscal burden per head of population.—*A. Vidaković.*

9720. WOLFF, S. Die Staatsfinanzen in Frankreich. [State finances in France.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (4) Jan. 23, 1931: 136-142.

TAXATION AND REVENUE

(See also Entries 8662, 8697, 9000, 9446, 9794, 9797-9798, 9806-9808, 9813, 9961-9962)

9721. ATKINS, ROBERT. Tax exemption—a key to tax reduction. *Tax Mag.* 9 (1) Jan. 1931: 19-20.—Owing to lack of definite information it is difficult to measure the importance of an equitable solution of the problems of tax exemptions. Many are reluctant to discuss tax exemption because of the theory that it is a religious issue. One reason for the lack of public interest is the absence of knowledge as to what properties are exempted together with the reason for their exemption. Most agencies which have studied the situation agree that we must develop some equitable method for allowing exemption. The New York State Tax Commission has expressed the opinion that if exemptions do not cease to increase there will come a time not very far distant when there will be none.—*M. H. Hunter.*

9722. BACHI, RICCARDO. L'abolition des octrois en Italie. [The abolition of municipal tariffs in Italy.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études & d'Expansion.* (77) Oct. 1930: 421-426.—Tax reforms are usually made during times of budgetary difficulty. Thus, in Italy, the present crisis has brought about the abolition of the municipal tariffs which have for a long time divided the country into a large number of closed markets. These tariffs often were not for fiscal but for protective purposes. They fell most heavily upon the urban population and on the poorer of the country people. Mussolini, by decree of March, 1930, has substituted for them taxes on the consumption of drinks, meat, building materials, gas, and electricity.—*Robert Schwenger.*

9723. BAX, A. De uitvoerrechten van Nederlandsch-Indië. [Export duties in the Dutch East Indies.] *Maandbl. d. Vereeniging v. Inspecteurs v. Financien.* 5 (11) Nov. 1930: 291-298.—In the middle of the 19th century differential export duties were in force in the Dutch East Indies; in 1874 the preference in favor of the mother country was abolished. In 1898 the export duty on sugar was abolished, in 1901 that on coffee. During some years special taxes have been laid on the sugar produced. The present tariff law regulates export duties as follows. (1) Specific rates: tobacco, one guilder per 100 kg.; tin, 31 guilder per 100 kg.; sago, coconuts, wax and other products in some parts of the Outer Districts. (2) Advalorem rates: hides (2%), edible birds nests (6%), and several other products of the Outer Districts. (3) Special rates: a duty on pepper, copra and coconut-oil (8%) levied on the difference between the average market price and the average cost price plus 10%. In 1923 the export duty on petroleum products was abolished. The forest products in the Outer Districts are liable to export duty; in 1925 the native rubber was included among these products. The export duties, which have been abolished in most countries, still take an important place in the Dutch East Indies.—*Cecile Rothe.*

9724. BLODGETT, WILLIAM H. Weighing the national bank tax burden by comparatives. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 16 (3) Dec. 1930: 70-78.—The net income tax measuring rod fails when attempt is made to compare relative tax burdens of national banks with the burden imposed by states upon other types of corporations. No basis of comparing tax burdens of various groups of taxpayers can be complete without giving attention to losses. All corporations do not have profits every year. Ownership of real estate also complicates the problem of arriving at a comparative burden. Banks and bankers are entitled to no tax favors.—*M. H. Hunter.*

9725. CONNELLY, WILLIAM F. Benefit received as a measure in apportioning tax burden. *Tax Mag.* 8 (11) Nov. 1930: 412-413; 423.—Benefits can be apportioned with practical equity in the sphere of special assessments on land and minor special services of the fee

type. In the operation of the functions of general governmental units, benefits as a rule are too widely diffused to permit of scientific measurement for tax apportionment. Even if such apportionment were possible, the physical task of administration would be enormously expensive; in many cases those benefited could not pay. While benefits cannot be used as a practical tax base yet it would appear that it might well serve as justification for broadening the tax base in this country.—*M. H. Hunter.*

9726. GESZTELYI NAGY, LADISLAUS. Az ármentesítés és lecsapolás ügye. [The question of dyke protection and drainage.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 35 (10) Oct. 1930: 413-420.—The water cooperatives tax is a heavy burden for Hungarian agriculture. (Statistics.)—*Karl Szladits.*

9727. GRIZIOTTI, BENVENUTO. La riforma delle finanze comunali in Italia. [The reform of municipal finances in Italy.] *Commercio.* 3 (7) Jul. 1930: 3-16.—Even before the advent of fascism the need was felt for a financial reform of the communes that would allocate tax sources in a more rational way to the state, province, and commune, and provide for a more rigorous control of expenses. To these problems has been added that of regulating the communal policy in harmony with that of the corporative state. Griziotti discusses certain tax problems including: (1) the method of alleviating the excessive tax burden and of eliminating the excessive number of taxes levied by the state, province, communes, the provincial economic councils, and the syndicates which give the tax payer the impression of fiscal persecution against which he reacts with fraud, and (2) that of determining whether it is possible for the government to avail itself of the "corporations" (i.e., the elements of the corporative state) in a "contingency" assessment system.—*Roberto Bachi.*

9728. HENDRICKS, H. G. The incidence of the gasoline tax. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (1) Mar. 1931: 88-89.

9729. HITCHCOCK, WILLIAM HAROLD. How should banks be taxed? *Tax Mag.* 8 (11) Nov. 1930: 410-411; 424.—All business corporations including national banks, trust companies and savings banks should be taxed at the same rate on their net incomes, subject to certain exemptions or deductions by constitutional limitations or allowed as a matter of policy in the case of individuals.—*M. H. Hunter.*

9730. KIENLEN, HELLMUT. Neuregelung der Kraftfahrzeugbesteuerung. [Reorganization of motor truck taxation.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (5) Jan. 20, 1931: 180-182.

9731. LONG, LEWIS E. The rural tax situation in Choctaw County, Mississippi, 1928. *Mississippi Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #282. Aug. 1930: pp. 70.

9732. MacNAUGHTON, R. W. Taxation of estates and trusts. *Tax Mag.* 9 (1) Jan. 1931: 21-22; 31.—*M. H. Hunter.*

9733. NELSON, RICHARD W., and MITCHELL, GEORGE W. Assessment of real estate in Iowa and other midwestern states. *Iowa Studies in Business, Univ. Iowa Bur. Business Res.* (10) Jan. 1931: pp. 282.—This bulletin is an investigation of methods used in assessing real estate in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Indiana and in the cities of Duluth and Cleveland. An adequate statistical treatment of sales data yields relatively precise knowledge of actual assessment conditions. A high degree of inequality in assessment was found to exist. Attention is given to statistical technique and to the formulation of a tentative model system of assessment administration.—*G. R. Davies.*

9734. OBERASCHER, LEONHARD. Die Besteuerung der Landwirtschaft. [The taxation of agriculture.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 15 (47) Nov. 21, 1930: 1997-2001.—This is a brief study of agricultural taxation in Germany, including a sketch of the taxes levied on the farmer by

the Reich, the separate states, and the communes. Taxation is a heavy burden for the German farmer who is less solvent than in pre-war years.—*A. M. Hannay.*

9735. SCHWERTNER, FREDERICK. Assessment of income taxes against transferees. *Tax Mag.* 8(11) Nov. 1930: 397-400; 425.—The Revenue Act of 1926, Sec. 280, was to provide a simple and convenient method of collecting taxes from transferees of corporate and individual assets where a transfer of the assets made it impossible for the government to enforce collection against the original taxpayers. As to the measure of liability of transferees, the board has uniformly held that transferees are severally liable to the full extent of the cash or value of the assets received. The board by its repeated decisions has firmly established the rule that if an assessment against the original taxpayer or the collection of the tax from him was barred on Feb. 26, 1926, the assessment of the tax against the transferee is also barred.—*M. H. Hunter.*

9736. SHAW, IRVING L. How existing methods of income taxation may be improved. *Tax Mag.* 8(11) Nov. 1930: 406-409, 423.—*M. H. Hunter.*

9737. SPICER, ERNEST EVAN. Income tax. *J. Inst. Bankers.* 52(1) Jan. 1931: 20-35.

9738. URBAN, FRANZ. Verfassungswidrige Doppelbesteuerungen. [Unconstitutional double taxation.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 23(18) Jan. 31, 1931: 464-467.

9739. VELTINS. Zwei wichtige Entscheidungen des Reichsfinanzhofs zur Besteuerung des forstwirtschaftlichen Einkommens. [Two important decisions of the National Finance Court on the taxation of forest income.] *Z. Forst.-u. Jagdwesen.* 63(1) Jan. 1931: 47-52.—These decisions permit the forest owner to deduct from receipts from sale of forests not only the value of the land, if that is sold, but also the value of the timber in the preceding year, or its value on July 1, 1924.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

9740. WELCH, AARON W. Changing the cost basis through partnership reorganization. *Tax Mag.* 8(11) Nov. 1930: 401-405, 424-425.—With reference to whether the basis for determining gain or loss upon the sale of property may be changed by the creation or reorganization of a partnership, the following conclusions are reached: (1) The Revenue Act of 1928 does not specifically provide a cost basis for property originally invested in a partnership or constituting the capital of a reorganized partnership. (2) Inherent in the Act is the recognition by Congress of the existence of a partnership entity for the purpose of computing its income as a business enterprise. (3) The investment of property in a partnership upon its creation constitutes an appropriation of the property to such a different use as to require a new cost basis for that specific property. (4) Where a partnership is reorganized by the introduction of one or more new partners and new capital contributions, a new partnership is created which is entitled to compute its income without reference to the cost basis of the prior partnership.—*M. H. Hunter.*

9741. WOLMARS, J. Die Steuersysteme der baltischen Staaten. [The tax systems of the Baltic States.] *Lettlands Ökonomist.* 1930: 49-70.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entry 9886)

9742. SCHWARZSCHILD, LEOPOLD. Der Gläubiger Amerika. [The United States as creditor.] *Tagebuch.* 11(43) Oct. 25, 1930: 1704-1707.—An analysis of war debts and reparations shows that at present the United States is receiving 60% of German reparations in payment of war debts from other countries (1,027 million RM out of 1,729). Under the Young Plan this will advance to 70% by 1940 and to practically 100% by 1967. A revision in German reparations payments

depends largely on a revision by the U.S. of war debts.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

9743. SMITH, JEREMIAH, Jr. International cooperation and the Young plan. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(2) Jan. 1931: 106-115.—*C. R. Whittlesey.*

9744. UNSIGNED. Die Ostreparationen. [Reparations in Eastern Europe.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11(2) Jan. 1931: 42-48.

9745. UNSIGNED. Die Übertragung und Verwendung der deutschen Young-Annuitäten. [The transfer and application of the German Young annuities.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10(16) Aug. 1930: 654-657.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 9801, 10025-10030, 10032-10034)

9746. TAGGART, P. English public utility concerns and statutory reserve funds. *Accounting Rev.* 5(4) Dec. 1930: 308-310.—There is no provision for compulsory creation of reserve funds and they are permitted in the case of public utility concerns only under terms of restriction. In the case of public utilities owned and operated by local authorities, specific provisions exist for the disposition of any net earnings such as the reduction of charges, repayment of capital, payment of capital expenditure, and the reduction of the local tax rate. Regulation of the contributions of municipal trading concerns to aid local taxes have been merely casual and experimental. In the case of municipally owned undertakings, sinking funds created out of revenue to retire the borrowed capital make the accumulation of a depreciation reserve unnecessary, but renewal funds and repairs equalization funds are set up to take care of piecemeal renewals. The main asset replacement is financed by additional borrowing. It is suggested that the whole capital expenditure be amortized over the life of the assets by the creation of an amortization reserve out of which the sinking fund reserve should be earmarked.—*Perry Mason.*

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See also Entries 3952, 4340, 4647, 4659, 5598, 5660, 5684, 5698, 5746, 5886, 6062, 6068, 6073, 6075, 6225-6226, 6241, 6245-6246, 6248-6250, 6252, 6256, 6258-6259, 6266, 6268, 6274, 7760, 7776, 7807, 7812, 7814, 7818, 7820, 7897, 8020-8021, 8023-8024, 8026-8027, 8029-8031, 8033, 8035, 8038, 8042, 8044, 8047, 8049, 9054, 9316, 9322, 9325, 9413, 9701, 9718, 9799, 10017, 10024)

9747. KOOS, MICHAEL. A kartelkérdés körül. [The cartel problem.] *Mezőgazdasági Közlöny.* 4(1) Jan. 1931: 1-10.—A bill regulating cartels before the Hungarian Parliament requires that all agreements of enterprisers concerning production, marketing and price determination of goods or limiting (regulating) free competition be registered with the state. If the cartel's functioning endangers public welfare the Minister of Economics will be entitled to take an action against it. It would be better to empower the government to examine cartel agreements when presented and if found dangerous to prohibit them.—*Stephen Viczián.*

9748. UNSIGNED. A karteljavaslat. [Hungarian cartel bill.] *Magyar Gyáripár.* 21(11) Nov. 1930: 1-10.—Neither the degree of development of Hungarian industry nor its organization nor its profitableness require state intervention, especially in the present world crisis. The cartel question is not yet ready for solution. States with much larger industries than Hungary do not regulate cartels by law. Cartels are indispensable in the

present crisis, a fact which the state compulsory formation of cartels shows. Cartels rationalize industry, they lessen production and transport costs, promote credit, unify credit arrangements, make possible common purchase and exchange of patents, pool experience, and assure permanent employment for workers and steady returns on capital.—*Andreas Szente.*

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 8942, 8983, 9038, 9202, 9205, 9536, 9627, 9762, 9768, 9846, 9912, 10346)

9749. KUSHIDA, TAMIZO. In defence of the Marxian theory of value. *Chuo-Koron*. 45(10) Oct. 1930: 2-41.—This article is a criticism of Takata's article which appeared in the *Chuo-Koron* 45(9) 1930. Whereas Takata tries to explain value of commodities from the standpoint of exchange, i.e., consumption, the author's emphasis in this article is placed upon the necessity of interpreting the Marxian theory of labor on the basis of material production in its special, historical form. The points at issue include: (1) Takata's view upholding the impossibility of capitalist reproduction is the result of the substitution of the question of the entire capital of society for that of the capital of individuals. (2) The Marxian theory of value and price of production should be interpreted as follows: the fact that value and price are separate and different entities is admitted; but in so far as the capital of society is concerned, the source of profits can be explained by the fact that the total value and the total cost of production are identical. Average profit is nothing more than the surplus value of society

divided through the competition among the various branches of production in proportion to capital. (3) Takata's criticism of the Marxian theory of value and differential rents is the result of his misunderstanding of the Marxian theory of capital; i.e., "false social value" to which he refers, instead of meaning "value which is not surplus value," means rather the social value which, contrary to appearances, constitutes a part of surplus value. (4) According to Marx, the exchange which postulates division of labor and private production requires a common measure, and such measure must be the human labor expended in production. (5) Abstraction of use-value should be construed as a theoretical preparation made by the owner of commodity prior to his entry into the process of exchange. (The meaning of this seems to be that the question of use-value is of no concern to the owner of commodity; the question is the price for which he sells or desires to sell.) This is a point not understood by those who criticize Marx. (Article in Japanese.)—*S. Koizumi.*

9750. SCHWARZ, S. Bilanz kommunistischer Gewerkschaftspolitik. [The balance-sheet of Communist trade-union policy.] *Gewerkschafts-Zig*. 40(41) Oct. 11, 1930: 647-650; (42) Oct. 18, 1930: 667-669.—Criticism of the policy.—*Horace B. Davis.*

9751. SYMES, LILLIAN. What is this communism? *Harpers Mag*. 162(967) Dec. 1930: 22-33.—Communism is challenging the attention of the world both as a philosophy of international revolution and as a method of revolutionary practice. Its activities are based on Marx's materialist conception of history and his precedent of international organization of the workers, supplemented by Lenin's deductions from the Russian Revolution. The Comintern aids its member parties by instructions and to some extent by finances. The Russian party dominates the thought of the movement because its 1,529,000 members form two-thirds of the membership of the International. The American party has nearly 16,000 members.—*Solon De Leon.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 9198, 10130)

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 8705, 8716, 8969, 8983, 9099, 9124, 9138, 9777, 10124)

9752. ERNST, JAMES E. The political thought of Roger Williams. *Univ. Washington Publ. in Lang. & Lit.* 6 (1) Mar. 1929: pp. 230.

9753. HOW, W. W. Cicero's ideal in his *de Republica*. *Roman Studies*. 20 (1) 1930: 24-42.—The *de Republica* and the *de Legibus* are more independent of Greek sources and prototypes than other of Cicero's theoretical treatises. He borrowed much from various sources and particularly from Polybius, but he was not an uncritical plagiarist. His detailed account of law is based on Roman law and jurists. In his theory of the state, he favors the mixed form of government and finds its best illustration in Rome. His ideal is "a return to that better Rome . . . during the Punic wars, in which the mutual interdependence of Magistrates, Senate and People, and the nice balance of their powers, secured the permanence of the mixed constitution." This is the basis for Cicero's efforts to preserve the *concordia ordinum*. His solution obviously was impracticable, though he supplied a partial remedy in his *moderator rei publicae*. Yet it is a mistake to believe with E. Meyer that Pompey aimed at a principate and that Cicero justified this institution. He desired rather an unofficial leader to guide the state by his wisdom and prestige.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

9754. MCGANN, JOHN A. C. The political philosophy of Edmund Burke. *Thought*. 5 (3) Dec. 1930: 474-494.—The belief that Burke shifted from a lively liberalism to a deadening conservatism in the years between his *Speech on Conciliation* and his *Thoughts on the Present Discontents* is erroneous. These attitudes are easily reconciled if attendant circumstances are brought in. As Lord Morley remarked, Burke "changed his front, but never his ground." And Stephen wrote, "His position in the narrow limits of political party may have changed, but as a thinker he insists upon the same principle, applies the same tests, and holds to the same essential truths."—*Harold W. Stoke*.

9755. NOTEBOOM, J. W. Naturrecht en antirevolutionair beginsel. [Natural law and antirevolutionary principles.] *Antirevolutionaire Staatskunde*. 6 Jul.-Aug. 1930: 289-303.—After a review of the principles of natural law from Aristotle to Jellinek and Duguit, the author points out the danger of the abstract principle, since it proved useful both in the French and in the Russian revolutions. The Antirevolutionary party of the Netherlands interprets the principle *concretely* to mean the sanctity of positive law.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

9756. WILLIAMS, DAVID. French opinion concerning the English constitution in the eighteenth century. *Economica*. (30) Nov. 1930: 295-308.—Contrary to the generally accepted opinion, French thought in the 18th century, and especially in the second half of the century, was not very favorable to the English constitution. Voltaire did much to popularize England and its ways, but was critical of its political structure. It seems probable that Montesquieu admired rather the principles expounded by Locke than the actual practice of the constitution. The almost continuous war between England and France in the middle of the century is undoubtedly responsible in part for this wide-spread critical attitude. Delome's panegyric appears to have affected this critical attitude very slightly. The American

Revolution and the influence of Franklin and Paine made this dislike almost universal. In the early days of the French Revolution some admirers of England can be found, but the hostility of the Abbé Sieyès is more typical.—*Rupert Emerson*.

9757. WRIGHT, BENJAMIN F., Jr. American democracy and the frontier. *Yale Rev.* 20 (2) Dec. 1930: 349-365.—The theory advanced by Turner and his disciples to account for the growth of American democracy greatly exaggerates the influence of the frontier. Certain aspects of this process of democratization were stimulated by the presence of free land and by the example of the frontier communities, but the central force came from Europe and from the eastern part of the U. S. The colonies of the 17th century afford a particularly good example of the importance of the European background: the comparatively democratic character of the institutions of the English colonies as contrasted with those of the French, Dutch, and Spanish colonies was due not to the local environment but to the customs and ideas brought from England. In all of the great democratic movements since that time—the Revolution, Jeffersonianism, the slavery crusade, even Jacksonian democracy—the role of the frontier has been of less importance than that of the East. In general, the new communities took over their political, social, and economic ideas and institutions from the East. They did not originate new ones, nor did they modify the character of the old ones to any very marked extent.—*B. F. Wright, Jr.*

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 9820, 10156)

9758. HELLPACH, WILLY. Demokratie und Autorität. [Democracy and authority.] *Neue Rundsch.* 41 (5) May 1930: 577-599.

9759. MADARIAGA, SALVADOR de. Anglais, Français, Espagnols. [Englishmen, Frenchmen, Spaniards.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 39 (40) Oct. 4, 1930: 87-104.—In Spain the fatherland lives in the individual and patriotism takes a form of egoism; in France patriotism is not so much an idea nourished by a passion as it is the latter born of an idea. English patriotism is almost purely racial and instinctive, imagination and passion playing a very small part.—*Frank M. Russell*.

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 9911, 10008, 10128)

9760. BARTHÉLEMY, JOSEPH. La crise des démocraties européennes: la doctrine du fascisme. [The crisis of European democracies: the Fascist doctrine.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 12 (614) Nov. 16, 1929: 1526-1532; (615) Nov. 23, 1929: 1558-1560.—(See Entry 2: 6704.)

9761. HASHAGEN, JUSTUS. Zur Soziologie des Staates. [Toward a sociology of the state.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 64 (2) Oct. 1930: 270-280.—Scientific and philosophical doctrines relating to the state have been greatly influenced by the World War and the revolutions and economic crises which followed. Doctrinal chaos has resulted. In an endeavor to avoid the value-judgments which have contributed not a little to this chaos, such thinkers as Hans Kelsen have attempted to establish a so-called "pure theory of the

state," and in so doing have consciously identified the state with law as such. Hence all the sciences dealing with the state are degraded to the rank of mere components in the theory of state law (*Staatsrechtswissenschaft*). Historians and sociologists cannot remain content with such dialectics; not only the functioning of the state machine but also its construction and origin must be studied if there is to be any genuine understanding of it. Inductive historical and sociological investigation such as is represented in the work of Max Weber, Troeltsch, Oppenheimer, Kaerst, Pohlenz, Fahlbeck, Albrecht and others, is absolutely necessary.—*Howard Becker*.

9762. KLAU, SIEGMUND. Die heutige Lage des Sozialismus. [The present situation of socialism.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 61 (10) Oct. 1930: 585-603.—The last decades have brought about a kind of co-operation between socialism and capitalism in many countries, an inconsistency accounted for by pointing to the numerous liberal elements in socialist ideology. This liberal ideology inextricably mixed up with the socialistic one has inflicted an unstable character on socialist policy. Socialism has abandoned the core of its Marxist doctrine, though greatly strengthening its radically liberal constituents and inducing the petty bourgeoisie to join it. Since then defense against communism has become a vital factor of its program, rendering its propaganda very radical in order to prevent communist attacks, but impeding its progress among the bourgeoisie. The present development will likely result in socialism taking the place of radical liberalism.—*Hans Frerk*.

9763. KRASCHUTZKI, H. Generalstreik und Dienstverweigerung. [General strike and refusal to serve.] *Friedenswarte.* 30 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 207-209.—A general strike against war is only possible when three conditions exist: (1) Freedom from external forces; (2) complete discipline of those who are being led; (3) a resolute will of the leaders. As far as Germany is concerned these do not exist. This is also true of all other countries with the possible exception of England.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

9764. LASKI, HAROLD J. The limitations of the expert. *Harpers Mag.* 162 (967) Dec. 1930: 101-110.—There is a wide-spread belief that the expert must replace the plain man in political affairs because of the increasingly complex and technical character of the concerns of government. But it must be recognized that the expert also has his grave limitations: he lacks perspective and flexibility, dislikes novel suggestions, and

tends to overlook the complexities of human nature. The expert is an invaluable servant but an impossible master. Therefore the statesman, the cabinet minister, representing at his best supreme common sense, must have command over the determination of policy with the aid and advice of the expert. Through the statesman the plain man's scheme of values will secure its proper control over government.—*Rupert Emerson*.

9765. MJØEN, JON ALFRED. Det biologiske livssyn. [The biological view of life.] *Vor Verden.* 7 (12) Dec. 1930: 541-554.—Biological research has shown that humanity is not a unity but a collection of distinctive groups or races. There is no prospect of developing any intermediate, uniform, cosmopolitan race. This truth endangers the premise of democracy that all are created equal. The premise is much more valid within a society whose race is relatively pure and homogeneous, as Nordic Scandinavia, than it is, say, in a state like France. There, the doctrine of equality can have no validity, not even in politics.—*Oscar J. Falmes*.

9766. SCHOENAICH, PAUL von. Internationaler Zusammenschluss der Pazifisten. [The international union of the pacifists.] *Friedenswarte.* 30 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 218-221.—True pacifism must be international; it must have a central organization with officers and duties. Two important attempts have been made in this direction, one by Fenner Brockway in 1928, known as the Joint Peace Council, the second by the establishment in 1927 of the Comité International de Coordination des Forces Pacifiques. Today there are four main groups of pacifists with central international organization. These are known as the Geneva Peace Bureau; the War Resisters International in Enfield, England; the League for the Rights of Man in Paris; and The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in Geneva.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

9767. SEVERIJN, J. De staatsleer van het Fascisme. [The political philosophy of Fascism.] *Anti-revolutionaire Staatkunde.* Third quarter, 1930: 181-223.—A discussion based chiefly on Enrico Corradini's *Il Nazionalismo Italiano* and Rocco's *De Staatstheorie van het Fascisme*. (Dutch translation, 1928).—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

9768. VILLARÉ, JEAN. Le concept de révolution permanente de Marx au VI^e Congrès de l'Internationale Communiste. [Marx's concept of permanent revolution at the sixth Congress of the Communist International.] *Rev. Marxiste.* (5) Jun. 1929: 562-587.

JURISPRUDENCE

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 8560, 8794, 9824, 9835, 9861, 9978)

9769. ALLEN, CARLTON KEMP. Jurisprudence—what and why? *Jurid. Rev.* 4 (4) Dec. 1930: 275-302.—The study of jurisprudence is to be commended to English and American lawyers and scholars. It is essentially practical. Law is concerned with the actual facts of society; the actual relations of human beings to each other; its abstractions exist in order to be applied. Jurisprudence is the scientific synthesis of the essential principles of law. Famous descriptions and definitions state too much or too little, but all proceed upon one or the other of the propositions (1) that it is science, (2) that it is philosophy, (3) that it is method. Each of these is considered and discussed with the result that method and philosophy are dismissed and it is shown that there are elements inherent in the conception of law which are universal, and are capable of scientific arrangement and treatment as the real subject matter of jurisprudence. Among these are, the preservation of order, dispensation of justice, delimitation of rights; regard for

customary observances; enforcement; persons and things; relationships; rights and duties; application to conflicts of claims; notions of liability, execution and punishment; and procedure.—*Lyman Chalkley*.

9770. CORBIN, ARTHUR L. The restatement of the common law by the American Law Institute. *Iowa Law Rev.* 15 (1) Dec. 1929: 19-41.

9771. BATTLE, GEO. GORDON. The two fundamental concepts of arbitration and their relation to rules of law. *Virginia Law Rev.* 16 (3) Jan. 1930: 255-260.—In the U. S. the function of arbitrators is regarded as judicial, the decision being a judgment. In England the arbitrators are regarded as the agents of the parties, their conclusions being in the nature of a contract. In the former, rules of evidence and procedure are strictly observed; in the latter, material that judges would consider as being beyond the scope of their tribunals may be admitted and considered. Both systems possess advantages but as we are not likely to find arbitrators learned both in the law and in the customs of trade, principals and their attorneys should decide before ac-

cepting arbitrators which type is desired.—*Charles Aikin*.

9772. FULLER, L. L. Legal fictions. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25 (4) Dec. 1930: 363-399.—Those who formulate legal fictions are conscious of the relation of the fiction to reality and act with no intent to deceive. A fiction becomes harmful in application only when the fact of its falsity is not known. Fictions may be eliminated from the law by rejection and by redefinition. That a fiction is a linguistic phenomenon is indicated by the fact that it may be eliminated, or become dead, by a broadening of the meaning of the language to fill the gap formerly existing between fiction and reality. This needed broadening, the development of technical legal meanings, is retarded by both ignorance and the law's demand for the persuasive metaphor. The presumption and the fiction are formulated by closely related mental processes. A rebuttable presumption may be regarded as establishing a fiction if the inference underlying it is not supported by experience.—*Charles Aikin*.

9773. GOODRICH, HERBERT F. Improvement of the law. *Temple Law Quart.* 4 (4) Aug. 1, 1930: 311-328.—Our attitude to the problem of improvement of the law depends a good deal upon our conception of the source of authority of the law. If we discard the theory of a supernatural force, and the theory that law is a self-contained, self-justifying system beyond either professional or lay criticism, we can examine the law with a friendly but critical eye, observe its shortcomings, and set about to remedy them. Progress in the improvement of the law is being made in three directions: (1) higher professional standards, (2) increased scientific study of the law, and (3) study of the law in action.—*C. D. Benson, Jr.*

9774. KOLLEWIJN. De moderne chineesche codificatie. [Modern Chinese codification.] *Indisch Tijdschr. v. h. Recht.* 135 (4-5) 1930: 323-340.—Since early times written laws have been known in China, but the first codification on a Western basis was stimulated by England, the U. S., and Japan at the end of the empire period. In the period of the first republic, 1912-1928, existing law was maintained, but the provisions which were considered in conflict with the republican form of government might not be applied. By following this rule the high court of Peking was enabled to renovate the law. When there was no legal provision the common law and general principles had to be applied. The third period began with 1928; in it all legal principles which were in conflict with those of Kuomintang were declared of no value. In civil law several European ideas have been laid down. For the Chinese in the Netherlands Indies, too, the new law will have to be applied. When before long a modern completely Western family law has been introduced into China, this will have important consequences for the Chinese in the Netherlands Indies, because they are not yet considered as Europeans in the application of law in that country.—*Cecile Rothe*.

9775. MCGHEE, EARL R. Development of the common law in Hawaii. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 10 (3) Jun. 1930: 315-318.

9776. SWOBODA, ERNEST. Die philosophischen Grundlagen des österreichischen bürgerlichen Rechts und ihre Bedeutung für die Gegenwart. [The philosophical bases of Austrian civil law and its meaning for the present.] *Z. f. Ausländisches u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 2 (3) 1928: 333-369.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 9934, 10008, 10016, 10019, 10045, 10086)

GENERAL

9777. NORDEN, FRITZ. Verfassungsrechtliche Entwicklungen in Deutschland und Frankreich. [Evolutional stages in constitutional law in Germany and France.] *Deutsch-Französ. Rundsch.* 3 (11) Nov. 1930: 907-926.—France has been Europe's great laboratory for constitutions during the last centuries. The ideas of Bodin, Montesquieu and Rousseau exerted a vast influence on the development of the modern state which culminated in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and was spread throughout Europe by the French Revolution and the national idea then originating, replacing the absolutistic conception of the state based on private law principles. The constitutional changes of the 19th century in France reacted on Germany, whose politicians have always been more influenced by the French than by the English. The gradual absorption by Germany of basic French principles is comparable to that of the Roman Law during the middle ages. However, the German constitution of 1919 may be called thoroughly German, though French, America, English, and Swiss influence may be traced in it. Regulations concerning the presidency have been largely adapted from the French system, though modified by the criticism of Léon Duguit.—*Hans Frerik*.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

9778. BINCHY, DANIEL A. Die Dominien im Britischen Reich und im Völkerbund. [The dominions in the British Empire and in the League of Nations.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20 (3) Jun. 1930: 153-169.—The epochal report of the committee of experts of the British Empire Conference in Feb. 1930 does away with the Colonial

Laws Validity Act of 1865 and makes the parliament of the dominion the only legislative power, *de jure* and *de facto*. In international policy the principle of free co-operation has replaced that of control. Each dominion has the right to have its own representatives and to conclude treaties, but will notify the older members of the empire before entering negotiations. The unique position of the king makes the British Empire an organism which has no precedent in history. Despite equality, Great Britain is still the most powerful state in the empire. The presence of the dominions in the League of Nations does not at all mean that the British have seven votes in the League. The Covenant creates certain difficulties for the British Empire, like the competency of the League in the relations of the members of the Empire. The opinions of Great Britain and the Irish Free State differ on these questions.—*Werner Neuse*.

9779. BROWN, ERNEST. 1926-1930-1931? The Imperial Conference. *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (780) Dec. 1930: 681-688.—In 1926 when the last conference met the Conservatives were in office and were pledged not to raise the project of tariffs, so that there was no question of preferences in the empire. No one made an accusation of wasted time or of lost opportunity. In 1930 with the Labour party in power, their refusal to consider imperial preferences has led to widespread denunciation by their opponents. Committees were to meet after 1926 to study imperial trade and tariffs. Postponement to Ottawa for further conference in 1931 is a proper mode of isolating the issues. The constitutional results of the 1930 conference have suffered almost entire neglect. But the most important feature of the British Commonwealth still remains. The empire is a league of nations still in process of development. The governing principle is free co-operation.—*H. McD. Clotie*.

9780. JEBB, R. From referendum to free hand. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (646) Dec. 1930: 690-702.—For the first time in 30 years an imperial conference was preceded by public acceptance of imperial preference. In the past as at this time, the government has stood by free trade and has met colonial advances by proposing investigation of other ways. In 1930 all that has been secured is that Snowden has promised not to repeal the few existing duties for three years. Baldwin has continually hedged on the matter, being driven by Beaverbrook to propose referendum, then double election as source of authority to introduce preferences. Rothermere's United Empire party showed the difficulty involved in food taxes—so that Baldwin finally came out for no referendum but a quota system to protect the British farmer. There should be a new "Britain First" party to adjust tariffs to English needs, after which negotiations for concessions can be introduced.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

9781. UNSIGNED. The Imperial Conference. *Round Table.* (81) Dec. 1930: 27-40.—The salient features of the Imperial Conference of October, 1930, were the almost entire change of membership since 1926, the innovation of transacting business through meetings of heads of delegations and by sub-committees rather than in plenary sessions, preoccupation with economic rather than constitutional issues, and the Canadian premier's reciprocal preferential tariff proposal. Bennett suggested an increase not of 10 points but of 10% of existing rates on foreign goods—a comparatively trivial offer for the reversal of traditional British fiscal policy, and less advantageous to Britain than the Dunning (Canadian Liberal) budget, which demonstrates the strength of economic nationalism in the dominions and the rejection of Empire free trade. Scullin suggested an allocation of foreign and British imports by the dominions. The British counter proposal of a wheat quota (favored by Canadian wheat pools but opposed by private interests) involves the difficulty of segregating Canadian and American wheat on exportation, and the issue of a guaranteed price vs. world price parity for each annual quota.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

9782. UNSIGNED. The Imperial Conference: abstract of official summary. *Round Table.* (81) Dec. 1930: 229-238.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

9783. UNSIGNED. The crown and the dominions. *Round Table.* (81) Dec. 1930: 96-105.—To claim that the 1926 Imperial Conference pronouncement made the governor-general the replica in the dominions of the king in Britain is to ignore not merely vital psychological factors of difference, but the more active role of the king in public affairs. The right of the king to the personal attendance and counsel of dominion ministers would be better secured through representation of the latter by dominion ministers of cabinet rank in Britain than through a British secretary of state. As representative of the crown, the governor-general should be the personal choice of the king, not of the dominion cabinet. The claim to a dominion "right of secession" is inconsistent with the doctrine of common allegiance, nor can it be the unilateral right of the subject.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

FRANCE

9784. GARNER, JAMES W. Anglo-American and continental European administrative law. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7 (2) Dec. 1929: 387-414.—Misunderstanding of French administrative law in English speaking countries is due largely to the misconceptions of Dicey. The continental system of administrative law does not relieve the public official from judicial control. Many questions of administrative competence are litigated in the ordinary courts. In practice the administrative courts of France accord a high degree of justice to the individual injured at the hands of the government. The private citizen in France today enjoys a larger

protection against arbitrary and illegal administrative conduct, and is more certain of obtaining reparation for damages sustained by him in consequence of such conduct and of obtaining it more speedily and at less expense than is the British subject or the American citizen. Frequently damages can be collected from the public treasury in suits against the state, thus according much greater assurance of reparation to the injured individual than is possible in common law countries where the doctrine of state immunity obtains. Legislation in both Great Britain and the U. S. is subjecting the state more and more to suit for the satisfaction of injuries to individuals.—*Charles S. Hyneman.*

MEXICO

9785. LATTY, ELVIN R. International standing in court of foreign corporations. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29 (1) Nov. 1930: 28-40.—A recent decision of the supreme court of Mexico held that a foreign plaintiff corporation not being registered in Mexico had no existence there for the purpose of bringing suit. A review of the authorities and cases leads to the conclusion that the proposition laid down by the Mexican court that a business corporation has no existence abroad is not justifiable.—*E. S. Brown.*

UNITED STATES

9786. ALBERTSWORTH, E. F. The federal supreme court and industrial development. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 16 (5) May 1930: 317-322.

9787. ALCORN, ROBERT H. Search warrants and prohibition enforcement. *Dakota Law Rev.* 3 (4) Dec. 1930: 171-186.—Many cases are lost or abandoned by the government because of defects in search warrants. Federal warrants are generally drawn by U. S. commissioners who are paid on a fee basis. These fees are inadequate and should be increased so that capable men will be induced to become commissioners. The office of the attorney general could be of much assistance in improving the quality of search warrants by issuing a standard form that would meet the requirements in every district.—*C. W. Schutter.*

9788. AUMANN, F. R. Some constitutional aspects of war rent regulation measures. *Kentucky Law J.* 18 (4) May 1930: 354-372.—*Lyman Chalkley.*

9789. BERMAN, EDWARD. The supreme court interprets the Railway Labor Act. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 20 (4) Dec. 1930: 619-639.—In May, 1930, the supreme court rendered a unanimous decision upholding an injunction which prohibited a railroad from bringing pressure to bear upon its employees in order to get them to give up membership in their own union and to join the company union. The injunction was issued to enforce a provision of the Railway Labor Act of 1926. The supreme court held that the restrictions imposed as a result of the act were not unconstitutional. It is believed that this opinion involves a reversal of the decisions in the Adair and Coppage cases. It is apparently one of the most liberal decisions which the court has ever rendered in a labor case.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

9790. C., L. Eminent domain—public purpose—university buildings. *Southern California Law Rev.* 4 (2) Dec. 1930: 137-140.—Common schools and state universities unquestionably possess the power of eminent domain as they are serving a public purpose. Private schools of collegiate rank apparently are entitled to exercise this same power in Pennsylvania and Connecticut, providing any member of the public has or can acquire a right to be admitted to said institution upon equal terms and without discrimination. Indiana in the recent case of *Russel v. Trustees of Purdue University* would add to this requirement the receiving of state aid. California passed a law in 1929 permitting the power to be exercised by private educational institutions

which are exempt from taxation under the California constitution. In the case of *Stockton and V. R. R. v. The City of Stockton*, the test is laid down that when the legislature has determined a given purpose to be a public purpose, it must be so considered. In a 1929 case, (*Miller v. City of Palo Alto*) the supreme court of California has defined a public use, and from this definition one can reasonably anticipate that the California courts would go even farther than the courts of Indiana, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, and would probably hold that an institution of higher learning administers a public purpose, even though the public does not have the right to be admitted, so long as it is shown that the institution would be productive of general benefit and advantage to the public.—*T. S. Kerr.*

9791. CORWIN, EDWARD S. The supreme court's construction of the self-incrimination clause. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29 (1) Nov. 1930: 1-27; (2) Dec. 1930: 191-207.—The self-incrimination clause of the 5th amendment had a long historical development in England, where, before the constitution of the U. S. was adopted, the privilege against self-incrimination had received an extension in the English cases broader in some respects than in its application by the U. S. Supreme Court today. Not only was the accused protected from all judicial questioning under the common law but his papers were immune from judicial process. In the U. S. great importance became attached to the distinction between oral testimony and the evidence supplied by documents or things. In this connection the supreme court has rendered two outstanding decisions, that in *Boyd v. United States*, and that in *Counselman v. Hitchcock*. The court associated the 5th amendment with the 4th to protect the personal security of the citizen in his privacy. The linking of these amendments is the great creative act of the supreme court in its interpretation of the self-incrimination clause of amendment V. This is a sharp departure from common law ideas. With the detection and punishment of crime, the difficult problem it is today, the natural expectation is that the doctrine discussed will in the future undergo curtailment rather than extension.—*E. S. Brown.*

9792. DAVIS, CHARLES HALL. The Hawes-Cooper Act unconstitutional. *Lawyer & Banker.* 23 (6) Nov.—Dec. 1930: 296-323.

9793. DOBIE, ARMISTEAD M. Seven implications of *Swift v. Tyson*. *Virginia Law Rev.* 16 (3) Jan. 1930: 225-242.—In *Swift v. Tyson*, interpreting the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789, it was decided that where the statute referred to "the laws of the several states" only statute law was meant. On commercial matters and questions of general jurisprudence the federal courts would not be bound by the decisions of state courts, although they would be controlled by state statutes. This decision ignored ascertainable facts bearing on the origin of the Judiciary Act; it implied that judges do not make law, but find it; that there is a natural law transcending all political boundaries. It set up federal jurisdiction in a field that may not be controlled by congress, and implied that the line distinguishing local questions from those arising out of general jurisprudence or commercial law might always be accurately drawn. The case seems to imply that it is more desirable to have uniformity of all decisions in all federal courts of the nation, even though this makes for conflicts within individual states, than to have legal consistency within the bounds of the separate states. Relief from the unfortunate results of this case should come from the supreme court itself.—*Charles Aikin.*

9794. DÜRISCH, LAWRENCE L. Judicial review of tax controversies in Nebraska. *Nebraska Law Bull.* 8 (2) Nov. 1929: 163-172.

9795. E., S. D. Right to sue in other states—"Full faith and credit." *Southern California Law Rev.* 4 (2) Dec. 1930: 146-151.—The doctrine laid down in *Booth*

v. Clark (17 Howard 322) holds that a receiver appointed in equity is a "mere arm of the court" with no extraterritorial power of official action. The manifest inclinations of the state courts and of many of the federal courts have been toward a liberal extension of the comity doctrine. Reasons urged include the stimulation of freedom in interstate business relations, the furthering and expediting of justice, and the fostering of free intercourse among states as well as among nations.—*T. S. Kerr.*

9796. FELLMAN, DAVID. Due process of law in Nebraska: history and underlying conceptions. *Nebraska Law Bull.* 9 (2) Nov. 1930: 223-277.—Of prime concern in present day politics, as in the past, is the reconciliation of government with liberty. In the U. S. much of the burden of this reconciliation falls on the courts in the settlement of disputes alleging deprivation of property without due process of law. Whether a statute will be held valid or invalid under this clause will depend primarily on the judges' "ideas of right and wrong, of social and economic justice, not upon any constitutional dogma or legal technique." The evolution of the due process clause in the Nebraska constitution parallels closely that in the 14th amendment. It was first construed to relate to procedure alone. The extension of the clause to serve as a limitation on substance was not an abrupt about-face, but came as a gradual growth.—*Charles S. Hyneman.*

9797. GRUENBERG, GILBERT. The supreme court limits the state power to tax intangibles. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7 (3) Mar. 1930: 728-733.—*C. S. Hyneman.*

9798. HAVIGHURST, HAROLD C. The constitutionality of the transferee provisions of the Revenue Act. *Columbia Law Rev.* 29 (8) Dec. 1929: 1052-1067.—According to the U. S. Revenue Act, the commissioner of internal revenue assesses against transferees of tax payers the liability existing at law or in equity for the latter's unpaid taxes. The only remedy of the transferee is to appeal to the board of tax appeals, whose decision of fact is final, or to pay the tax and bring a suit against the collector for its recovery. "In view of the fact that the Supreme Court has never held there is a limit to the power of congress to invest administrative boards with duties of a judicial nature" and assuming that the machinery of the board is adequate to deal with the task imposed upon it, "there would seem to be no reason for declaring the statute unconstitutional purely on the ground that it confers judicial power on what congress has called an executive agency." Neither does the statute deprive the transferee of property without due process of law. The transferee is afforded a chance for an administrative hearing, and equitable relief, in spite of the 1928 amendment forbidding it, would as a matter of construction be available where the interests of several transferees or competing creditors might impose unusual hardships.—*Ray A. Brown.*

9799. JEFFREY, THOMAS G. The federal trade commission's power with reference to stock acquisitions. *St. Louis Law Rev.* 16 (1) Dec. 1930: 55-63.—*International Shoe Co. v. Federal Trade Commission*, 50 S. Ct. 89 (1929) adopts the narrowest view of what constitutes "substantial lessening of competition" under sec. 7 of the Clayton Act. The cases present a variety of conflicting interpretations as to what is a "finding of fact" by the commission which sec. 11 of the Clayton Act declares to be conclusive if supported by testimony. In the *International Shoe* case, the court not only assumed the power doubted by Taft in *Federal Trade Commission v. Curtis Publishing Co.*, 260 U. S. 568, 580, to make findings on matters unreported by the commission, but made findings directly opposed to those of the commission, summed up the evidence pro and con, and assumed the position of the fact finding body. The court unnecessarily injected the "rule of reason" and added to

the confusion prevalent under the Clayton Act. The commission is not equipped to apply interpretations based on vague and perplexing questions of public interest, for these questions cannot be answered without consideration of circumstances not within the provisions of the statute. The court adopting a construction which the commission cannot follow, the benefits of administrative action are lost. Sec. 7 of the Clayton Act is practically nullified.—*James A. M. Laughlin.*

9800. MCGOLDRICK, JOSEPH. Public officers and official investigation. *Amer. City.* 43 (5) Nov. 1930: 119-120.—The ancient constitutional and common-law guarantees against self-incrimination and double jeopardy have played so serious a part in blocking the investigation of current scandals in New York City that Governor Roosevelt has pledged himself to require their waiver by public officers. It is proposed to amend the public officers law to provide that the acceptance of a public office shall constitute a waiver of a witness's constitutional privilege against self-incrimination in any public inquiry into his conduct of such office.—*Harvey Walker.*

9801. MANTON, MARTIN T. Rate making and judicial review. *St. John's Law Rev.* 4 (2) May 1930: 230-237.—The lawyers who understand the principles of rate making and the review by courts should seize upon the opportunity to correct some very wrong impressions created by the public press on this phase of our constitutional protection.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

9802. MASON, ALPHEUS T. Organized labor as party plaintiff in injunction cases. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30 (4) Apr. 1930: 466-487.—Labor will experience difficulty in instituting injunction suits in the federal courts. A trade union is not a person, within the meaning of the constitution, and cannot institute an action in the U. S. courts on the ground of diversity of citizenship. It will also have difficulty in maintaining a suit in equity under the Sherman Act. The act relates to interstate commerce. Commerce is traffic in goods and commodities, not labor. In several cases labor unions have successfully appealed to courts of equity for protection against illegal acts of employers. They have been successful in securing injunctions against employers who threatened to break trade agreements with them. In one case at least, breach of contract by an employer has served as a basis for denying equitable relief from injury done an employer in the course of a strike. Labor has also secured injunctions against persons not employers. It is probable that the injunction will never serve employees so effectively as it has the employer. Such relief will be most frequently sought by organized labor in suits in the state courts, where there have been breaches of trade agreements.—*Joseph M. Cormack.*

9803. MOLDAWER, WALTER N. The power of an executive to construe statutes pertaining to his department as a reason for denying mandamus. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 78 (3) Jan. 1930: 407-413.—It is well settled that mandamus will not lie to control the exercise of judicial or quasi-judicial discretion. Where a statute expressly vests the executive with discretion, the solution is simple enough. In one situation, however, the courts say that the executive has discretion though there is nothing expressed in the statute concerning such discretion, nor is there anything in the statute from which it may be implied. This is where the executive acts according to his own construction of an ambiguous statute, and a mandamus is sought to compel him to act according to a possible alternative construction. However, there is a tendency in the more recent cases to avoid the harsh doctrine of the early cases through finding the statute which the executive thought ambiguous to be clear and explicit.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

9804. MORRIS, RICHARD R. Legislative control over the qualifications of voters in Oregon. *Oregon Law Rev.* 9 (4) Jun. 1930: 497-506.—In the absence of con-

stitutional authority, the legislature cannot provide qualifications for voting at any "election" differing from those set forth in the constitution. The early cases ruled that "elections" embraced only voting for public officers, and sustained various special qualifications for voting in bond elections and the like. The decision in *Loe v. Britting*, extending the scope of the word to cover all types of voting, has resulted in a good deal of doubt as to the present powers of the legislature over special elections.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

9805. ORFIELD, LESTER B. The federal amending power: genesis and justiciability. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 14 (4) Mar. 1930: 369-384.—The idea of formally amending constitutions originated in America. The mode of amendment provided a subject for warm debate in the constituent assembly of 1787. Is the question of the validity of an amendment a legal or a political one? *Luther v. Borden* implied it to be a political question. Since 1890 the courts have been nearly unanimous in holding it to be judicial. In passing upon amendments, the courts, state and national, look both to procedure and to substance. As to the substance of an amendment to the federal constitution, unless the supreme court should find some implied limitations, no amendment could be declared unconstitutional unless it denied a state equal representation in the senate.—*Charles Aikin.*

9806. T., E. E. Equal protection-taxation-discrimination. *Southern California Law Rev.* 4 (2) Dec. 1930: 140-145.—North Carolina in 1927 passed a law requiring a license fee of \$50 per store on any corporation operating more than six stores within the state. This law was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of North Carolina on the ground that the statute did not recognize any real and substantial difference between the two classes. A later law was passed by the legislature carrying the same general idea, but applied the license fee to corporations operating more than two stores within the state. This later law was upheld. Indiana in 1929 provided for a graduated license fee for chain stores depending on the number of stores in excess of 20. The federal district court issued an injunction against the enforcement of this statute on the ground that it denied the chain store owner the equal protection of laws. A somewhat similar law in Kentucky was held unconstitutional by the supreme court of that state.—*T. S. Kerr.*

9807. T., J. S. Jurisdiction to tax intangibles. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29 (1) Nov. 1930: 93-100.—In *Farmer's Loan & Trust Co. v. Minnesota and Baldwin v. Missouri*, the U. S. Supreme Court has repudiated the doctrines, formerly held, (1) that the fact that one state had jurisdiction to tax intangibles was no basis for asserting that another state did not, and (2) that since a state lacked jurisdiction to tax property in intangibles, it had no power to tax succession to that property. The wisdom and desirability of these changes are discussed, as well as possible further developments.—*E. S. Brown.*

9808. UNDERWOOD, OSCAR W. Form and substance in tax cases. *Virginia Law Rev.* 16 (4) Feb. 1930: 327-342.—In an early tax case the U. S. Supreme Court stated that in the determination of the matter at hand, the substance and not the form would be considered. This magic rule has been affirmed and applied in the cases that have followed by both majorities and dissenters, it has been approved by the Board of Tax Appeals and by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Following this so-called standard a variety of conflicting principles of statutory interpretation have sprung up. It would be far wiser for courts and administrators to give attention to form. Definiteness and certainty would result. Administration of tax laws would be comparatively easy—and the formulation of a statute that may be administered with ease is an end in itself.—*Charles Aikin.*

9809. UNSIGNED. The abolition of *ex parte* injunctions in New York. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(8) Dec. 1930: 1184-1189.—The act effecting this long agitated reform leaves the type and amount of notice discretionary with the judge. In some cases the shortest notice will afford the defendant an opportunity to perform the threatened act. The history of the movement resulting in this act begins with the Clayton Act. Under the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in *Truax v. Corrigan* it has been felt that any legislation applying only to injunctions in industrial disputes would be unconstitutional. The courts have prevented the Clayton Act from having any effect upon the law. Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Wisconsin have also passed statutes prohibiting or limiting *ex parte* injunctions. In New York in the past two-thirds of the applicants for labor injunctions have received immediate relief *ex parte*. While it has been suggested that the New York statute may not apply to the restraining order often inserted in the order to show cause, the statute would seem to clearly negative the use of a technical distinction between a restraining order and an injunction in this connection.—*Joseph M. Cormack.*

9810. UNSIGNED. The consideration of facts in "due process" cases. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(3) Mar. 1930: 360-372.—When a legislative act is assailed as unconstitutional, and the question of its validity depends upon considerations of reasonableness, it is settled law that such question must be determined by the court, not the jury. But this question of reasonableness or the lack of it must often depend upon external facts. Since the testimony of experts is not admissible for the jury, how are the courts to be properly informed as to the facts upon which the question of constitutionality may depend? This note examines and evaluates the various devices and techniques which courts have used in concrete cases to obtain such information. (Extensive citations to case authorities and references to relevant articles and textbook discussions).—*A. H. Kent.*

9811. UNSIGNED. The constitutionality of a statute setting up a basic minimum of quality for lubricating oils. *Yale Law J.* 40(1) Nov. 1930: 116-121.—A recent case decided by a federal three judge court in the District of Connecticut held unconstitutional a statute attempting to establish a basic minimum of quality for lubricating oils, because the test proposed was of no value and too vague to be practical. The decision was almost inevitable since the statute attempted to define a precise standard as based on specific tests and was impractical from the administrative standpoint. The danger is that the decision may be used to defeat future attempts to establish a basic minimum of quality. Such

regulations are a clearly valid and desirable exercise of the states "police power" if properly drawn.—*F. E. McCaffree.*

9812. UNSIGNED. The president's power to exclude articles when the importer has practiced unfair competition. *Yale Law J.* 40(1) Nov. 1930: 108-116.—In *Frischer and Co. v. Bakelite Corporation*, 1930, the Court of Customs Appeals upheld the provisions of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act of 1922 which empowered the president to exclude articles imported under unfair conditions of competition. The provisions of the act, if *certiorari* to the Supreme Court were issued, might be attacked on the ground that it is a delegation of legislative powers. However, the validity of increasing authorization of executive action in the tariff has been consistently upheld. The decision of the president, made "conclusive" by the act, is final as to issues of fact but is subject to review by the courts on issues of law. A contestant could certainly seek court review on grounds of constitutionality or jurisdiction and the president would be bound by adjudication on either point. The provisions of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930 against unfair practices in importation remain substantially the same and are therefore somewhat uncertain. Since publication of the article a *writ of certiorari* has been denied by the U. S. Supreme Court on grounds which bear out the above conclusions.—*F. E. McCaffree.*

9813. UNSIGNED. State power to impose a property tax on the interest of a beneficiary of a trust—a problem in double taxation. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(4) Apr. 1930: 539-547.—The right of the domicile of the beneficiary to tax has been limited to the case where trust *res* consists of intangibles. This view follows from *Union Refrigerator Transit Co. v. Kentucky*. This decision did not affect at all the right of the domicile of the owner of intangibles to tax that interest. Tangible property will be taxed where it is situated. Double taxation may result from the taxation of intangibles and it is generally agreed that it should be prohibited whenever possible. In *Safe Deposit and Trust Co. v. Virginia*, the taxation of intangibles in trust was brought before the court and the decision held the assessment invalid. Where intangibles are subject to a trust, the supreme court has announced the rule that the state where the trust is administered has the prior right.—*F. G. Crawford.*

9814. WARREN, CHARLES. Federal process and state legislation. *Virginia Law Rev.* 16(5) Mar. 1930: 421-450; (6) Apr. 1930: 546-570. See Entry 2: 13440.

9815. WEKER, MEYER. Power to exclude from mails. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 10(3) Jun. 1930: 346-350.

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 8400, 8849, 9051, 9195, 9225, 9240, 9805, 9812, 9945, 9948, 9962, 10094)

BELGIUM

9816. REMY, F. L'introduction d'un conseil d'état en Belgique. [The establishment of a council of state in Belgium.] *Flambeau.* 13(23-24) Dec. 1930: 389-400.—Agitation for the establishment of a high administrative court in Belgium, patterned after the French council of state, with the power to protect individuals against arbitrary acts of government agents, has been given renewed impetus through the allegedly unfair treatment in the matter of promotion of Belgian officers who were captured by the enemy during the World War.—*F. B. Stevens.*

CHINA

9817. MINCH'IEN TUK ZUNG TYAU. The national government of the Chinese Republic. *Chinese*

Soc. & Pol. Sci. Rev. 14(3) Jul. 1930: 313-330.—The five power constitution divides government activities and powers into executive, legislative, judicial, examination, and impeachment *guan*. Dr. Sun was definitely of the opinion that the system was unique and should not be circumscribed by established precedents. The presidents and vice-presidents of each of the five *guan* are appointed from among the national state councilors, of whom there are from 12 to 16. The president of the national government is the chairman of the state council. All matters which cannot be settled between two or more *guan* are decided by the state council. All laws promulgated and all mandates issued by virtue of the decision of the state council are signed by the president of the national government and countersigned by the presidents of the five *guan*. Within the executive *guan* are ministries controlled by the president of the national government through the president of the executive *guan*. The legislative *guan* consists of from 49 to 99 members appointed by the national government for

a term of two years. The judicial *yuan* performs ordinary judicial functions. Civil service examinations are maintained by the examination *yuan*. The impeachment or control *yuan* is the highest supervisory organ of the government, composed of from 19 to 29 members appointed by the national government. The central political council meets every Wednesday morning. The state council meets every Friday morning. The executive *yuan* meets every Tuesday morning. These constant conferences afford excellent opportunities for informal deliberation.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

GERMANY

9818. STEGMANN, HELMUT. Um die Erneuerung des Reichs. [Renewing the German Reich.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 61 (10) Oct. 1930: 610-615.—Pointing to the fact that the *Reichsrat* has more and more receded to the background as compared to the *Reichstag*, the author suggests making it an organization representing the different professional groups. A *Länderrat* (council of confederate states) would have to deal with administration, and a number of members in part elected by the economic council of the *Reich* and by the *Reichstag*, and in part appointed by the president of the *Reich* for a period of 8 years, would be responsible for political and social problems. These proposals are aimed at establishing a central political power not destined to curtail the rights, but to control the resolutions and actions of the *Reichstag*. No member of the *Reichsrat*, therefore, should belong to the *Reichstag*, but some members of the cabinet should be taken from the *Reichsrat*. The power conferred on the president should be extended.—*Hans Frerk.*

GREAT BRITAIN

9819. BARATIER, PAUL. La souveraineté intérieure des trade-unions devant les cours et le parlement britanniques. [The internal independence of trade unions before the British courts and parliament.] *Rev. Anglo-Amér.* 5 (6) Aug. 1928: 523-529.

9820. ELLISON, GERALD. The machinery of government. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (646) Dec. 1930: 741-752.—A consideration of the recommendations of the Haldane Committee (1917-18) with respect to cabinet and department organization. The distinction between executive and administrative functions which should be adopted is expounded from the history and practice of the war department and from the experiences of William Pitt's control during the Seven Years' War.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

9821. IDDESLEIGH, EARL of. Heredity and the House of Lords. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (646) Dec. 1930: 723-727.—Average attendance is low, about one hundred being parliamentarians out of a possible seven hundred. In 1929 only 138 spoke in the house. Of these 73 were peers by heredity, and are reported in 639 columns of Hansard; the other 65 speakers were peers by creation—bishops, law lords, etc.—and are reported in 1465 columns. So 43% of the attendants were created peers and were responsible for 60% of the speeches. This predominance of the created peers in practice means that the house is not so unrepresentative as is often indicated. The chief lack is spokesmen for the trade unions. Reform must precede any extension or revision of its powers. There is no need to protect the hereditary element for those prominent would undoubtedly be appointed by a moderate government. The danger confronting the house is not the Parliament Act limitations, but the possibility of an agitation of people versus peers.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

UNITED STATES

9822. CULP, MAURICE S. A survey of the proposals to limit or deny the power of judicial review by

the supreme court of the United States. *Indiana Law J.* 4 (6) Mar. 1929: 386-398; (7) Apr. 1929: 474-490.

9823. FLEMING, DENNA FRANK. The advice of the Senate in treaty making. *Current Hist.* 32 (6) Sep. 1930: 1090-1094.

9824. FRANKFURTER, FELIX, and LANDIS, JAMES M. The business of the supreme court at the October term, 1929. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (1) Nov. 1930: 1-40.—The Jurisdictional Act of 1925 having been in effect for five terms of the court, an attempt may well be made to examine its effects. During the 1929 term the court for the first time in many years disposed of every case that was ready for decision. Most of the arguments heard during this term were in cases that had been docketed since the term had opened. The court today is devoting relatively more time to work in recess than to the hearing of argument. There is a clear tendency for the volume of cases to decline and for arguments to be cut short. The ignorance the bar continues to show of jurisdictional rules has handicapped the court. Although the use of *certiorari* continues to increase, the court has changed policy in regard to its use in petitions granted in federal employers' liability cases. Since the present chief justice took office, no such petition has been granted. The court's common law jurisdiction is decreasing and it is devoting more time to cases involving the operations of government. In nearly 50% of the *certiorari*s the government was a party. Therefore the influence the solicitor general may have on the work of the court is tremendous. With the complicated economic and political problems coming before the court, it has been forced to modify its rules to compel assistance from lower courts in the production of essential facts. In at least one case the court refused to be bound by dicta of earlier cases that tended to limit the range of public control of economic enterprise.—*Charles Aikin.*

9825. STEIWER, FREDERICK W. The lawyer in congress. *Oregon Law Rev.* 10 (1) Dec. 1930: 30-38.—*Charles Aikin.*

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 8853, 9800, 9931, 9933, 9943, 9944, 9955, 9964-9966, 9996, 10010, 10184)

CHINA

9826. MINCH'IEN TUK ZUNG TYAU. Planning the new Chinese national capital. *Chinese Soc. & Pol. Sci. Rev.* 14 (3) Jul. 1930: 372-388.—Nanking is peculiarly adaptable as the site for the national capital. The new city will have wide, well-drained arteries for through traffic and neat minor streets. The Nanking city planning bureau was organized Nov. 11, 1928, and entrusted with the duty of devising a concrete and comprehensive city plan. This plan was completed Dec. 31, 1929. The walled city being too small for the ultimate needs of a national capital, new city boundaries are contemplated to include large areas on the banks of the Yangtze River. Up to the present, government offices have been housed in existing available buildings, and are widely scattered and inconveniently located. A bond issue of M\$2,000,000 is being floated to start waterworks construction and a number of bids have been submitted for the installation of pumping equipment. A new street system is contemplated and a system of suburban highways is projected. A tentative 6-year program has been prepared on the basis of recent annual expenditures, including the most essential items, such as national government buildings, new streets, water supply, sewage system, and schools. The total estimated capital expenditure under the program is M\$52,800,000.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

UNITED STATES

9827. BROMAGE, ARTHUR W. Why some cities have abandoned manager charters. I. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(9) Sep. 1930: 599-603.—A study of 17 cities, divided into three major groups: (1) those in which defects in the specific charters or disadvantages inherent in the manager plan itself led to its failure; (2) those which lost their manager charters through circumstances largely extraneous to the manager plan itself; (3) those where the manager plan was given a very brief trial under political conditions prejudicial to its success. The cities falling under Group 1 include Denton, Texas; Waltham, Massachusetts; Santa Barbara, California; Albion, Michigan, and Wheeling, West Virginia. (See Entry 3: 7837.)—*Harvey Walker.*

9828. KELLEM, CHARLES J. How can chambers of commerce do a better civic job? *Amer. City.* 43(5) Nov. 1930: 128-129.—City planning, hospitalization, airports, libraries, parks and playgrounds, fire prevention, health conservation, education, annexation, clean-up and paint-up campaigns, taxation, crime conditions, street traffic regulations, housing and any other subject having a governmental flavor require initiative which should be provided by the chamber of commerce.—*Harvey Walker.*

9829. LOEB, ISIDOR. Government for the St. Louis metropolis. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(6) Jun. 1930: 405-410.—The city of St. Louis was separated from the county of St. Louis in 1876. At numerous times since proposals for a merger of the two units have been made. The city population has flowed over into the county, until large sections of the county are urban in character. A plan for a merger, drawn by T. H. Reed, will be submitted to the voters in November, 1930.—*Harvey Walker.*

9830. McANENY, GEORGE. New York: an urban empire. *Current Hist.* 33(2) Nov. 1930: 161-167.—Discusses recent and probable future development of regional New York, comprising the area within a 50 mile radius of the City Hall and points out the magnitude of the task of the Regional Plan Association which is using the plan now published after eight years of preparation. The cooperation of the great number of municipalities, governmental bodies, and the public at this stage is encouraging.—*M. Seansgood.*

9831. ROSENTHAL, JAMES M. Massachusetts cases on zoning. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 10(3) Jun. 1930: 319-345.

9832. SEASONGOOD, MURRAY. Some recent trends in municipal government. *Harvard Graduates' Mag.* 39(154) Dec. 1930: 141-154.—Municipal corporations are undergoing the transformation from political subdivisions to business enterprises. Zoning and city planning are developing greatly, not only within corporate limits but in metropolitan regions. The scheme of excess condemnation, which is coming into some use as a means for paying for street improvements, is discussed and advocated. Various professions in municipal administration are arising such as city managers, bureaus of governmental research, city planning and municipal reference libraries. These result in cooperation between cities and intercommunication of problems and ideas. Increased public interest is evidenced by civic organizations.—*M. Seansgood.*

9833. STEIN, CLARENCE S. The President's housing conference. *Amer. City.* 43(5) Nov. 1930: 140-143.—There is a housing surplus in most parts of the country. Home ownership is greatly increased. The standard of construction as a whole has been lower than before the war. Houses have been placed without any regard to planning. Most subdivisions have been incompletely equipped with roads and utilities. The lending institutions hold the key position in the house building industry. A program for the future should include:

(1) Careful planning of the future development of cities to minimize the cost of roads, public utilities, and transportation; (2) the building of communities; (3) the grouping of communities for vista, sunlight, and privacy; (4) the complete equipment of each community with all utility services.—*Harvey Walker.*

9834. UNSIGNED. Watertown politicians dismiss city manager. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(6) Jun. 1930: 410-413.—After an unsuccessful attempt to dictate to the city manager with respect to administrative appointments, a politically minded majority ordered his dismissal. No formal charges were preferred. The people, as a whole, favored the continuation of the manager plan.—*Harvey Walker.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 8441-8442, 8447-8450, 8453, 8456, 8479, 8971, 9064, 9723, 9774, 9894-9897, 9899-9901, 9967, 9970-9971, 10056, 10064, 10068, 10075, 10096-10098, 10148, 10158)

BELGIUM

9835. KERKEN, GEORGES van der. La justice indigène au Congo Belge. [Native justice in the Belgian Congo.] *Outre-Mer.* 2(4) Dec. 1930: 418-425.—The government at all times seeks to give free play to native law where it is not repugnant to European concepts of justice and extensive use is made of tribal officers in administering it, with whites exercising general supervision. Such collaboration has been enormously successful.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

FRANCE

9836. ARCHIMBAUD, LÉON. Les relations maritimes entre la France et ses colonies du Pacifique Austral. [Maritime relations between France and her South Pacific colonies.] *Rev. du Pacifique.* 9(12) Dec. 15, 1930: 697-699.—Increasing ocean traffic between France and Indo-China indicates the growing importance of French colonies in the South Pacific.—*W. C. Johnstone, Jr.*

9837. BRÉVIE, M. J. La situation générale de l'Afrique occidentale française. [The general state of French West Africa.] *Afrique Française Renseignements Coloniaux.* Suppl. 40(12) Dec. 1930: 688-710.—The address of the new governor-general on opening the session of the Conseil de Gouvernement.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

9838. CORDEMOY, PIERRE. French development work in Indo-China. *Asiat. Rev.* 26(88) Oct. 1930: 773-778.—France has undertaken and in part completed a vast program of hydraulic works in Indo-China with the view of providing drainage of marsh land and defense against flood and drought. Already some 1,400,000 hectares have been developed at a cost of 60,000,000 piasters with a resulting income equal to 150% of the capital used. The whole program, including all five countries, calls for the development of 4,000,000 hectares by 1950.—*Charles A. Timm.*

9839. LABOURET, HENRI. À la recherche d'une politique indigène dans l'ouest africain. [In search of a native policy in French West Africa.] *Afrique Française.* 40(12) Dec. 1930: 636-640.—All colonizing peoples are today agreed that the assimilation of natives is impossible and that the latter's rights should be rigorously respected at the same time that their co-operation is sought in ruling a territory. It would seem best, however, not to codify customs, since doing so would tend to make them static and prevent their development to suit new conditions.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

9840. LEBRUN, A. Le budget de l'Indochine en 1930. [The Indo-Chinese budget in 1930.] *Asie Française.* 30(285) Dec. 1930: 400-405.—An analysis, with statistical tables and graph, revealing a generally healthy state of affairs.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

9841. MANGEOT, P. Les colonies au secours de la France. [Colonial assistance for France.] *Asie Française*. 30 (285) Dec. 1930: 386-391.—A rapid return to prosperity can be brought to France by entering into close commercial relations with her colonies against the outer world. They are capable of supplying her with almost limitless quantities of raw materials at bottom prices and, if properly developed, will be able to purchase the vast surplus of manufactured goods now cramming her warehouses.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9842. MONTFORT, PATRICK. L'organisation administrative du Maroc et le corps du contrôle civil. [Administrative organization of Morocco and the body of civil control.] *Afrique Française, Renseignements Coloniaux, Suppl.* 40 (12) Dec. 1930: 626-636.—Lack of uniformity, inequalities, and inconsistencies characterize the administrative system of French Morocco today. These have arisen through the slowness of pacification and through the fact that military rule has been but slowly replaced by civil. A reform program is outlined. (Maps.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9843. PASQUIER, PIERRE. La politique française en Indochine. Un plan d'organisation adapté aux besoins de la colonie. [French policy in Indo-China. A plan of organization adapted to the needs of the colony.] *Rev. du Pacifique*. 9 (12) Dec. 15, 1930: 700-712.—Reports of unrest in Indo-China have been exaggerated. The Laotians and Cambodians are peacefully going about their business; only the Annamites have seriously threatened the *status quo*. Communist propaganda, under the guise of nationalism, has gripped the imagination of some of the young Annamites. Disturbances have been suppressed and French authority is still paramount. The people of Indo-China, down to the most humble coolie, are too attached to the idea of private property to accept, for long, other doctrines. The present government has the following objectives: To establish a landed regime on the basis of individual property ownership; to aid soil productivity by irrigation, scientific experiments, and agricultural education; to aid the small land proprietor by loans and laws guaranteeing free possession of private property and proper inheritance; to encourage settlement of virgin territory by small land-owners; and to attempt to solve the grave problems of Annam and Tonkin by larger grants of autonomy. (Pasquier is governor-general of French Indo-China.)—*W. C. Johnstone, Jr.*

9844. ROUSSEAU, RENÉ. Le réforme intérieure des communes mixtes d'Algérie. [Internal reform in the mixed communes of Algeria.] *Afrique Française, Renseignements Coloniaux, Suppl.* 40 (12) Dec. 1930: 711-726.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9845. UNSIGNED. Algérie. Les bienfaits de la célébration du centenaire. [The good results of the centennial celebration in Algeria.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (12) Dec. 1930: 676.—Tunis and France have been closely brought together and native opposition to the protectorate has all but disappeared.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9846. UNSIGNED. Annam. Tentatives d'agitation dans le sud. [Revolutionary disorders in South Annam.] *Asie Française*. 30 (285) Dec. 1930: 416.—A band of 300 communists opened a campaign of terrorism in the province of Quang-ngai last October, but order was soon restored. Village heads have been made responsible for the conduct of their townsmen under Annamite law and orders have been issued to arrest all agitators upon appearance.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9847. UNSIGNED. Annam. Les troubles des provinces du Nord. [Revolutionary disorders in the northern provinces of Annam.] *Asie Française*. 30 (285) Dec. 1930: 416.—Despite the prompt crushing of the September uprising, great unrest continues to prevail. It is occasioned in part by the present agricultural depression and in part by dissatisfaction with French rule.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9848. UNSIGNED. La commission de l'Indochine. [The Indo-China commission.] *Asie Française*. 30 (285) Dec. 1930: 412.—Pietri, late minister of colonies, had planned the creation of a special commission of former high officials to study the critical political and economic situation in Indo-China and to recommend changes. This evoked considerable opposition and, just before the downfall of the late ministry, it had been determined to drop the project and to have the superior colonial council handle the matter. Uncertainty with respect to what will actually be done now prevails.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9849. UNSIGNED. Établissements français de l'Océanie. L'enseignement professionnel. [Professional instruction in French Oceania.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (117) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 142-144.—A very important announcement in the educational history of the colony was made by Governor Jore on Oct. 1. Beginning at an early date, the government will open courses in navigation, commerce, pedagogy, manual training, medicine, and wireless in order to give promising natives a chance to prepare themselves for professional careers without having to undertake a long and expensive trip abroad for that purpose.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9850. UNSIGNED. "La firme France-Indochine." ["The French-Indo-Chinese partnership."] *Asie Française*. 30 (284) Nov. 1930: 371-372.—In addressing a group of native business employees at Saigon the governor-general of Indo-China stressed the partnership which has been entered into between the French and the Indo-Chinese for opening and exploiting the country; this policy has replaced the older one under which the French alone carried on affairs.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9851. UNSIGNED. Maroc. Le conseil supérieur des affaires indigènes. [The superior council of native affairs.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (12) Dec. 1930: 678.—This body was organized by Lyautey in 1921 to coordinate the services of the several departments handling native affairs. It ceased to function some years ago but has just been revived by the present resident general.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9852. UNSIGNED. La protection des cafés coloniaux. [The protection of French colonial coffee.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (117) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 139-140.—A bill before the Chamber of Deputies of France proposes to establish an import tax on all coffee entering the country, irrespective of origin, for a period of ten years. The sum thus raised is to be made available to the distressed coffee planters within the empire in the form of low rate, long-time loans.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9853. UNSIGNED. Les relations franco-espagnoles au Maroc. [Franco-Spanish relations in Morocco.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (12) Dec. 1930: 677-678.—The existence of the Spanish Zone raises many questions as, obviously, parallel policies should be followed by the two protecting powers. Cordial co-operation would seem to spell the solution and, to that end, a meeting between M. Lucien Saint and General Jordana, representing France and Spain respectively, was held at El-Ksar in November.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9854. UNSIGNED. Syrie. L'eau dans le désert. [Water in the Syrian desert.] *Asie Française*. 30 (285) Dec. 1930: 418.—Most warfare between desert nomads arises out of disputes over the ownership of the few existing wells. In order to bring about peace in the Syrian desert, the French government has just had 20 wells drilled in the vicinity of Palmyra. In most cases, water was struck at 20 meters. In one case, however, it was necessary to go 9 times as deep.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

9855. YOU, ANDRÉ. L'évolution administrative à Madagascar. [Administrative evolution in Madagascar.] *Outre-Mer*. 2 (4) Dec. 1930: 406-417.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

GREAT BRITAIN

9856. ASIATICUS. Das indische Problem. [The Indian problem.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 222 (1) Oct. 1930: 1-26.—This is a description of the rise of the national movement in India, from 1876 to the present day; an analysis of the Simon Report and statements as to its criticism in British and Indian papers; and a discussion of the problems faced by the Round Table Conference. A binding promise of Britain to grant dominion status to all India is suggested, with the establishment of a provisory Anglo-Indian government in the meantime. Even from the economic point of view, England should attempt to come to an agreement with India satisfactory for both parties, as chaos in India would mean a catastrophe for occidental economics, and would foster Bolshevism.—*Hans Frerk.*

9857. BANERJI, ALBION. India's future at the Round Table. *Indian Affairs.* 1 (4) Dec. 1930: 187-192.—The recommendation of the Round Table Conference that Burma be separated from the government of India raises the question whether all of India should not be divided into several dominions. The only forces now common to all India are allegiance to the British crown and the use of the English language. These will weaken in time. Furthermore, the problem of the proper relation of the states to the crown and to the proposed federal government makes the whole scheme of federation not quite practicable. Another complicating question is the schedule of federal and non-federal subjects and jurisdiction. The urgent need is for a substantial measure of self-government in British India including Burma. Other matters should be postponed.—*Charles A. Timm.*

9858. BANERJI, ALBION. India's place in Lord Beaverbrook's scheme. *Indian Affairs.* 1 (4) Dec. 1930: 213-219.—Lord Beaverbrook would apply a system of preferential tariffs in India, thus giving English and empire goods an advantage over non-empire imports. But since India stands in need of industrial development, such a policy would operate to retard her industrial growth. Furthermore it would bring retaliation on the part of foreign nations. Any temporary arrangement should give preference to the empire only in regard to goods that India does not and cannot manufacture at the present time.—*Charles A. Timm.*

9859. CHANDY, K. On a dominion status for India. *Indian Affairs.* 1 (4) Dec. 1930: 193-202.—Part of the constitutional difficulty encountered in the efforts to devise governmental forms for a self-governing India lies in the fact that the terms "India" and "British India" are used indifferently in public acts and pronouncements. The states and the provinces are so intertwined that it is impossible to create two Indias. Furthermore, Lord Irwin's pronouncement of 1929 seems to envisage dominion status for all of India. Lords Reading and Chelmsford seem to hold otherwise. The urgent needs are good will between Englishmen and Indians, a realization by Indians that much work must yet be done before India can effectively rule herself, and an elastic constitution that will permit the states to come in at once without serious loss of autonomy and thus build a federation by instalments.—*Charles A. Timm.*

9860. HODGSON, STUART. Lord Irwin's dispatch. *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (780) Dec. 1930: 706-711.—The dispatch of September 1930 was widely heralded as an advance upon the Simon Report. It proposes to free the viceroy of interference by the home government in domestic administration, plans for "responsive" (not responsible, but semi-responsible) government in the central administration, and admits that indirect election of the central legislative assembly must be regarded as a thing of the past. But the dispatch neglected completely the most amazing product of the first Round

Table meeting—the prospect of a federated India.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

9861. HUXLEY, JULIAN S. Principles of indirect rule in African administration. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108 (646) Dec. 1930: 753-759.—The policy is defined as ruling through the native chiefs, who are regarded as an integral part of the machinery of government, with well-defined powers, with the object of supporting native rule. The principle was first worked out by Lord Lugard in Nigeria and since 1925 has been applied in Tanganyika where native institutions are far more primitive. Chiefs, whether hereditary or elected, are recognized, not appointed. They are not paid, but are allowed fixed amounts of the revenues they collect, and a percentage is paid to the central government; the rest is spent with the advice of the district officer by the chief and his council. Native land tenure is recognized and the law locally administered by native leaders. Difficulties have arisen in some districts where tribal organization had broken down, or where the organization was suited only to war—as where the age group system is found.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

9862. McKENZIE, JOHN. The present situation in India. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 19 (76) Oct. 1930: 530-537.—In India there is resentment at the continuance of British domination, a growing belief that Great Britain holds India for purposes of economic exploitation, and that British maintenance of law and order has tended to "emasculate" the Indian people. Cooperation can be obtained only through the restoration of confidence. The author, a missionary, urges upon the British people that they seek to avoid habits of thought which lead to attitudes of superiority.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

9863. MENON, V. K. KRISHNA. The Simon report: a study. *Indian Affairs.* 1 (3) Sep. 1930: 125-141.—For political reasons the Simon Commission was appointed in 1927 instead of 1929, as provided in the act of 1919. Furthermore it was exclusively British in composition and consequently was boycotted by most Indian leaders. The survey (Vol. I) is not inaccurate in its facts, but rather in the selection of facts and the emphasis put upon them. The result is to make the document one-sided and propagandist. The recommendations (Vol. II) met the unanimous condemnation of Indian leaders. They are retrogressive and in violation of the British declarations of 1917 and 1929. They grant the shadow but retain the substance of power. They criticize dyarchy, which would, nevertheless, be solidly entrenched by the details of the new scheme. They propose a federation of provinces and states, but with the only All-India powers British controlled. The proposed scheme of franchise is retrograde.—*Charles A. Timm.*

9864. SARKAR, NALINIRAN JAN. India's national economic policy. *Modern Rev.* 48 (6) Dec. 1930: 691-694.—One of the first things necessary for the full economic development of India is to have a national economic policy framed to meet the special needs of the Indian people, and enforced by their representatives. At present the machinery of credit, the organization of productive activity, the provision of facilities for marketing, the mechanism of foreign trade are in the hands of the aliens who think more of their own interest than that of the people of India.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

9865. SASTRI, V. S. SRINIVASA. The report of the Simon Commission. *Asiat. Rev.* 26 (88) Oct. 1930: 648-663.—The Simon Report raises the question of the meaning of dominion status. If the commonwealth is really a voluntary association of free peoples, then such status necessarily involves the right of secession. In several important respects the report does not propose a genuine dominion status for India. It proposes to keep external defense under imperial control and to create a purely internal army for Indian problems. It would provide that the political relations of the princes and ruling

chiefs should be not with the government of India, but with a viceroy as the representative of the crown. The association of the princes with the federal structure would be on a purely voluntary basis, thus destroying at the outset any hope of building a really effective central government. In the provinces the governor would hold in reserve the power of maintaining law and order and of appointing a minister for that purpose.—*Charles A. Timm.*

9866. UNSIGNED. Africa from the South. *Round Table.* (81) Dec. 1930: 125-134.—The British government's reiterated policy of treating native interests as paramount in the central and east African colonies is causing marked repercussions in the Union—stimulated by interest in the Northern Rhodesian copper belt. Transvaal republicans visualize a dividing line about 10° S. Lat. between a color-bar region to the south, and a native belt under the League of Nations extending north to the French colonies and Abyssinia. Sympathy on the native question inclines Europeans in Kenya, Nyasaland, and the Rhodesias to rapprochement with the south, but the two latter still fear incorporation in the Union of South Africa. A sound principle would be that no part of British Africa should attempt a solution of its native problem save in consultation with the rest.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

9867. WILLIAMS, L. T. RUSHBROOK. *Les deux Indes.* [The two Indias.] *Flambeau.* 13 (23-24) Dec. 1930: 315-326.—In recent years, the princes of the native states have been instrumental in reconciling the extreme demands of the nationalist group for complete independence with the British policy of extending political power to the Indians only as they demonstrate their capacity for using it in their own development. The chief problems facing the British government at the Indian conference were the question of developing some kind of a working agreement between the various racial and religious groups of the peninsula, and the matter of the defense of India in case of a further extension of autonomy by Great Britain.—*F. B. Stevens.*

9868. ZETLAND, MARQUIS of. *The report of the Simon Commission.* *Asiat. Rev.* 26 (88) Oct. 1930: 629-641.—In England responsible opinion toward the problem of the government of India has advanced to the view that the government of India should become increasingly responsible to Indian representative bodies.

Dyarchy as provided by the act of 1919 failed, for the reason that Indian politicians, lacking responsibility, could refuse to cooperate and then fasten the blame for the failure of the system upon the executive. In the endeavor to avoid such a situation, the Simon Report outlines a system in which responsibility for governmental actions would lie definitely with the legislatures and not with the executive. The report suggests not only a federal assembly, whose members would be elected by provincial legislative councils, but also a system of communal electorates.—*Charles A. Timm.*

ITALY

9869. UNSIGNED. La répression en Cyrénaïque. [Repression in Cyrenaica.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (12) Dec. 1930: 685.—The Italian government is determined to pacify Cyrenaica and has adopted several strong arm methods. The lands of the politico-religious brotherhoods in the interior have been confiscated and the inhabitants of the Djebel have been ordered to concentrate on the banks of the Grande Syrte, where they have been forced to settle on lands given them for that purpose. Naturally, native feeling runs high.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

THE NETHERLANDS

9870. TREUB, M. W. F. *Dutch rule in the East Indies.* *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 8 (2) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 248-259.—In the Dutch East Indies there are about 49,000,000 natives of different races, about 1,000,000 Chinese, and from 200,000 to 250,000 Dutch and other white people. The Dutch East Indies are held together only by the supremacy of Holland. The natives belong to some 40 different races and tribes. Democratic institutions have made considerable headway. Recently Bolshevism has also penetrated the territory. Java, densely populated, has an adequate labor supply; Sumatra must import a large portion. Labor contracts and measures to safeguard the interests of employer and employee are explained. Improvements in health conditions of laborers have been great. Stability and reliability of labor are important to world economy. Cooperation between science and industry is highly developed. Holland can be proud of her accomplishments and must remember her responsibilities which cannot be given up lightly.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 8863, 8980, 9121, 9755, 9760, 9866, 10063, 10078, 10101-10102, 10115, 10157)

ARGENTINA

9871. GIUSTI, ROBERTO F. *El 6 de septiembre.* [The sixth of September.] *Nosotros.* 24 (256) Sep. 1930: 209-218.—The revolution of Sep. 6 was a popular revolt against the presidency of Irigoyen. It followed two years of the most corrupt and irresponsible rule in the history of Argentina. A majority favorable to the government was maintained by open election frauds and by interventions into the affairs of 12 of the 14 provinces. Opposition in congress was rendered ineffective by recesses. Revolution fomented by opposition parties, all sorts of popular associations, and the press of the left and the right was assured of success by the open cooperation of the cadets of the military school and the tacit cooperation of portions of the army and navy under the leadership of the retired general Uriburu. The old congress, as well as the administration, were dispensed with and a former set of officials came into

power for the work of reconstruction. The people made clear their intention of maintaining popular government in all its phases.—*L. L. Bernard.*

AUSTRIA

9872. GEDYE, G. E. R. *The fascist thrust in Austria.* *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (780) Dec. 1930: 712-720.—The overthrow of Schober was not unexpected by observers. The fundamental cleavage is between democracy and fascism. Internationally this is a choice between an understanding with France and pursuit of boundary revision by diplomacy or support of Italy and forcible treaty revision. Seipel, though retired, is still guiding hand for the clericals and looks to Italy and fascism as backing a clerical bloc in Central Europe. Schober as clerical chancellor has tended to support the Briand plan for a united Europe and to reach agreement with Germany and Czechoslovakia. In the cabinet for ten years, the minister of war, Vaugoin, has gradually replaced a republican army by a clericalist. To accomplish the same in the state railways the appointment of Strafella was sought. Because of misconduct Schober refused to appoint him, and Vaugoin and the clericals resigned. President Miklas, a clerical also,

accepted Schrober's resignation and called on Vaugoin. The latter's cabinet contained not only clericalists but fascists, the leaders of the *Heimwehr*, Prince Starhemberg, and Hueber. In the following elections the clericalist-fascist cabinet disarmed its opponents, suspended freedom of the press, and prevented their equal propaganda. For the first time the *Heimwehr* entered the elections. Before this the Socialists had 71 seats, the Clericals 73 and their supporters, *Landbund* 9 and Pan-Germans 12. After the elections, the Clericals are 66 (including 4 *Heimwehr*), the *Heimat* bloc (independent fascists) 8, Schober bloc 19, making a total of 93 anti-socialists, against 72 socialists. The relative position is thus not much changed, but the cabinet majority is now largely under fascist control.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

BELGIUM

9873. BLANCHART, PAUL. La question flamande et l'avenir de la Belgique. [The Flemish question and the future of Belgium.] *Grande Rev.* 134 (11) Nov. 1930: 31-52.—While for purposes of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Belgian independence the Flemish and Walloons may declare a truce, they are in inevitable conflict because of differences in history, temperament, and language. By slow legislative steps the Flemish language became official, and Belgium became a bilingual country. Complicated by political and religious elements, the question of language became steadily more acute, disturbing the universities of the country. If there is no abatement of the quarrel, separation may result. This would be fatal to both Flemish and Walloons for economic reasons; the future of Belgium depends on unity.—*J. M. Harte.*

9874. RYELANDT, DANIEL. Autour de la question linguistique. [The language question in Belgium.] *Flambeau.* 13 (15-16) Aug. 1930: 420-430.

9875. RYELANDT, DANIEL. M. René Gillouin et la question flamande. [M. René Gillouin and the Flemish question.] *Flambeau.* 13 (13-14) Jul. 1930: 296-306.—In his book *De l'Alsace à la Flandre* Gillouin compares the difficulties of France in Alsace with the problem of Belgium in Flanders. Both problems result from the psychological bond created by language consciousness, which tends to nurture a resistance to political incorporation in a state speaking another tongue. Belgium has more closely approximated a satisfactory solution than has France.—*F. B. Stevens.*

BULGARIA

9876. UNSIGNED. The situation in Bulgaria. *Near East & India.* 38 (1020) Dec. 4, 1930: 627.—The Democratic entente, a coalition of the three main parties, has now been in power 77 years. It has had complex problems to face—for example, the economic crisis. The rulers are sincere in their desire for the establishment of peace and harmony in the Balkans if it can be secured without their humiliation.—*Edith Jonas.*

CHINA

9877. MING TSEN TSON. La situation politique en Chine. [The political situation in China.] *Esprit Internat.* 4 (16) Oct. 1930: 521-530.—The strict censorship of the Chinese foreign press leads to the superficial conclusion abroad that the Kuomintang has set up a *de jure* and stable government. However, there is friction within the Kuomintang at Chiang Kai-shek's efforts to set himself up as dictator in opposition to the democratic, anti-militarist left wing of the party. One can point to packed party conventions, attempted bootlegging of opium, the compact with Japan urging continued foreign occupation of Shantung, the instigation by the president of the Sino-Russian crisis, and the subordination of worker and peasant interests to military policy. The resulting increase in popular favor for

the left wing under Wang Ching-wei renders the position of Chiang Kai-shek precarious.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

9878. MACHRAY, ROBERT. Masaryk and the new Europe. *Fortnightly Rev.* 127 (759) Mar. 1930: 339-344.

9879. NOVOTNY, JOSEPH. The religious romance of Czechoslovakia. *Crozer Quart.* 7 (4) Oct. 1930: 440-450.—In spite of overwhelming Germanic efforts to absorb them; in the face of terrible papal-Jesuit cruelty and cunning; and after 300 years of suffering, the spirit of Hus, Chelcický, and Comenius reasserted itself through the magnificent work of Masaryk and Beneš, loyally backed by the common people. The full enjoyment of liberty, the right to rebuild their native culture and a new literature, as well as the spirit of the masses swinging back to Protestantism are the romantic side of the picture.—*Fred Merrifield.*

ESTONIA

9880. KLAU, SIEGMUND. Der estnische Sozialismus am Scheidewege. [Estonian socialism at the crossroads.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 61 (11) Nov. 1930: 669-680.—The practical policy of Estonian socialism has been exposed to the divergent tendencies acting in socialism in general—discrepancy between Marxist class-war ideology and Liberal cosmopolitan humanitarianism. There is a strong national feeling in Estonian socialism, which made socialists in office vote for national defense though their party protested against it for theoretical reasons; there is, besides, a large-scale movement for individual agrarian property. The peculiar attitude in fighting communism leads to defending the bourgeois principles of democracy by means of a propaganda radically socialist. Socialists seem resolved to defend the present constitution though they know it to be inadequate to the needs of the country. If the contrast between proletarian class spirit and feeling for general political responsibility is not to be solved within the party, the way will be paved for communism.—*Hans Frerik.*

FRANCE

9881. CHABOSEAU, A. La question bretonne. [The Breton question.] *Mercure de France.* 216 (755) Dec. 1, 1929: 332-351.

9882. GÉRAUD, ANDRÉ. Clemenceau: a despot in a democracy. *Current Hist.* 33 (3) Dec. 1930: 339-345.—Clemenceau, though professing devotion to the democratic ideal, was actually made of the stuff of mediaeval tyrants. Possessed of unbounded courage and motivated by passion he was a law unto himself. He never hesitated to trample ruthlessly upon national interests whenever his personal interests would be served thereby. He had force of character rather than greatness of intellect.—*Grayson L. Kirk.*

9883. HAMRE, ANDERS. Eit grenseland. [A border country.] *Syn og Segn.* 35 1929: 159-167.—There is a pronounced movement for independence in Alsace-Lorraine. In 1927 an independence party was formed in Alsace. French administration is not so efficient as the German, taxes are high and there is the language problem. From 1850 and during the German regime religious instruction was tolerated in the schools. Now this is forbidden. Political amnesty has not been granted. However, the climax in the dissatisfaction with France has been reached.—*Theo. Huggenvik.*

9884. LE LASSEUR, DENYSE. La crise ministérielle en France et les scandales financiers. [The French cabinet crisis and the financial scandals.] *Flambeau.* 13 (23-24) Dec. 1930: 327-332.—A summary of the financial operations of Oustric and Devilder, involving Peret, minister of justice in the Tardieu government, and causing the fall of the ministry.—*F. B. Stevens.*

GERMANY

9885. KNUDSEN, BIRGER. Gustav Stresemann. [*Syn og Segn.* 35 1929: 375-379.—Gustav Stresemann was the greatest statesman in Germany within the present century. He stood for the right of both the employer and the employee to organize. When he took over the government the situation was hopeless. He stopped the communists under Zeigner in Saxony; the march in Bavaria by Ludendorf and Hitler was terminated; in the Rhineland he took up the work against France and in general foreign relations the revision of the Versailles treaty. The value of the mark came back, the Dawes pact and the evacuation of the Ruhr were made possible. The natural outgrowth of all this was the Locarno pact, and Germany's place in the League of Nations.—*Theo. Huggenvik.*

9886. PERNOT, MAURICE. À Berlin. [In Berlin.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes.* 56(3) Apr. 1, 1930: 684-696.—The peculiar manner in which the Young Plan was passed, reveals an unencouraging situation in the German parliament wherein national interest is subordinated to that of party, thus creating a lack of harmony among the moderate parties with consequent inability to override the revolutionary group. This condition, aggravated by a party discipline which reaches even the individual's private life, and by propaganda among reactionary German youths, necessitates that prudent politicians, conscious of limited power, must rule. This contrasts with the economic leaders who, ardent and adventurous, having reconstructed and modernized industry with borrowed capital, anticipate the future when, after having chosen between partial American control and a European economic union, they will produce, with their perfected machinery, more efficiently than any other nation.—*H. M. Kirkpatrick.*

9887. SCHIFRIN, ALEXANDER. Die jüngste Etappe der deutschen Parteienentwicklung. [The latest stage of German party development.] *Der Kampf.* 23(4) Apr. 1930: 145-160.

GREAT BRITAIN

9888. ANDRÉADÈS, ANDRÉ. Philipe Snowden. *Flambeau.* 13(13-14) Jul. 1930: 263-275.—Excerpts from a recent book by Andréadès, *Philippe Snowden, l'Homme et sa Politique Financière*, are reproduced. Inured from childhood to the hardships of poverty, Philip Snowden doggedly pursued a course of self-training which was to bring him to the economic leadership of Great Britain. In 1906 he was elected to parliament. His determined sponsorship of a bill to insure an adequate salary for members was a necessary preliminary to representation of the Labour party therein. Snowden steadfastly adheres to principle; during the World War he lost his seat because of his devotion to pacifism, and the same ideal prompts his opposition to the extreme measures of bolshevism and the use of the strike as a coercive weapon. His best qualities are an indomitable will, unusual capacity for work, and unflinching adherence to convictions grounded in practical realism.—*F. B. Stevens.*

9889. HOPKINSON, AUSTIN. The importance of Stanley Baldwin. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108(646) Dec. 1930: 681-689.—Restoration of confidence in parliament and an end to spendthrift dissipation of British credit are necessary to save Britain's political institutions. Baldwin alone has the required recognition of the common man.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

9890. WERTENBAKER, THOMAS JEFFERSON. Britain's fate as an industrial power. *Current Hist.* 33(3) Dec. 1930: 326-331.—The movement in Great Britain for imperial preference is in certain aspects a reversion to colonial policy of the 17th and 18th centuries. At that time there was free trade between the colonies and the

mother country, while the colonial markets and the carrying trade were largely closed to foreigners. When England became supreme in manufacturing, she turned to free trade; but with that supremacy largely lost, she shows signs of turning again to colonial mercantilism. However, the dominions have themselves developed industrial systems behind tariff walls. Probably the best solution for England is a resolute modernizing of her own industries.—*E. S. Griffith.*

HUNGARY

9891. K., B. Frå andre land. [From other countries.] *Syn og Segn.* 35 1929: 187-190.—Hungary lost 67% of its territory and 59% of its population as a result of the war. Communism was set up by Bela Kun, but it lasted only four months because the country was too small. The people lacked the oriental view of life and the indoctrinated leaders found in Russia. Hungarian communism became militaristic against the peace party of Karolyi. Developments in the last few years have been in a conservative direction. Hungary is one of the future builders of Europe.—*Theo. Huggenvik.*

9892. KREYSLER, FRIEDRICH. Grundsätzliches zur südostdeutschen Schutzarbeit. [Some fundamental considerations about the preservation of the southeast Germans.] *Karpathenland.* 3(1) 1930: pp. 1-7.—To preserve their national identity, in language, traditions, customs, the German minorities of the Carpathian country must organize both within the village groups and among the village groups.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

NEAR EAST

9893. UNSIGNED. Unsolved problems in the Balkans. *Near East & India.* 38(1023) Dec. 25, 1930: 711.—The Macedonian problem is threefold and is still the crux of Balkan unity. In Bulgaria an *imperium in imperio* has been allowed to grow up within the country, but public opinion would now support the speedy extermination of the Macedonian revolutionary organization. Greece made an advance toward a solution of her Macedonian problem when Venizelos announced that he was prepared to regulate the question of the Bulgarian minority and would open Bulgarian schools if the people asked for them. Yugoslavia has the most difficult Macedonian problem. The Macedonians are eager to assert their non-Serbian origin and to thwart the officials whenever possible. The one ray of hope is that the "Macedonian" community is prepared to work out its salvation along constitutional lines within the framework of the Yugoslav state.—*Edith Jonas.*

PALESTINE

9894. EUROPÄUS. Die Balfour-Deklaration. [The Balfour Declaration.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 221(3) Sep. 1930: 225-249.—The Balfour Declaration, issued on Nov. 2, 1917, is still the basis of Zionist claims for an independent national home and the source of Arabian indignation. It was originally nothing but a political instrument of war policy destined to utilize the enormous influence of the Jews in the interests of the Allies. The mandatory statute is incompatible with the League of Nations Covenant as it disregards the principle of self-determination. The historical, religious, social, and ethical rights of Zionism do not stand the test of close scrutiny either. The Zionists, though having formally recognized Churchill's statement (1922), which bound England to deal with Arabs and Jews equally, are openly striving at unrestricted economic control of the country and its resources; but they are liable to overrate both British political interest in their national home, and their superiority over the Arabs, whose resistance might be backed by Indian Mohammedanism. The Zionists would do better to resign their political aims and hope for cultural acknowledgement only.—*Hans Frerck.*

9895. HOPKINS, DANIEL. Not through the White Paper. *New Palestine*. 19(10) Dec. 26, 1930: 177.—The author criticizes the White Paper showing how it departs from the spirit and the letter of the 1922 policy which stresses the positive side of Jewish life in Palestine with emphasis on the development of the Jewish community through immigration and land purchase. If the Arab employment situation is to be a condition of Jewish immigration, it can always be so arranged that some Arabs will be out of work.—*Edith Jonas*.

9896. JOSEPH, BERNARD. A criticism of the White Paper. A Palestinian examines the new statement of policy. *New Palestine*. 19(8) Nov. 21, 1930: 147-152.

9897. MATTHEWS, CHARLES D. In the land of the Prince of Peace. *Biblical Rev.* 15(4) Oct. 1930: 564-575.—Three factors determine the present state of affairs in Palestine: "political" Zionism, Arab nationalism, and British "imperialism." The "political" Zionist movement has never commanded the undivided support of the Jews, nor is it to be regarded as the best program for them. The Arab claim to Palestine is better than that of the Jews. British control may be expected to continue until the next turn of the wheel.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

9898. NES, J. van. Het Zionisme. [Zionism.] *Anti-revolutionaire Staatkunde*. 6 Jan. 1930: 1-19.—A survey of the movement from the publication of Herzl's *Judenstaat* to the Palestine riots.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

9899. SPEYER, H. L'Angleterre et la Palestine. [England and Palestine.] *Flambeau*. 13(23-24) Dec. 1930: 333-342.—A résumé of the events preceding the issuance of the Passfield Declaration, including the Shaw Report by the commission appointed by the British government to investigate the Wailing Wall incident; the action of the Council of the League of Nations in disapproving the course of the British government as mandatory for Palestine; the defense of British policy by Henderson. Speyer bitterly criticizes the new policy of restricted immigration of Jews into Palestine inaugurated by the Passfield Declaration.—*F. B. Stevens*.

9900. WHITE, FRED A. Policy in Palestine. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108(646) Dec. 1930: 703-714.—The original promise of an Arab state extending from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean was reduced to the Jordan and as far as Palestine was concerned the claims of the native people are to be balanced by the Jewish right to regard it as a national home. The Arabs had to surrender their claim to a democratic self-governing state for this would give them control of immigration. They refused in consequence to participate in the representative system of 1923. The Jews have to accept Palestine not as a Jewish state, but simply as a home, and cannot attempt to create a majority. Autonomy is thus impossible. The only essential departure displayed in the 1930 declaration by the British government is the introduction of an active agricultural and land policy. There is no margin of land for immigrants beyond that held by the Jewish Agency. Jewish subsidized settlers have purchased up to $\frac{1}{3}$ of all fertile land from Arab landowners and the fellahin have been ejected. There is not enough land to support further immigrants. Jewish families require 40-80 acres, Arabs 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, but while the former average 86, the latter average only 15 to 20.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

9901. WOODS, H. CHAS. The Palestine problem. *Contemp. Rev.* 138(780) Dec. 1930: 697-705.—An account of the relevant official documents since the Shaw report of August 1929, e.g., the report of the Mandates Commission, the Simpson Report, and the British White Paper. The latter document and its consequences are

portrayed, namely, the charge that it represented a change in British policy, that it was repudiated by Baldwin and Lloyd George, was queried by Smuts, and led to the resignations of Dr. Weizmann and Lord Melech to their offices in the Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

POLAND

9902. FALK, ERNST. Die Polonisierung deutschen Landes. [The Polonization of German territory.] *Deutsches Volkstum*. 12(11) Nov. 1930: 837-843.—The peace treaty allowed Poland to refuse citizenship to those who had no permanent residence in the occupied territory on Jan. 1, 1908. Poland increased the rigidity of this requirement by asking for uninterrupted residence from that date until Jan. 10, 1930. An ordinance of Feb. 1921 made the granting of citizenship revocable. Economic oppression almost completely annihilated the German crafts and trades in the cities. In cases of liquidation of German property the Polish state subtracted all kinds of taxes in order to meet the paying capacity of the Polish buyer. Lessees of domains were driven out of the country. The Poles fight against German schools and all institutions of German culture.—*Werner Neuse*.

9903. UN POLONAIS. En Galicie orientale. [In eastern Galicia.] *Monde Slave*. 7(3) Sep. 1930: 365-383.—Upon the revival of Poland and the Ukraine, Pilsudski wished to federate with Poland the Ukrainian territory to the Dnieper. This was a tactical error because unity even more than independence was the Ukrainian aspiration, and anti-Polish feeling was strongest in just this region. Here where population is densest Polish colonies have been established. Former officials have been dismissed and the intelligentsia are without employment. No Ukrainian can be an officer in the army. Cooperatives are denied credit by the state bank. Only 600 of the 2,612 primary schools remain. The University of Lwow has been deprived of its Ukrainian chairs. Even the Ukrainian Institute at Warsaw admits only Ukrainians from Russia. Communists are few. A secret military organization exists which destroys property, particularly of the government and the colonists. The Poles resort to force and the prisons are full. Punitive expeditions are directed against the villages. Anarchy is in sight.—*Arthur I. Andrews*.

SIAM

9904. COOK, SIR EDWARD. The building of modern Siam. *Asiat. Rev.* 26(88) Oct. 1930: 779-788.—Siam's independence is due in large measure to the fact that King Chulalongkorn reorganized his kingdom on modern lines without in the process losing administrative control. His successors continued his policies. The keystone of the new structure is a strong system of national finance. Siam has been able to borrow on favorable terms; there is no non-productive debt; the currency is sound; and the budget surplus allows new construction without recourse to loans. With the recent abrogation of the unequal treaties, progress is increasingly rapid in all branches of administration, but this program has not thus far developed political opposition to absolute monarchy.—*Charles A. Timm*.

SOUTH AMERICA

9905. HIRST, W. A. The disturbances in South America. *Contemp. Rev.* 138(780) Dec. 1930: 746-752.—The belief that revolutions in South America had passed away seems to have been belied by the events of the last six months. But the old order has really gone. Complete changes of government have been recently effected in some of the republics with little bloodshed and very brief disturbances.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

SPAIN

9906. LUGAN, ALPHONSE. Alfonso's responsibility for Rivera's dictatorship. *Current Hist.* 31(3) Dec. 1929: 505-513.

9907. PUGET, HENRY. L'Espagne après cinq ans de dictature. [Spain after five years of dictatorship.] *Comité Natl. d'Études Soc. et Pol.* Jan. 14, 1929: pp. 31.

TURKEY

9908. JÄSCHKE, GOTTHARD, and PRITSCH, ERICH. Die Türkei seit dem Weltkriege. Geschichtskalender 1918-1928. [Turkey since the World War. Historical calendar 1918-1928.] *Welt d. Islams.* 10 1927-1929: 1-154.—See Entry 3: 6153.

9909. UNSIGNED. Turquie. La fin du parti libéral. [The end of the Liberal party in Turkey.] *Asie Française.* 30(285) Dec. 1930: 423.—In order to have the outward appearances of real republicanism, Mustapha Kemal some months ago ordered the prominent Turkish leader, Féthy Bey, to form a party in opposition to the government and bearing the name Liberal. This was done, but when the Liberals showed unexpected strength, Mustapha Kemal became markedly hostile with the result that the party disbanded and all pretence of popular participation in affairs has been dropped.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

USSR

9910. GANTT, W. HORSLEY. The Soviet's treatment of scientists. *Current Hist.* 31(6) Mar. 1930: 1150-1157.

9911. HART, ALBERT BUSHNELL. Is Lenin among the prophets? *Current Hist.* 33(3) Dec. 1930: 415-418.

9912. LYON, LAURANCE. The riddle of Russia. *Nineteenth Cent.* 108(646) Dec. 1930: 729-740.—The Bolshevik leaders are attempting a grandiose scheme to industrialize an agricultural country in a few years. In this they are not motivated by any personal rewards but by a belief in a political economic doctrine. The important question involved in the prospect of success is, can they proletarianize the peasantry? Of the population, 85% is on the land. The government must have their support because they provide 75% of the army and crops are necessary for export. These considerations are the cause of the fluctuations in policy. But while in 1922 only 2% were collective farmers, now 30% are, and the crops which were 34% below 1913 in 1921 are in 1930 6% above. The industrial population has doubled in 8 years to 13,000,000 in 1930, there is a widespread feeling of hope, a new attitude for Russians, and the rise of youth trained in communism.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

9913. UNSIGNED. Russian realities. *Round Table.* (81) Dec. 1930: 70-95.—Conditions of life and state of feeling in a Russian town noted by a sympathetic foreign observer.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

9914. ZIENAU, OSWALD. Grundlagen und Entwicklungen der bolschewistischen Nationalitätenpolitik. [Bases and development of the Bolshevik nationalities policy.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 22(10) Dec. 7, 1929: 273-276.

UNITED STATES

9915. CHASE, HARRY W. The disappearing South. *Addresses & Discussions Inst. Statesmanship, Winter Park, Florida.* Mar. 25-29, 1929: 9-16.

9916. HAMILTON, J. G. de ROULHAC. Political trends in the South. *Addresses & Discussions Inst. Statesmanship, Winter Park, Florida.* Mar. 25-29, 1929: 17-33.

9917. MILTON, GEORGE FORT; LATHAN, ROBERT; ROGERS, LINDSAY; SHEPARD, W. J.;

McMASTER, GEORGE H.; KENDRICK, BENJAMIN B.; PYKE, BERNICE S. Is the solid South definitely broken? *Addresses & Discussions Inst. Statesmanship, Winter Park, Florida.* Mar. 25-29, 1929: 35-54.

9918. ROGERS, LINDSAY. Problems of party responsibility. *Addresses & Discussions Inst. Statesmanship, Winter Park, Florida.* Mar. 25-29, 1929: 79-84.

9919. ROGERS, LINDSAY; DICKINSON, JOHN; WALSH, THOMAS J.; VINCENT, CLARENCE; BLACKMAN, Dr.; HOLT, President. The future of the Democratic party. *Addresses & Discussions Inst. Statesmanship, Winter Park, Florida.* Mar. 25-29, 1929: 57-77.

9920. SHEPARD, WALTER J.; KENDRICK, BENJAMIN B.; POLLOCK, JAMES K., Jr.; NEWELL, LEIGH; ROOT, E. TALLMADGE; BELAUNDE, VINCENT; DYKE, GIANTURCO; PUGSLEY, CHESTER D.; BLACKMAN, Dr.; BLACKMAN, Mrs. Democracy and the machine age. *Addresses & Discussions Inst. Statesmanship, Winter Park, Florida.* Mar. 25-29, 1929: 117-134.

9921. VILLARD, OSWALD GARRISON; THOMAS, NORMAN; COLE, ARTHUR C.; SHAW, ALBERT; SPRAGUE, Dr.; BLACKMAN, Mrs. W. E.; REINHARDT, AURELIA C.; MOOREHEAD, HULDAH; HOLT, HAMILTON; CORBET, WALTER J.; DABNEY, Dr. Is a distinctly liberal party possible in the United States? *Addresses & Discussions Inst. Statesmanship, Winter Park, Florida.* Mar. 25-29, 1929: 85-115.

YEMEN

9922. LAMARE, PIERRE. La situation politique au Yémen. [The political situation in Yemen.] *Asie Française.* 30(285) Dec. 1930: 391-394.—Yemen was a viliayet in the Turkish empire before the war. The sedentary inhabitants, members of a puritan sect within Mohammedanism, were well organized and enjoyed a marked degree of prosperity under Imam Yahya. In 1910, they revolted against Turkish misgovernment and won all but complete independence, which they finally attained during the World War. Since, they have built up a powerful state and are today a real force to reckon with. Marked hostility has been shown against the British at Aden. Friendly relations with the Italians of Eritrea make it possible for the Yemenites to procure ample stores of guns and ammunition. Cordial feelings fortunately exist between the inhabitants of this state and those of the Hejaz. (Map.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entries 8929, 9081, 9102, 9804)

AUSTRIA

9923. KRAUS, G. J. Die politische Partei als Rechtssubject. [The political party as a subject of law.] *Juris. Bl.* 58(23) Dec. 7, 1929: 493-498.—The author differentiates between political parties and the temporary groups organized to perform certain functions in an election. Although the two sociologically are intimately connected, legally they are totally different. In contrast to a political party, an "election party" may have only a single representative in a district, who is the unanimous choice of the signers of the election proposal, and is not subject to recall. Under the law, he treats with representatives of other parties and with election officials on questions of party designations, validations of election proposals, the specification of election witnesses, and claims of apportionment in a second vote. He may protest against the statistical ascertainment of the result, and he appears before the courts on questions relating to the purity of elections. In none of these matters is the political party legally competent to act.—*Edward C. Smith.*

FRANCE

9924. GIRAUD, ÉMILE. La représentation proportionnelle dans le cadre du scrutin d'arrondissement. [Proportional representation in the list of officers of the district ballot.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 144 (430) Sep. 10, 1930: 358-374.—The author, a professor in the law faculty of Rennes, presents the arguments against proportional representation. The voter has difficulty in deciding wisely, since he knows nothing personally of the many candidates, and there is a tendency to lower the level of candidates selected. However, following the suggestion of Léon Blum in a proposed law of 1926, it is possible to retain the best features of proportional representation if the parties select but one candidate.—*J. M. Harte.*

9925. LACHAPPELLE, GEORGES. La représentation proportionnelle. [Proportional representation.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 144 (428) Jul. 10, 1930: 37-46.—Proportional representation is presented as the only remedy for the formation of coalitions and the shady maneuverings made necessary by the double requirements of an absolute majority and a majority of all votes cast. As the number of parties increases, each party tends to adopt an equivocal attitude. Proportional representation would lead to genuine party platforms. Since it is in extensive use in Europe, it has become less complicated, and such scientific methods as the one by which the number of votes necessary to win an election is fixed in advance could easily be put into use in France. Another reform urged is the abandonment of the system of having deputies chosen according to localities or *arrondissements*.—*J. M. Harte.*

GERMANY

9926. BRAATTOY, BJARNE. The German elections interpreted. *Socialist Rev.* 3 (1) Nov. 1930: 28-36.

9927. GANEM, ANDRÉ. Les élections et la politique allemande. [Elections and German politics.] *Rev.*

Pol. et Parl. 145 (431) Oct. 10, 1930: 70-80.—From 1867, when universal suffrage was granted, until 1914, *Reichstag* elections were not of much importance. There was a lack of social equilibrium in that body, since rural districts were favored at the expense of the urban districts. The Social Democrats were the principal victims, with 40% of the votes and but 28% of the seats. Today, in principle, the *Reichstag* is the chief political factor of the state. The gains of the parties have varied with conditions. After the 1927 decline of prosperity, the Communist and Fascist parties made the chief gains, at the expense of the center groups. In 1930 Brüning found it necessary to dissolve the *Reichstag* when they refused his financial plans to meet the deficit. In the elections that followed 11,000,000 votes were cast for the Fascists and Communists. The Brüning cabinet was disavowed and should have resigned. The parliamentary system has not taken root in Germany.—*J. M. Harte.*

9928. MASON, JOHN B. How the Centre party votes. *Commonweal.* 12 (23) Oct. 8, 1930: 574-576.—The detailed statistical investigations of Johannes Schauff in *Die deutschen Katholiken und die Zentrums-partei* show the real extent to which German parties are "Catholic" or "Protestant." While probably 98% of the 5,250,000 votes cast for the Centre party in the December, 1924, election came from Catholics, many Catholics clearly voted for other parties on account of professional, economic, or social interests. Of all Catholics, men and women, 58.1% voted for the Centre, 17.8% for the right, 21% for the left, and 3.1% for other parties. The Socialists were the strongest attraction to non-Centre Catholics, winning 10.8% of them. The Communists were second, with 7.6%. Hugenberg's National party was 88.1% Protestant in the source of its votes, and Stresemann's People's party 87.8% so. Since the *Kulturkampf* relatively fewer Catholic than non-Catholic voters have taken part in the national elections. Woman's suffrage has been especially advantageous to the Center.—*John B. Mason.*

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL

(See also Entries 9820, 9851, 9855, 9996, 10007, 10034, 10037, 10039)

9929. ARTHURTON, ALFRED W. The British highway traffic act. *Railway Age.* 89 (26) Dec. 27, 1930: 1411-1415.—Summary of new Road Traffic Act which received the royal assent in August and became effective (for the most part) at the beginning of 1931. The act regulates speed and provides safety rules, on a standardized basis; transfers licensing and related powers from local authorities to specially appointed traffic commissioners; and changes the powers of local authorities with respect to their ownership and operation of transport services.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

9930. BRADWAY, JOHN S. Administrative problems of the legal aid clinic. *Southern California Law Rev.* 4 (2) Dec. 1930: 103-114.—Problem of administration in a legal aid clinic include problems regarding office organization, clients, and students. In turn, the problems of law office organization involve speed in handling cases, accuracy in the work, and convenience to clients. As to clients, problems arise relative to the various types of clients, which include the vicious, secretive, untruthful, and mentally unbalanced. Problems of the student consist mainly in the development of certain characteristics, as a high sense of professional obligation, an ethical standard, truthful efficiency, and

vision in seeing the client as a human being as well as a legal problem.—*T. S. Kerr.*

9931. BROWNLOW, LOUIS. The administration of municipal relief work. *Pub. Management.* 12 (12) Dec. 1930: 574-578.—To meet the relief emergency for the winter 1930-1931, certain principles should govern municipal administrators. There should be a definite recognition of the fact that the unemployment situation is chiefly responsible for the present emergency. This will lead to two courses of action: (a) to relate the relief work to the unemployment work of the community; and (b) to the differentiation of relief cases that spring wholly from unemployment from all other relief cases. There is need of a centralized organization for job finding under municipal leadership and a central clearing house for information of relief and job finding agencies.—*M. V. Smith.*

9932. FAIRLIE, JOHN A. Judicial and administrative control of county officers. *Michigan Law Rev.* 28 (3) Jan. 1930: 250-275.—Formerly state control has been based upon constitutional and statutory provisions enforceable through judicial process, usually by means of the writs of mandamus, injunction, certiorari, and habeas corpus. Control also has been exercised through the courts by removal of local officers for specific cause enumerated in the statute. The courts further have had some limited appointing power, but judicial control is largely ineffective as a means of securing competent and intelligent action. In the present day, administrative control has developed very rapidly. The

methods employed are chiefly: requiring of reports, conduct of investigations, giving of advice, issuing orders, making grants-in-aid, appointment and removal of local officers. These methods of control occur in the matter of local health ordinances, bond issues, and budget making. Frequently there is authority to direct re-assessment of property, to require installation of systems of accounting, and to interpret and apply school laws. In some fields of administration the state authorities wholly supersede the local. Power to remove local officers often vests in the governor, either upon address by the legislature, or after adequate hearing. State school authorities may revoke teachers' licenses. As yet there appears to be only a limited power of appointment. The practice of administrative control of county officials is growing and should bring good results.—*Kirk H. Porter.*

9933. FLOREN, GÖSTA. Les unions des villes—leur activité. [Unions of municipalities—their activity.] *Admin. Locale.* (55) Jul.—Sep. 1930: 1068-1076.—Two unions of Finnish municipalities have been formed: one predominantly urban and the other rural. Since 1922 the latter, under the direction of K. G. V. Kunsola, has shown great activity. A central control of administration has been developed, applying to finances (in 1929 there were 230 communes cooperating), administrative law, health, printing, and other important matters. On Sep. 26 the *Deutscher Städtetag* will celebrate its 25th anniversary. All municipalities of more than 10,000 population are eligible for membership; 283 cities representing 26,500,000 persons are now affiliated. The association supplies advice, fosters legislation favorable to cities, and defends the interests of municipalities. It is non-political. The union of Spanish municipalities now numbers 4,000. In 1930, 911 municipalities belonged to the union of Netherlands municipalities. This group represents 95.3% of the total population. Since 1928 the union of Belgian cities and municipalities has increased its membership from 293 to 443.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

9934. HELLER, LAWRENCE J. Practice before the federal trade commission. *Comm. Law League J.* 35 (5) May 1930: 225-229.

9935. HEYER, F. Das neue englische Armenge-setz. [The new English poor law.] *Arch. f. Sozialwis-sensch. u. Sozialpol.* 63 (2) 1930: 337-348.—The Local Government Act simplified the confused state of com-petencies of the English municipalities. Instead of the 635 local poor law unions financed by local taxes, there are now 180 self-governing counties and county boroughs in administration getting an equalizing contribution from the treasury. Although by the different insurance and deficiency acts the field of the Poor Law has been greatly reduced the expense in 1928 was £41,000,000 as compared with £15,000,000 in 1911. In 1929 2.8% of the population received subsidies as "poor." On the average 15% of the local budget is thus spent. By the act of 1930 the counties and county boroughs are sub-ordinated to the ministry of health and have the right to form larger units. The counties are divided into dis-tricts. Each county is supervised by a public assistance committee and each district has a guardians committee for the examination of the applications. The law creates a small organization for governmental supervision.—*Ruth Berendsohn.*

9936. KLAUS, E. Verwaltungsgericht für den Kan-ton Zürich. [Administrative court for the canton of Zurich.] *Schweiz. Zentrabl. f. Staats- u. Gemeinde-Ver-waltung.* 30 (20) Oct. 15, 1929: 469-476.

9937. KRAUSE, L. Die Angestellternerfindung in der Gesetzgebung des Auslandes. [The invention of a salaried employee as treated by legislation in foreign countries.] *Beamtenjahrbuch.* 17 Dec. 1930: 624-629.—*C. J. Friedrich.*

9938. LOUCKS, PHILIP G. Comment on pro-cedural rules and regulations of the Federal Radio

Commission. *J. Air Law.* 1 (4) Oct. 1930: 620-623.—*Lorraine Arnold.*

9939. PFISTERER, LUDWIG. A társadalombiz-tositások egyesítése és egységesítése elméletben és gyakorlatban. [The unification of social insurance in theory and practice.] *Munkügyi Szemle.* 4 (11) Nov. 1930: 445-449.—The efforts for the unification of social insurance are of two kinds, first, the consolidation of all the organs of the same branch of social insurance and secondly, the closer coordination of the different branches of insurance. The efforts for unification so far have been wholly in theory. The purpose of unification is to provide for simpler and cheaper administration, a goal which is easy to attain because certain tasks are common to all branches of insurance, for example, per-sonal and economic management. Unification is a cor-rect principle but should be carried out only to a correct degree and with great care. It should not be forgotten that the social insurance institution is primarily an in-dustry and only secondarily a bureau.—*Andreas Gabriel Kovács.*

9940. ROBBINS, R. B. United States civil service retirement and disability fund. *Rac. Amer. Inst. Actu-aries.* 19 (2) Oct. 1930: 207-232.—This fund has been in existence for about 10 years and covers more than 400,000 employees. In addition to retirement and dis-ability it covers death and withdrawal. This paper de-scribes the benefits and the conditions necessary for retirement. The law was changed substantially in 1926 and again in 1930. Benefits for voluntary withdrawal must be taken in cash and must be returned in case of re-employment. It is suggested by the author that re-tirement plans can increase their usefulness by making pension accumulations both non-forfeitable and non-cashable. The present law is regarded as defective in this respect and subject to change before long if it is to do its part in the important problem of providing old-age benefits.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

9941. STAMM, GLADYS ERNA. The juvenile court as a possible administrative body. *St. Louis Law Rev.* 16 (1) Dec. 1930: 63-71.—The juvenile court is an anomaly. Administrative action may be the cure for present faults. The belief is current among the more ad-vanced social workers that the work of the juvenile court will ultimately be merged into that of the ad-ministrative board created by careful legislation and headed by those who by experience and training would be in a position to handle children's cases well.—*G. Lyle Belsley.*

9942. TAMSZ, FR. Die Neugliederung des rhein-isch-westfälischen Industriegebietes. [The reorganiza-tion of the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial region.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 75 (11-12) 1929: 322.—In com-pliance with a Prussian act of July 31, 1929, an impor-tant administrative reorganization of the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial region has taken place. In the Prussian administrative districts Düsseldorf, Münster, and Arnsberg, 22 regions (*Landkreise*) have been re-organized into 11. Furthermore, 11 new towns were established from 30 former ones. The new regions are not simply formed by combining former regions. Rather, the new divisions were drawn to suit the needs of the administration without any regard to existing relations. The article gives the names and population of both the old and the new municipalities.—*Kurt Brünig.*

9943. UNSIGNED. Les assurances des pouvoirs locaux contre tous risques. [The insurance of local au-thorities against all risks.] *Admin. Locale.* (55) Jul.—Sep. 1930: 1077-1088.—The 1930 Conference of Union Internationale des Villes, held at Liège, passed a resolu-tion providing for an investigation by technicians of the desirability and feasibility of establishing an interna-tional agency which would maintain municipal and in-termunicipal insurance accounts.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

9944. UNSIGNED. Les entreprises communales de caractère mixte. [Municipal enterprises of a mixed nature.] *Admin. Locale*. (55) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 1088-1100.—A discussion of papers prepared in advance of the 1930 Conference of Union Internationale des Villes.—*Marshall E. Dimock*.

9945. UNSIGNED. The new kingdom of Jugoslavia. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 8(2) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 297-300.—The 33 administrative divisions decreed in 1922 have been replaced by 9 provinces or *banovines*, 8 of them named for historic rivers. They have been deliberately arranged to cut across old national and provincial lines. The *bans* or governors, appointed by the king, will have wide latitude in the exercise of their powers. The population, area, and capital cities of the 9 *banovines* are given, together with 2 maps showing the arrangements of 1922 and 1929.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

PERSONNEL

(See also Entry 9645)

9946. ANDERSON, ROY N. Rates of promotion in army and navy: a personnel study of officers of highest ranks. *Personnel J.* 8(1) Jun. 1929: 36-46.

9947. EDY, JOHN N., and AMSDEN, CLIFFORD N. Report of the joint committee of the Civil Service Assembly and the International City Managers' Association on personnel administration in city manager cities. *Pub. Personnel Studies*. 8(9) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 144-146.—The report does not recommend setting up an independent commission; presumably personnel work is to be at all times under the manager. In all cases there should be classification and compensation plans, methods "of recruiting based on the objective measurement of individual differences," duly constituted employment lists, and the other arrangements of the kind commonly thought to pertain to good personnel management. The report is also published in *City Managers' Yearbook*, 1931.—*John M. Pfiffner*.

9948. EVENIUS, Dr. Die Neuorganisation der Psychotechnik bei der Deutschen Reichspost. [The new organization of psychotechnique and the German federal post office.] *Psychotech. Z.* 5(3) Jun. 1930: 64-65.

9949. GENTZ, WERNER. Auswahl und Berufsausbildung des Verwaltungs- und Aufsichts-personals der Strafanstalten. [Selection and professional training of the administrative and supervisory personnel of penal institutions.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft*. 51(2) 1930: 216-243.—Medieval ideas still govern our concept of the nature of crime and punishment. Prison treatment, however, is primarily treatment of human beings. There is need for specialization in prison work. There should be prison officers who are in charge of supervisory work (order and discipline, prison labor, commissary, office work, engineering, etc.), and others who are "treatment" officers, (wardens, physicians, teachers, "socialization" experts [*Sozialpädagogen*], chaplains, parole officers). Applicants for prison service should be selected on the basis of age, physical fitness, independence, character, and previous education. Training centers, proper teaching material, and teaching methods must be found for the refinement process. Professional schools are needed, located in metropolitan centers where a university can supply part of the teaching force and where clinics and social agencies abound. The school should provide instruction in every phase of penology and possess a penological museum, archives, and a rich library. Such an institution could be used to supplement the education of lawyers, judges, prosecutors, etc. and its curriculum should include jurisprudence, penology in its more narrow sense, criminology, social sciences, pedagogy and educational therapy, hygiene, prison industry and management, etc. The

course should last at least one year and seminar methods, not lectures, should be used. Field work is essential. A state commission should examine the graduates who could then be placed in service for a probationary period.—*Thorsten Sellin*.

9950. KAPLAN, H. ELIOT. Cooperative activities of the National Civil Service Reform League and the Civil Service Assembly. *Pub. Personnel Studies*. 8(8) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 139-140.—The secretary of the League reports to the 1930 Chicago meeting of the Assembly many successful efforts of these two organizations to coordinate their activities during the previous year. The province of the League should be educational and promotional work, while the Assembly and Bureau of Public Personnel Administration should handle technical problems of administration.—*John M. Pfiffner*.

9951. MERRIAM, CHARLES E. Parts of an address made following the luncheon meeting of the Civil Service Assembly on October 30, 1930. *Pub. Personnel Studies*. 8(9) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 140-141.—The author informally relates the steps incidental to creating a center of practical contact with public administration at the University of Chicago. What happens at Chicago is but a cross section of what should happen all over the country—a close contact between men in government, law, politics, and the like, with a very large and constantly increasing number of men and women of high standards.—*John M. Pfiffner*.

9952. SAINT, AVICE MARION. Women in the public service: I—A general survey. *Pub. Personnel Studies*. 8(4) Apr. 1930: 46-54.

9953. SMITH, FRED W. Report of the technical section on the judicial interpretation of personnel legislation. *Pub. Personnel Studies*. 8(9) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 149-150.—The following suggestions are presented: (a) The preparation of an extensive and highly technical treatise on the powers and duties of civil service commissions or personnel directors; (b) an elaborate digest of decisions of the courts already rendered on the various laws and statutes setting up civil service agencies, with text explanations and syllabus; (c) a compilation of court decisions on this subject under appropriate headings and with the necessary brief footnotes.—*John M. Pfiffner*.

9954. STEWARD, LUTHER C. The part of organized employees in developing and administering a personnel system. *Pub. Personnel Studies*. 8(9) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 141-143.—The president of the National Federation of Federal Employees believes that the participation of employees in a personnel system should be purely advisory. The organization should embody all in a given service. Affiliation with outside organizations such as the American Federation of Labor is favored. The Federation has carried on its fight for personnel reforms without the support of the administration. Members of congress are increasingly calling upon the Federation for advice.—*John M. Pfiffner*.

9955. TELFORD, FRED. The city manager's personnel problem. *Pub. Personnel Studies*. 8(4) Apr. 1930: 55-57.

9956. TELFORD, FRED. Recent personnel legislation. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(1) Feb. 1930: 104-109.

9957. UNSIGNED. The Chicago meeting of the Civil Service Assembly. *Pub. Personnel Studies*. 8(9) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 131-137.—The meeting of the Civil Service Assembly of the U. S. and Canada in Chicago from Oct. 29 to Nov. 1, 1930, was probably the most successful ever held. A summary of each day's sessions is followed by 14 appendices which contain addresses by individuals and progress reports of technical committees.—*John M. Pfiffner*.

9958. WALKER, HARVEY. Progress report of the technical committee on training courses. *Pub. Personnel Studies*. 8(9) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 146-147.—This is a

summary of progress to date on a survey of training for the public service in the U. S. and Canada.—*John M. Piffner.*

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 9054, 9133, 9719, 9721, 9727, 9732-9733, 9794, 9797-9798, 9806-9808, 9813, 9840, 9852, 9930, 9941)

9959. CELLINI, B. *Politica interna.* [Internal politics.] *Gior. di Pol. e di Lett.* 6(9) Sep. 1930: 837-839.—Last year the king of Italy, opening the 28th legislature, spoke about local finances, which cannot be separated from those of the state. Only two solutions are really appropriate: complete unification of taxation, according to which all taxes would come to the central government which would see to the needs of the provinces and communes; or, the absorption of all taxes into a corporative system, in this way reaching fiscal and administrative unity.—*T. Bruni.*

9960. CHICOS, STEFAN. *Les organes de coordination et le contrôle budgétaire aux États Unis d'Amérique.* [The organs of coordination and the control of the budget in the United States.] *Analele Econ. si Stat.* (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 1-38.—*Joan Adamoiu.*

9961. FUX, BOLESLAV. *La réforme des contributions directes en Tchécoslovaquie.* [The reform of direct taxes in Czechoslovakia.] *Rev. de Sci. et Légis. Finan.* 27(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 225-238.

9962. GÖTHEIN, GEORG. *Steuerbetrüger und Betrug am Steuerzahler.* [Tax-defrauders and defrauding the taxpayer.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 222(2) Nov. 1930: 132-138.—In 1929 in Germany evasion of taxes was fined in about 27,000 cases, but is supposed to be much more widespread. Post-war tax laws have largely disregarded the axiomatic principle that taxation amounting to more than 30% of the taxpayer's total income means confiscation. Appraisals of property and income are often based on assets not existing, or heavily reduced by losses in the stock exchange or in securities and mortgages. The maxim "Mark is Mark" applied to the devaluation and revaluation of bills and funds is the greatest financial fraud in history and is not yet discarded. Large scale expenditures, on the one hand, and shifting the taxes to the consumers' shoulders, on the other, have led to a rise in prices and to an economic crisis. Many people, embittered by the measures of taxation, vote for the National Socialists. The author is a former *Reichsschatzminister*.—*Hans Frerk.*

9963. HELLMUTH, H. *Die Wirtschaftsführung der DRP. unter dem Einfluss des RPFG.* [The economic administration of the post office in Germany under the post office finance law.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissensch.* 7(4) 1929: 121-140.

9964. LESPES, JULES. *Les finances municipales aux États-Unis.* [Municipal finances in the United States.] *Admin. Locale.* (55) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 1113-1118.—Direct taxes, notably the general taxes on property, provide about 70% of municipal revenue; 10% is realized by public services; and 20% comes from special taxes, licenses, profit taxes, etc.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

9965. MATSCHECK, WALTER. *The police budget controversy in Kansas City.* *Pub. Management.* 12(12) Dec. 1930: 579-580.—The police department of Kansas City is under two authorities, the governor-appointed police board and the city council, one Republican and the other Democratic. The state commission desires a much higher appropriation than the city council under the advice of the city manager is willing to make. Last year a long and expensive suit resulted before the state supreme court. The city was upheld. This year a compromise was reached. The only lasting remedy is city control, according to the author, who is the Director of the Kansas City Public Service Institute.—*M. V. Smith.*

9966. RIGHTOR, C. E. *The bonded debt of 227 cities.* *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(6) Jun. 1930: 414-425.—A summary in table form of the gross bonded debt, sinking fund, and net bonded debt of 227 cities in the U. S. and Canada having a population of over 30,000.—*Harvey Walker.*

9967. RUCKERT, J. J. G. E. *'s Lands financien in den Volksraad.* *Hoofdzitting 1930.* [The country's finances in the Volksraad. Main session 1930.] *Koloniale Studien.* 14(6) Dec. 1930: 413-457.—Because of the economic depression the budget provoked more than usual discussion. Furthermore, since general policy is controlled by financial considerations the policies of the present administration received more than usual attention. The administration had with great difficulty prepared a balanced budget for 1931, with many economies, largely at the expense of the government officials and employees. The government proposed increases in income, corporation, import, and some miscellaneous taxes. The *Volksraad* amended the budget bill so as to reduce the estimated receipts by 1,250,000 florins and to increase the expenditures by 279,860 florins. Two of the amendments were unacceptable to the *Volksraad* and will thus go to the states general in the Netherlands for final determination.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

9968. SAPRE, B. G. *The fiscal relations of Indian states with British India.* *Hindustan Rev.* 54(306) Jan. 1930: 23-28.

9969. UNSIGNED. *Loan re-adjustment commission.* *China Critic.* 3(47) Nov. 20, 1930: 1110-1111.—The conference for the readjustment of China's foreign and domestic loans met at Nanking in an effort to restore the nation's credit. There are two general classes of indebtedness, the secured loans and indemnities and the unsecured loans. The line of demarcation depends upon the nature of security, varying quantitatively and qualitatively with political and commercial vicissitudes. The conference concerned itself with the unsecured loans. The defunct Peking reorganization committee placed the total of Chinese foreign and domestic debt, Dec. 1923, at \$1,297,778,240, of which the foreign portion comprised about 80%. No repayment has been made since 1923, and gold has appreciated in the meantime. According to the published report of the minister of finance for the fiscal year 1928-29, the total outlay for payments on secured loans and indemnities was \$159,981,196, and the total expenditure for governmental purposes of that period was \$434,440,712. In other words, indemnity payments amounted to 40% of the total annual expenditure.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

9970. UNSIGNED. *Un nouvel emprunt de l'Algérie.* [A new Algerian loan.] *Afrique Française.* 40(12) Dec. 1930: 674-676.—A law of 1921 authorized the floating of a 1,600,000,000 franc loan to finance public works to cost 2,600,000,000 during a period of 15 years, the balance to be met from the regular annual budgets. Because of the great decline in the value of French money, this sum has proved entirely inadequate, and authorization to float a further loan of some 2,000,000,000 francs, to make the realization of the original program possible, is now being sought.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

9971. WELLENSTEIN, E. P. *Aan kruispunt.* [At the crossroads.] *Koloniale Studien.* 14(6) Dec. 1930: 337-367.—The state of East Indian finances gives cause for grave concern. The prices of the staple products for the European and American markets have fallen heavily and the income from public industries and taxes has fallen proportionately. A careful examination of the East Indian financial statistics reveals that the outstanding public debt is more than covered by the assets of the state, such as the government industries, and that the financial ability of the state has increased rather than diminished during the last few years. Since a large share of the public revenue comes from govern-

ment owned industries the drop in the price of the export staples has an immediate unfavorable reaction on the treasury. To stabilize this income the maintenance of reserve funds is suggested, and the present favorable balance in the government industries account can be made to serve that purpose. A more rational division of ordinary and extraordinary expenditures would release several million dollars at once. The government is warned against too drastic economy, especially with respect to activities dealing with native welfare.—*Amry Vandenbosch*.

JUSTICE

(See also Entries 8675, 8861, 8927, 8977, 9787)

PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 9791, 9949, 10002, 10232-10233, 10235, 10270)

9972. BERGMAN, H. A. A brief outline of some of the principal differences between the Canadian and American systems of the administration of justice. *Dakota Law Rev.* 3(4) Dec. 1930: 187-206.—*C. W. Schullter*.

9973. CLARK, ALFRED E. Is our judicial system responsible for our crime condition? *Oregon Law Rev.* 10(1) Dec. 1930: 13-29.—Statistics gathered from the state and federal courts of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, covering periods of from two to ten years, show that more than 92% of the persons indicted and tried in these courts were convicted. These statistics vindicate the courts of the accusation that they allow criminals to escape punishment. Punishment for crime has been an effective deterrent of the criminally inclined in Canada and Europe; not the severity of punishment, but the certainty of punishment. There are, however, two notable failures in the administration of our social life. The first is excessive legislation, the endeavor to rely on restrictive and repressive legislation to cure all evils, with the result that we have some 80,000 laws restricting human conduct. The result is chaos. The second is the inefficiency of our criminal detection system. Crime is organized, equipped with modern weapons and methods, is efficient in every detail. Our detection system is local, disjointed, and archaic, and for these reasons inefficient.—*Wm. Armstrong Hunter*.

9974. GAGE, ALEXANDER K. The prosecutor's view of traffic-law enforcement. *Amer. City.* 43(5) Nov. 1930: 118-119.—The presumption of innocence, when applied to reckless drivers, seems undesirable. Most casualties can be prevented by the exercise of care and diligence, coupled with knowledge of the hazards of the highway and a deep and abiding sense of individual responsibility. When the public is willing to subscribe to these proven facts, a cross-section of that public as found upon our juries will reflect their convictions in their verdicts.—*Harvey Walker*.

9975. HOFMANN, FRITZ. Die normativen Elemente des besonderen und allgemeinen Tatbestands im Strafrecht. [The normative elements of the special and general factual situation in criminal law.] *Strafrechtl. Abhandl.* (272) 1930: pp. 52.—*G. A. Weber*.

9976. LAFORA, GONZALO R. El problema del alcoholismo en el nuevo código penal español. [The problem of alcoholism in the new Spanish penal code.] *Rev. de Criminol. Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 17(100) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 462-471.—The new Spanish code classifies drunkenness as occasional and as habitual. The former type is subdivided into involuntary (with attenuating circumstances); intentional, but without criminal intent; and intentional, with criminal intent. This classification is not strictly scientific. Garófalo and others maintain that intoxication merely releases criminal impulses already in the personality; if this is the case, the intoxicated offender should not be punished

for acts committed while under the influence of alcohol, but should be committed to an institution for the treatment of alcoholics. He might, however, be punished for becoming intoxicated, if it can be established that his intoxication is subject to his will. Scientific penal codes should discard attempts to fix responsibility of intoxication and determine the degree of intoxication; they should further be constructed on a medico-legal basis. If the alcoholic is not responsible for his alcoholism, the codes should provide for the punishment of those who in any way contribute to his intoxication as accessories to the crime he commits.—*L. L. Bernard*.

9977. LEVI, NINO. Il curatore del fallimento pubblico ufficiale. [The official public bankruptcy receiver.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale.* 28(12) Dec. 1930: 841-849.—Studies the criminal liabilities arising from the character of public officials attributed to the receiver in bankruptcy and the judicial commission by the Italian law of Jul. 10, 1930 on bankruptcy.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

9978. NORTON, THOMAS JAMES. What a jury is. *Virginia Law Rev.* 16(3) Jan. 1930: 261-270.—Juries should be preserved for their benefits and not destroyed in an effort to eliminate their shortcomings. The jury is a cross-section of the country and when oppressive and unpopular laws are presented to it, it will fail to enforce them. The learning and training of judges take them far enough away from realities of life that they are not competent to satisfactorily perform the function of juries.—*Charles Aikin*.

9979. RANDALL, FRANK H. Conciliation as a function of the judge. *Kentucky Law J.* 18(4) May 1930: 330-340.—*Lyman Chalkley*.

9980. STOSS, CARL. Strafrechtliche Systematik. [System of criminal law.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Strafrecht.* 44(2) 1930: 160-185.

9981. THÓT, LADISLAO. Los tribunales para delincuentes jóvenes en Alemania. [Juvenile courts in Germany.] *Rev. de Criminol. Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 17(101) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 519-526.—Juvenile courts were introduced by law into Germany in 1923. They apply to the ages 14-18 years, inclusive. Punishment is remitted for youths of 14-18 when reeducation is ascertained to be effective in the forms of reprimand, school discipline, the imposition of special obligations, internment, or probation. Death and life imprisonment penalties must be remitted to a prison sentence of one to ten years; and perpetual detention must be reduced to one to ten years detention. Sentence may be remitted for good conduct during probation for a period of two to five years. Punishment should not interfere with the education and normal advancement of the youth. Youths must be segregated from adults; confinements of more than one month must be in special institutions. Courts for cases of minor gravity consist of three judges, one of whom may be a woman. The more serious cases must be tried in courts of five judges. Proceedings are private, but certain interested parties may be present. The procedure is that of the regular criminal courts. The accused shall be examined physically, mentally, and socially in the procedure of the trial. Appeals from the court's decisions are discouraged and rendered difficult.—*L. L. Bernard*.

9982. TYLER, MORRIS. The finding of facts in Connecticut. *Connecticut Bar J.* 4(4) Oct. 1930: 265-275.

9983. WEINKAUFF. Die französische Justizreform von 1926-1929. [Reforms in French justice from 1926-1929.] *Juris. Rundsch.* (20) Oct. 15, 1929: 221-228.

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 8550, 9824, 10234, 10246, 10267-10269)

9984. BOESSEL, FRANK T. Summary judgment procedure. *Wisconsin Law Rev.* 6(1) Dec. 1930: 5-20.—

This article deals with a statutory form of summary procedure in contract actions recommended to the supreme court of the State of Wisconsin.—*William A. Hunter.*

9985. **BOOTH, BATES.** Confessions, and methods employed in procuring them. *Southern California Law Rev.* 4(2) Dec. 1930: 83-102.—To date, most of the legislative solutions proposed for the problem of third degree practices have taken the form of bills seeking to restrict the admissibility of such confessions at court trials. California has had a number of such laws proposed. Texas has gone farther than most states by enacting into law provisions which require that the accused be cautioned, that he need make no statement at all, and that whatever statement he makes will be used against him. An extensive study of the practices in California shows that there is no uniformity or standardization in the state in the handling of this problem.—*T. S. Kerr.*

9986. **CONTI, UGO.** Sul progetto preliminare di un nuovo codice di procedura penale italiano. [Preliminary project of the new code of Italian criminal procedure.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Strafrecht.* 44(2) 1930: 194-208.

9987. **KYTKA, T.** Description of methods by which secret communications may be prepared, and of the procedures employed to render them visible. *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1(3) May-Jun. 1930: 326-331.—The 48 different methods described include those known at the time of the World War.—*A. O. Knoll.*

9988. **PACINI, A. J.** The ultraviolet detective. *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1(3) May-Jun. 1930: 237-245.—Discussion of a number of practical applications of ultraviolet rays in the field of criminal investigation, such as reading writing invisible to the naked eye, determining whether changes have been made in legal documents, as well as other potential and actual uses of ultraviolet light.—*A. O. Knoll.*

9989. **POHLE, RUDOLPH.** Revision und neues Strafrecht. [Appellate procedure and the new criminal law.] *Leipziger Rechtswissenschaftl. Studien.* (56) 1930: pp. 126.—The work on the forthcoming German general criminal code directs attention to the criminal procedure which will necessarily be affected and this, according to the author calls for a consideration of the matter of appeals which he discusses in this work. The discussion covers the examining authority of courts of appeals according to the decisions of the federal supreme court; revisable and irrevisable fields in the draft for the general criminal code; the examining authority of the ap-

pellate courts according to existing legal provisions; the applicability of law in court decisions; and the purpose of the appeal. (Case citations and a bibliography.)—*G. A. Weber.*

9990. **ROTHSCHILD, JAY LEO.** The consolidated action. *St. John's Law Rev.* 4(2) May 1930: 151-170.—The Civil Practice Act of New York tends towards the consolidated trial of functionally related controversies. Although many changes will doubtless prove necessary, the purpose to dispose of all phases of one controversy in one trial eventually will be attained.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

9991. **UNSIGNED.** Report of committee on lawless enforcement of law. *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1(6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 575-594.—The third degree and related topics are the subject of this extended report, made to the section of criminal law and criminology of the American Bar Association, at a meeting of the section at Chicago, Aug. 19, 1930. The article is divided as follows: (1) statement of the law for arresting and holding men; (2) unlawful acts committed by officers in law enforcement; (3) the extent to which such unlawful practices obtain in the U. S.; (4) the reasons for these practices; (5) objections against such methods of enforcement; (6) remedies heretofore suggested and additional recommendations.—*A. O. Knoll.*

9992. **UNSIGNED.** Rules for appellate procedure. Draft of proposed revision. Opportunity given for suggestions by members of the bar. *Connecticut Bar J.* 4(4) Oct. 1930: 247-264.—

9993. **UNSIGNED.** Waiver of the privilege against self-incrimination by public officers. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(8) Dec. 1930: 1160-1165.—*A. H. Kent.*

9994. **WIARD, SETH.** Ballistics as applied to police science. *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1(6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 538-542.—Captain Wiard describes and explains the term forensic ballistics, and enumerates the qualities and training necessary to a worker in this field.—*A. O. Knoll.*

9995. **WOOD, JAY FORDYCE.** The Loeb-Leopold case from the standpoint of the handwriting, pen printing and typewriting expert. *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1(4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 339-353.—The author's description of his evidence as an expert witness in the Loeb-Leopold case shows by means of a series of graphic illustrations, how he was able to determine that certain vital documents in the case were written by the defendants and that the envelopes in which these letters were sent bore addresses, the style of which clearly indicated that they were hand-printed by Leopold.—*A. O. Knoll.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

(See also Entry 10236)

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 9929, 9974, 10077, 10122)

9996. **AKERS, KENNETH F.** A modern city fire department needs a technical division. *Amer. City.* 43(5) Nov. 1930: 87-90.—Excellent public fire fighting facilities alone are not the answer to the problem of lowering fire losses. Fire prevention work and private fire protection are of great importance also. A technical division should be introduced into every modern fire department, headed by a man with engineering education and technical training and experience in fire protection engineering. The division's work would consist of investigating all fires; directing all fire prevention inspections; preparing courses for the officers' school and instructing the inspectors; technical inspections of the major industrial fire hazards; supervising all fire pre-

vention matters demanding coordination of state, city, and other authorities; and holding periodical conferences with all organizations doing fire prevention inspection work in the city.—*Harvey Walker.*

9997. **BENSON, C. C.** Mechanization in Europe. *Coast Artillery J.* 70(6) Jun. 1929: 492-499.

9998. **KIRKE, E. ST. G.** Railways in war. *Army Quart.* 19(2) Jan. 1930: 304-319.

9999. **SMIRNOFF, ALEXANDER.** The Soviet red army. *Army Quart.* 19(1) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 58-67; (2) Jan. 1930: 350-357.

10000. **STONE, WILLIAM I.** Outlying naval bases. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service.* 5(15) Oct. 2, 1929: 259-271.

10001. **WHITMAN, SIDNEY E.** The French foreign legion. *Current Hist.* 32(5) Aug. 1930: 957-961.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 9240, 9523, 9527-9528, 9531, 9532, 9611, 9618, 9634, 9672, 9680, 9701, 9833, 9931, 9935, 10184, 10186, 10242, 10266, 10271, 10286, 10288-10290)

10002. CONTI, UGO. Les tribunaux pour enfants et les services auxiliaires. [Juvenile courts and their auxiliary services.] *Rev. Internat. de l'Enfant*. 10 (60) Dec. 1930: 439-455.—Juvenile courts are special benches for assisting dissocial and morally abandoned children and orphans, or which use special procedure for dealing with criminally responsible young delinquents, which inflict special forms of punishment, and which have the power to overlook an offence. They should be directed by a single judge, who should embody the whole purpose of the institution. The work of the judge is carried out by probation officers and the institutions to which children are entrusted, which thus constitute the auxiliary services of the court, though independent organizations.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber*.

10003. DAS, JAJANI KANTA. Labour legislation in India. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22 (5) Nov. 1930: 599-622.—In India to-day over 29,000,000 people are dependent on wages, 4,000,000 of whom are employed in industrial establishments having 20 persons or more. Beginning 100 years ago, the first labor legislation dealt with plantations applying to contracts between planters and laborers. Factory legislation dates from 1881 and with amendments has dealt primarily with hours for men and women and the employment of children. Agitation for mining legislation resulted in the mining law of 1901. Transport legislation includes both laws affecting seamen and railroad workers. In addition, there are acts applicable to all workers relating to social insurance, trade unions, industrial disputes, and maternity benefits. In the Indian states the legislation is not so progressive.—*E. B. Dietrich*.

10004. EYLAUD, M. La législation sociale et l'habitation ouvrière. [Social legislation and workers' housing.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 38 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 611-620.—The Loucheur law is an enabling act for the provision of workers' houses financed by the employer, the worker gradually acquiring ownership by small payments over a long period of time. Certain advantages and disadvantages of the law are discussed, and improvements suggested.—*E. Adamson Hoebel*.

10005. HERTZ, WILHELM. Die rechtlichen Grundlagen der freiwilligen Fürsorgeerziehung. [The legal bases of voluntary custodial care.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt*. 21 (11) Feb. 1930: 389-394.—*Marie T. Wendel*.

10006. ISRAEL, GERTRUD. Der Kinder- und Jugendlichenschutz im Entwurf eines Hausgehilfengesetzes. [The protection of minors in the draft of a law on employment in homes.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt*. 21 (10) Jan. 1930: 345-351.—The draft of the labor law does not pertain to employees in homes. Therefore a draft for the protection of this special group was published in June, 1929. The regulations it contains are to form the content of the labor contract. As far as adults are concerned, the draft is in general desirable. The regulations for the protection of minors, however, are too flexible and inadequate.—*Marie T. Wendel*.

10007. JENNINGS, W. IVOR. Poor relief in industrial disputes. *Law Quart. Rev.* (182) Apr. 1930: 225-234.—One of the legal questions raised by the general strike of 1926 has not been adequately settled; namely, when poor relief may be given to employees who are on strike or locked out. The Poor Law Act of 1927 authorizes out-relief to persons who are not able to work, but does not authorize relief to able-bodied unemployed who cannot obtain work or who can work but will not, except that it provides some discretionary powers to

administrative agents. According to the present status of the law, the manner in which a man became unemployed is immaterial. Aid may be given to him only when he is so reduced by privation that he is incapacitated for work.—*Mildred B. Palmer*.

10008. MIHELICS, VID. A munkás védelme a háború utáni alkotmányokban. [Labor protection in post-war constitutions.] *Társadalompolitika*. 3 (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 5-35.—Post-war constitutions show strong reaction against individual liberalism. The collective point of view of economic life has developed the social conception of the state and justice. Almost all of the constitutions contain provision for labor protection and conceive of work as a social duty. The right of workers to combine is laid down. Several constitutions make the development of social insurance and of cooperative movements a task of the state. The latest development of the law of labor contract recognizes the personal rights of workers in a striking way.—*Johann Martin*.

10009. SAN AGUSTIN, MOISES. The Philippine workmen's compensation act. *Philippine Law J.* 9 (5) Nov. 1929: 167-184; (6) Dec. 1929: 211-239; (7) Jan. 1930: 277-285.

10010. SCHAUB, EDWARD L. Vienna's socialistic housing experiment. *Soc. Service Rev.* 4 (4) Dec. 1930: 575-586.—Private enterprise failed to provide the necessary expansion to meet post-war Vienna's needs for new and sanitary workers' residences. Government subsidies to lighten the financial burdens of original investment proved ineffectual. The experiment begun in 1921 of construction, leasing, and management of apartments and single dwellings by municipal bureaus has proved successful. In 1932, 64,000 new city domiciles will have been completed and occupied. Total rent costs to the working tenant amount to but 2% of his average wage. Rent costs in privately-owned apartments are kept at the same level by strict legislation, allowing the landowner no profitable return on his investment. This broad social policy is in response to the economic condition of Austria, which demands that wage levels be kept low in order to hold down industrial costs of production. However, a heavy progressive tax is placed on all tenants to provide a fund for further construction.—*E. Adamson Hoebel*.

10011. TRACY, W. RICHMOND. County system of parks and recreation proves its value. *Amer. City*. 43 (5) Nov. 1930: 91-93.—An account of the activities and accomplishments of the Union County, New Jersey Park Commission during the years 1929-30.—*Harvey Walker*.

10012. UNSIGNED. Bibliography of recent labour legislation. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22 (5) Nov. 1930: 691-708.

10013. UNSIGNED. El proyecto de código de trabajo de México. [The proposed Mexican labor code.] *Bol. d. Mus. Soc. Argentino*. 18 (99) Sep. 1930: 544-549.—Mexico's proposed new code would give full legal recognition to unions, recognizing the most numerous organized groups in each trade or occupation. Workers in such unions would be entitled to three months' wages if discharged unjustly by the employer. When properly determined upon by a majority vote a strike to obtain an agreement between laborers and employers, or the execution, revision, or modification of a previous collective contract, is legal, provided the employer has been warned previously. Such legal strike is obligatory upon all laborers of the company affected and the employer cannot resort to strike breaking methods. Strikes not meeting these conditions are merely common right (derecho común) strikes and are not binding upon the companies. If the strikers engage in violence the strike becomes illegal. (Additional provisions regarding sailors, miners, rural, and railway laborers.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

10014. WUNDERLICH, FRIEDA. Sozialpolitik in der Krise. [The crisis of social politics.] *Soz. Praxis*. 40

(6) Feb. 5, 1931: 161-166.—There are periods of high and low tide in social politics as in national economy. The proposals made in 1923 to do away with social legislation have, however, not been accepted. Social care is necessary to keep workers and industry fit for their tasks; it is not a luxury but a necessity. The economic crisis does not justify an abandonment of the system.—*R. Broda.*

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 8472, 8474, 8484, 9054, 9243, 9260, 9267, 9284, 9316, 9322, 9325, 9404, 9413, 9416, 9420, 9427, 9490, 9554, 9583, 9633, 9635, 9696, 9701, 9716, 9718, 9747-9748, 9799, 9934, 9938, 9939, 10121)

10015. A., R. W. Aerial navigation. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29(1) Nov. 1930: 68-74.—The rapid increase of the use of the air by airplanes is bound to raise frequent questions to determine the rights and liabilities of the owners and operators of aircraft with reference to other persons. One development has been the requirement that landing fields must be sufficiently large to permit the attainment of such flying heights before crossing private lands as not to invade the occupants' "effective possession," or air rights over such land must be secured.—*E. S. Brown.*

10016. DAVID, PAUL T. Federal regulation of airplane common carriers. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(4) Nov. 1930: 359-371.—With recent mergers of air transport companies resulting in control of 60% of the mileage by 3 systems, their regulation as common carriers is receiving increased attention. At present, these carriers are regulated by the secretary of commerce who has power to license aircraft and airmen and to grant operating certificates upon complying with certain recent regulations of equipment, airways, airports, and ground personnel. The evil effects of competition in an industry of decreasing cost are well known. Examination of the behavior of various items of cost evidences a condition of sharply decreasing cost to a point surpassed only by the largest operators, and slowly decreasing costs beyond this point. Extreme competition during the early years, followed by stable competition on routes of high traffic density and monopoly on low density routes, is the expected result of lack of regulation. Rate regulation, however, is of less immediate importance than limiting entrance to the field. The influence of profitable air mail contracts has been neglected. Present policies of the post office department appear to favor monopolies more than maintenance of competition. Jurisdiction over air mail rates should be given to the Interstate Commerce Commission, if other powers over air transport are granted. The proposed bills for regulation are not comprehensive enough and do not relieve the post office department of its regulatory powers over air mail contractors.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

10017. MADAMBA, TRANQUILINO V. The status of foreign corporations in the Philippines. *Philippine Law J.* 10(2) Aug. 1930: 51-64.—The Philippine Corporation Law provides that foreign corporations cannot transact business or sue in the courts of the Islands without first securing a license. Yet it was decided by the Philippine Supreme Court in *Marshall Wells Co. v. Henry W. Elser and Co., Inc.*, that the obtaining of a license is not always a condition precedent to action in the courts. The court said, "The implication of the law is that it was never the purpose of the legislature to exclude a foreign corporation which happens to obtain an isolated order for business from the Philippines, from securing redress in the Philippine Courts, and thus in effect, to permit persons to avoid their contracts made with such foreign corporations." The legislature should

amend the law to conform with the construction given it by the supreme court.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

10018. NEUBERG. Das jugoslawische Gesetz über den unlauteren Wettbewerb. [The Yugoslav law against unfair competition.] *Markenschutz u. Wettbewerb.* 30(11) Nov. 1930: 520-523.—The law of Apr. 4, 1930 is not only inclusive but also far reaching in its proscriptions.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

10019. OPPENHEIMER, FRITZ. Foreign persons, firms and corporations doing business in Germany. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(7) Nov. 1930: 986-1009.—*J. W. Hansen.*

10020. PATTERSON, EDWIN W. The insurance commissioner. *J. Amer. Insur.* 7(12) Dec. 1930: 5-7.—It is entirely possible that the insurance business might be conducted in substantially the same way that it is today in the absence of regulatory legislation, yet it is also probably true that the law through the insurance commissioner prevents the less desirable and more unsound insurance schemes and companies from operating.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

10021. PUTMAN, FRANCIS J. State interference, under the reservation clause, with contracts between the stockholders of corporations. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7(2) Dec. 1929: 487-495.

10022. SMITH, ROBERT CARLETON. Legal phases of radio communication. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago).* 2(3) Jul. 1929: 291-311.

10023. UNSIGNED. The National Industrial and Commercial Conference. *China Critic.* 3(45) Nov. 6, 1930: 1060-1061.—The National Industrial and Commercial Conference which opened in Nanking on Nov. 1, was attended by over 200 representatives of the government and of various organizations and leaders in the financial and economic life of China. The purpose is to assist the national government in formulating a definite industrial and commercial policy to be based upon the principle of cooperation between the government and the various industrial and commercial organizations. Topics discussed are described.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

10024. UNSIGNED. Statutory regulation of investment trusts. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(1) Nov. 1930: 117-120.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 7756-7760, 7803, 9746, 9801)

10025. B., N. C. Public utilities—effect of a change in rates upon a contract under which benefit has been conferred. *Michigan Law Rev.* 28(6) Apr. 1930: 746-750.

10026. BINGHAM, HIRAM. Who should regulate the new air transport utilities? *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 4(12) Dec. 1929: 716-723.

10027. BOWEN, IVAN. How Great Britain regulates the bus. *Bus Transportation.* 9(11) Nov. 1930: 602-603.—Parliament has instituted regulation of the motor bus by enacting the bill proposed by the royal commission appointed in 1928. Eleven regulatory districts are created in England and two in Scotland. In each is a commission whose chairman is chosen on long tenure. A certificate of fitness authorizes operation of a bus in one district, and may be extended into another by endorsement of the certificate by the commission of that district. Scope of regulation also includes approval and inspection of vehicles and their maintenance, service and rate schedules, liability protection, and reporting. There is appeal from the district commissions to the ministry of transport. The measure seeks an efficient and coordinated system of transportation by restricted competition.—*John J. George.*

10028. CABOT, PHILIP. Public utility rate regulation. *Harvard Business Rev.* 7(3) Apr. 1929: 257-266; (4) Jul. 1929: 413-422.

10029. GEORGE, JOHN J. Factors in granting motor carrier certificates of convenience and necessity. *Indiana Law J.* 5 (4) Jan. 1930: 243-266.—Consideration is given to court and commission interpretation of "public convenience and necessity" as a basic approach to the factors determining the granting of certificates to operate public motor carrier service. Regulatory experience in the states since 1914 reveals these as the factors on the basis of which certificates are granted: absence of transportation facilities; adequacy or inadequacy of existing service; probable financial effect of granting the certificate; financial ability of applicant; popular preference for motor service as against rail service; experience and skill of applicant in transportation service; congestion of highway traffic; social and educational benefits of installing motor service; and character of the applicant. (One hundred and sixty-nine citations to authorities.)—*John J. George.*

10030. GEORGE, JOHN J. Recent trends in motor carrier regulation. *Bus Transportation.* 9 (4) Apr. 1930: 195-197; (5) May 1930: 251-253; (7) Jul. 1930: 393-396.—A survey-analysis of regulatory developments in 1929. Conclusions reached include the following: (1) regulation is amply comprehensive for intrastate operation; (2) since routes are fairly well preempted, certification as a problem is on the decline; (3) less unauthorized operation exists than formerly, and fewer questions of what constitutes common carriage arise; (4) rates continue of little interest, chief concern attaching to service; (5) less litigation arises relative to liability protection and taxation; (6) there is a marked trend toward obtaining additional motor service through existing agencies whether rail or motor carrier; (7) there is more emphatic preference for the rail applicant than for the independent applicant for additional service; (8) recognition continues of the ineffective regulation of interstate operation by the states and the urgent need for federal regulation of interstate operation.—*John J. George.*

10031. HEIN, GEORG. Das ungarische Gesetz über die öffentlichen Kraftfahrzeugunternehmen. [The Hungarian act on public motor-vehicle undertakings.] *Verkehrstechnik.* (50) Dec. 12, 1930: 661-662; (51) Dec. 19, 1930: 673-675.—The most important regulations of the new Hungarian act are given and compared with the German motor bus lines act and its regulations. The necessity of the improvement of the German motor bus lines act is stressed. The undertakings liable to a license are extended over a wider range than in Germany; this and the competency of the government traffic minister contribute to a uniform policy in public motor vehicle traffic.—*H. J. Donker.*

10032. McCULLOCH, WILLIAM C. Is the abolition of the public service commission of Oregon necessary or desirable? *Oregon Law Rev.* 9 (4) Jun. 1930: 437-443.—The abolition of the commission would be a serious blow to business and the public. In the 23 years that it has been functioning, it has developed the engineering, accounting, and valuation side of its work, has accumulated large amounts of valuable historical and statistical material, and has acquired a wealth of experience in transportation and public utility service. Its functions being in large part of a legislative character, its place could be taken only by the legislature which meets only biennially. Many minor and local matters, such as a single complaint concerning one rate, or of a utility customer concerning his service, would go unremedied.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

10033. MUSSON, H. E. Bases of determining utility rates. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 4 (12) Dec. 1930: 324-326.—A presentation of the various bases of rate-making, including original cost, replacement costs, capitalization depreciation, going concern value, working capital, and tax value, with short quotations from court decisions.—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

10034. WOLF, EDWIN P. Depreciation in rate making. *St. John's Law Rev.* 4 (2) May 1930: 214-229.—The courts are prone to trespass upon the province of the regulatory bodies in so far as questions of fact are involved. Perhaps this is necessary in order to curb the over zealous administrative mind guided to some degree by a yearning for political popularity, but the recent decision of the federal supreme court in the Baltimore case would seem to indicate that more regard for the findings of the administrative bodies, as well as the practices of business men, might profitably be employed. Accounting theory and practice have proceeded on the hypothesis that the purpose of depreciation is to preserve the original investment. This decision adopts, as a matter of law, the view that the purpose of depreciation is to provide for replacements. This doctrine is supported by no controlling authority, is directly contrary to recognized practice, and appears unsound in principle. In a period of decreasing prices it will result in serious losses to investors.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entries 7236, 7844, 9838)

10035. CROLLALANZA, ARALDO di. La politica fascista dei lavori pubblici, in alcuni suoi aspetti particolari. [Fascist public works policy in some of its particular aspects.] *Rassegna Ital.* 27 (151) Dec. 1930: 499-505.—The minister of public works gives statistical data relating to the public works due to the fascist regime.—*G. Bruni.*

10036. UNSIGNED. An authoritative street-lighting code. *Amer. City.* 43 (5) Nov. 1930: 149-151.—A code prepared by the street lighting committee of the Illuminating Engineering Society and offering constructive guidance to municipal engineers. Excerpts are given.—*Harvey Walker.*

10037. VAN DUZER, W. A. Progress in standardization of highway purchases. *Amer. City.* 43 (5) Nov. 1930: 116-117.—There are many items purchased for highway use which could be standardized with benefit. Stabilization of industry and economic production would result. Deliveries could be made promptly. Cooperation between the testing equipment and purchasing divisions of the different states is suggested.—*Harvey Walker.*

10038. WALKER, ISAAC S. The water and sewerage works of Moscow, U.S.S.R. *Engineers & Engin.* 47 (11) Nov. 1930: 289-294.

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(See also Entries 7100, 7366, 7377, 8004)

10039. KINNEY, J. P. The administration of Indian forests. *J. Forestry.* 28 (8) Dec. 1930: 1041-1052.—Prior to 1871 treaties were made with Indian tribes for the cession of lands as if they were separate nations, but in that year congress asserted, and the supreme court sustained, its plenary power to legislate with respect to Indian affairs, even to abrogate treaties. In 1888 congress authorized the cutting of dead timber for sale from Indian reservations and in 1910 a general act was passed authorizing the sale of mature timber from allotted Indian land and from most tribal lands. Of the present 71,150,000 acres in the Indian reservations approximately 32,000,000 acres are unallotted, or tribal lands, of which one quarter are timberlands. The technical conservative management of the Indian forests began in 1910, the practices differing with the type and legal status of the land. Since 1929 the forestry branch of the Indian Service has taken over the conservation of the range on the reservations.—*P. A. Herbert.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 8856, 9785)

10040. EAGLETON, CLYDE. The I'm Alone. *New York Univ. Law Rev.* 7 (1) Sep. 1929: 159-166.

11041. EAGLETON, CLYDE. Measures of damages in international law. *Yale Law J.* 39 (1) Nov. 1929: 52-75.—It is theoretically possible to hold that state responsibility for damages to aliens is engaged (1) from the moment that an alien receives an injury from whatever source, or (2) only in the case of injury by a state agent, or (3) only after the pursuit of local remedies has resulted in a denial of justice. It would be a logical rule to hold that responsibility arises the moment an alien is injured, but that no pecuniary reparation is due unless local remedies are withheld. Damages when allowed are to be measured according to the harm done by the original injury. In practice punitive damages are often assessed also. The international judge is free to make awards for all damages proximately caused by an illegal act where those damages are not merely conjectural, but reasonably capable of estimation. Considerable latitude must be allowed to judicial discretion.—*Charles Fairman.*

10042. FEHR, JOSEPH CONRAD. Dual citizenship an international problem. *Current Hist.* 33 (3) Dec. 1930: 389-391.—About 3,000,000 fully naturalized American citizens are still regarded by the countries of their birth as liable for military service, without regard to their American citizenship. Attempts are being made by at least one foreign country to collect military taxes on its citizens resident abroad, even though naturalized there. International agreement is needed to settle this vexing problem.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

10043. KALIJARVI, THORSTEN. Hugo Grotius and world peace. *Soc. Sci.* 5 (3) May-Jun.-Jul. 1930: 377-381.

10044. LORENZEN, ERNEST G. The Pan-American code of private international law. *Tulane Law Rev.* 4 (4) Jun. 1930: 499-528.

10045. POHL, HEINRICH. Völkerrecht und Außenpolitik in der Reichsverfassung. [International law and foreign policy in the German constitution.] *Völkerrechtsfragen.* (26) 1929: pp. 44.

10046. REY, FRANCIS. Les immunités des fonctionnaires internationaux. [The immunities of international functionaries.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. Privé.* 23 (2) 1928: 432-463.

10047. UNSIGNED. Die Tagung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Völkerrecht. [The meeting of the German Society for International Law.] *Friedenswarte.* 30 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 225-231.—This meeting was held in Königsberg June 12-15, with Simon presiding. The problem of corridors, Danzig and Memel, and the eastern borders of Germany occupied attention. The most important papers were read by Schücking, on the Kellogg Pact; Verdross on the sources of international law; Kraus, on Kant and international law; and Sebba and Oppikofer on the international law of inland shipping. Simon was re-elected president and Kassel was fixed upon as the next place of meeting.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 7255-7256, 10052, 10086)

10048. BINTER, RICHARD. Das Verhältnis von Vermittlung und Schiedsgerichtsbarkeit nach dem Völkerbundspakt Artikel 11-13, 15. [Relation between mediation and the possibility of arbitration according to Articles 11-13, 15, of the Covenant of the League of Nations.] *Frankfurter Abhandl. z. Kriegsverhütungsrecht.* (11) 1929: pp. 65.

10049. EAGLETON, CLYDE. The attempt to define aggression. *Internat. Conciliation.* (264) Nov. 1930: 583-652.—Public opinion by the beginning of the present century was coming to demand international limitation of recourse to war. The effort to prohibit aggressive war, which presupposes an accepted criterion of aggression, is traced through the League Covenant and the abortive treaty of mutual guarantee and Geneva Protocol. The genius of the protocol lay in the presumption it created: that state was presumed to be the aggressor which refused to submit its dispute to pacific settlement. This scheme for the control of war was not acceptable universally, but was locally applied in the accord of Locarno. The regime envisaged by the protocol has been retarded but never abandoned. The impact of American sentiment for the outlawry of war gave a new direction to the peace movement. Theoretically the Pact of Paris is an advance in that it prohibits all wars; actually it may lead back to the situation where each state decides for itself what constitutes "self-defence." A solution must involve the definition of aggression and collective action for the defense of the victim.—*Charles Fairman.*

10050. GOTTSCHALK, EGON. Der völkerrechtliche Gehalt der Kriegsschuldfrage. [International law and the war guilt question.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 7 (10) Oct. 1929: 997-1018; (11) Nov. 1929: 1076-1090.—The conceptions "war guilt," war "of aggression," "aggressor nation," etc., are not terms in international law. They are problems of history and ethics. A nation which declares war or even causes a war is not for this reason without legal claims at a peace conference. Its claims are based on the armistice agreements. The declaration of war is a requirement of international law but responsibility for beginning a war is quite a different matter. Modern international law (before the Kellogg Pact) makes no distinction between just and unjust wars. It provides only for the legality of the method of conduct of the war. But Art. 231 of the Treaty of Versailles affirms moral responsibility as the basis for reparations. Through this maneuver reparations were placed upon a basis untenable in international law. For the revision of Art. 231 international law offers little basis.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

10051. N., W. P. Effect of war on treaties. *Michigan Law Rev.* 28 (3) Jan. 1930: 318-321.

10052. PIGGOTT, F. T.; LEYLAND, JOHN; and OMOND, G. W. T. Report of the committee on the legal status of submarines. *Trans. Grotius Soc.* (1928). 14 1929: 155-174.

10053. UNSIGNED. Proyecto de codificación del empleo del submarino en la guerra. [Project for the codification of the submarine in war.] *Univ. de Buenos Aires, Facul. de Derecho y Ciencias Soc.* 1929: pp. 63.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 8999, 9092, 9239, 9434, 9441, 9456, 9556, 9572, 9666, 9766, 9778, 9866, 9894, 9899, 10048-10049, 10079-10080, 10205)

10054. AMELINK, H. De Internationale Organisatie van den Arbeid van den Volkenbond. [The International Labour Organization of the League of Nations.] *Antirevolutionaire Staatskunde.* 6 May 1930: 215-235.

10055. BRUCCOLERI, ANGELO. La corte permanente di giustizia internazionale. [The Permanent Court of International Justice.] *Riv. d'Italia.* 31 (11) Nov. 15, 1928: 329-346.

10056. COHEN de BOER, H. The International Labor Office and the colonies. *Asiat. Rev.* 26(88) Oct. 1930: 789-798.—As the International Labor Office has steadily enlarged its sphere of action, certain objections have arisen because of the fact that decisions are taken in the Conference by a mere majority of votes. This drawback is strongly felt when the Office considers colonial questions, which chiefly affect the five great colonial powers, but which may be decided by the other fifty members. There are evidences of increasing irritation, especially since the labor office now proposes to establish a supplementary supervision, a commission of experts over the execution of recommendations of the Conference. For the general application of a convention, its ratification by a majority of the states directly affected should be required.—Charles A. Timm.

10057. COLIJN H. Het economisch werk van Genève. [The economic activity of the League of Nations.] *Artirevolutionaire Staatskunde.* 6 Jun. 1930: 241-255.

10058. COUKIDIS, CONSTANTIN. La première conférence Balkanique. [The first Balkan conference.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 145(433) Dec. 10, 1930: 448-457.—The first Balkan conference, attended by representatives from Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, held sessions at Athens from Oct. 5-12, 1930. The purpose was to effect an entente among the Balkan peoples to protect them against themselves and outside states. Sponsored by the International Bureau of Peace, this conference received little direct encouragement from the Balkan governments. However, much interest was shown in its deliberations by observers sent by the governments and certain interested international organizations. Nine resolutions were adopted dealing with such matters as the fulfillment of treaty obligations, the protection of minorities, the development of inter-Balkan communications, the formation of an economic and tariff union, the protection of workers in the several countries and their cooperation, the progressive unification of the law of the Balkan states, and the elaboration of a complete constitution for the Balkan union before the next session of the conference, in which each state is to retain its complete independence. The conference established as its organs a general assembly, a council, a bureau and secretariat.—S. A. MacCorkle.

10059. DALTON, HUGH, and HAMILTON, MARY. The eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9(6) Nov. 1930: 758-782.—A review of the work of the 11th Assembly (1930) by two members of the British delegation.—Luther H. Evans.

10060. GEORGESCU, DEM. J. Federalizarea economica a statelor europene. [The economic federation of European states.] *Econ. Nationala.* (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 215-219.—Joan Adamoviu.

10061. HERRIOT, EDOUARD. Pan-Europe? *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 8(2) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 237-247.—An explanation of the Pan-Europe plan with arguments for and against.—Laverne Burchfield.

10062. JOUVENEL, HENRI de. Le projet de fédération européenne. [The project for European federation.] *Esprit Internat.* 4(16) Oct. 1930: 483-490.—While economic particularism, aggravated by the increase in frontiers born of the war, presents Europe with the alternative of decadence or federation, political organization assuring security must precede economic organization. Political security necessitates the obligatory submission of all conflicts to arbitral or judicial settlement. This project hypothecates a European committee of the League Council as the head of the federation, and the League itself as enforcing its obligations. European quarrels would be confined to the federation, and the veto of the Council over its committee would afford protection to non-European League members. It would then be to the interest of the U. S. to participate

in the League and the conciliatory work of the Council.—H. S. Foster, Jr.

10063. LA BRIERE, YVES de. La protection internationale des minorités; expédient temporaire ou progrès définitif? [Is the international protection of minorities a temporary expedient or a permanent reform?] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 90 Sep.-Oct. 1930: 335-353.—The rise of nationalism, decreasing religious unity, and the shifting of boundary lines have complicated greatly the problem of minorities in modern Europe. Especially has this been the case since the settlements that ended the World War. Owing to racial and religious differences nine states have minorities that are protected by the various treaties. These minorities are granted civil equality, religious freedom, the use of their language, and other rights. This situation tends to breed disunity and localisms, and so many complaints have been made that the League of Nations has been considering the problem. A minority group not receiving its rights can also bring its case before the Council. It has been suggested that a permanent commission be established for this work. In June, 1929, the Council ruled that when a minority group appealed for aid a special committee of five should consider whether, according to existing international law the complaint was justifiable, and render a decision. So far, several cases have been settled, but there is much opposition to making such trials public.—J. A. Rickard.

10064. LUGARD, LORD. The forced labour convention of 1930. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 19(76) Oct. 1930: 481-494.—In pursuance of the pledge taken by the signatories of the Treaty of St. Germain to "endeavour to secure the complete suppression of slavery in all its forms and of the slave trade by land and sea," a slavery convention was drafted in 1926 under the guidance of the League of Nations. Dissatisfaction with the limitations of this convention caused a reference of the question of forced or compulsory labor to the International Labour Organization which referred it for study to its Committee of Experts on Native Labour. In 1930 the latter reported a draft convention to the assembly of the Organization. The most important feature, as amended and adopted, is an unqualified condemnation of forced labor and an agreement to suppress it as soon as possible. A five year transitional period is allowed during which forced labor may be used exceptionally and for public purposes. Colonial powers represented at the Assembly, especially Portugal, France, and Belgium, expressed some dissatisfaction that the majority of the Assembly was made up of representatives from non-colonial states. (An analysis of the convention, article by article.)—Maurice C. Latta.

10065. MACARTNEY, C. A. A select list of references on minorities. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9(6) Nov. 1930: 819-825.—A bibliography of between 75 and 100 separate entries, including English, French, German, and Italian titles, relative to treaty procedure and general works, the application of the treaties (general), and the particular countries having minority problems. Brief indications of the general nature and scope of many of the entries are given.—Luther H. Evans.

10066. MIRKINE-GUETZÉVITCH, B. Das Menschenrecht der Heimatslosen. [The rights of man as applied to expatriated people.] *Friedenswarte.* 30(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 213-215.—Passport regulations are at present in the hands of national governments and prevent the free movement of many people who have lost their nationality due to exigencies of the war. The League of Nations should have supervision over passport regulations in order to take care of the *Heimatslosen*.—T. Kalijarvi.

10067. MITRANY, DAVID. The case against Pan-Europa. *Current Hist.* 33(1) Oct. 1930: 65-69.

10068. MORESCO, E. Koloniale arbeidsvraagstukken in den Volkenbond. [Colonial labor questions in the League of Nations.] *Verslag Vergadering v. h. Indisch Genootschap*. Jan. 1930: 1-29.—The Assembly of the League of Nations accepted in 1926 a convention which prescribes measures to bring about the abolition of slavery. At the same convention resolutions concerning forced labor were adopted. In relation therewith the International Labour Office began to study this subject. A report on conditions and regulations on forced labor in the different colonies and mandates was the basis of the discussions at the Labour Conference of 1929. The principles of the report are that all forced labor must be abolished as soon as possible, and that it is admitted only when it is done for public interest under government supervision, when there is an immediate need and no free labor is available. The proposed regulations deal with the persons upon whom forced labor may be imposed, sanitary measures, hours of labor and wages. The labor necessary for purely local purposes is a problem of village inhabitants and therefore not considered by the I.L.O. In the conference of 1929 a questionnaire was drawn up and the answers were given in a final report of 1930. Great differences between the countries were revealed. The countries without colonies have for the most part not tried to influence regulation by their answers; but at the conference of 1930 they could not abstain from voting. The draft convention accepted at the conference contains the same principles as those drawn up in 1929. The definition of forced labor has been amply discussed. The convention requires that all forced labor be completely regulated by central governments, a prescription which will meet with some difficulties in the Netherlands Indies. However, in general the convention which has been drawn up can be accepted without objections by the Dutch government as nearly all its provisions are already in force in the Netherlands Indies.—*Cecile Rothe*.

10069. NEDERBRAGT, J. A. Volkenbond en eco-

nomie 1920-1930. The economic work of the League of Nations, 1920-1930.] *Antirevolutionaire Staatskunde*. 6 May 1930: 145-179.—The organization and the work of the League in financial rehabilitation, tariffs, etc.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

10070. SCHACHT, HJALMAR. The Pan-European problem. *Yale Rev.* 20 (2) Dec. 1930: 217-233.—The Briand memorandum emphasizes the political factors in a Pan-European union without offering any very tangible proposals in the economic sphere not already included in the work of the League of Nations and other organizations. The replies of the governments to the memorandum indicate that, outside the circle of French political influence, all the countries are suspicious of or antagonistic to its political program while warmly supporting its economic aims. The immediate problem is that of creating a wider market for and freer exchange of goods between the eastern European agricultural and the western European industrial countries. Economic rapprochement, while not unattended with difficulties in adjusting the demands of the predominantly agricultural countries, for increased industrial development (perhaps to be resolved through cartels), is likely to come step by step through such special or general agreements and proposals as those resulting from the recent Warsaw agrarian conference.—*Phillips Bradley*.

10071. UNSIGNED. Danzig's complaints to the League of Nations in the light of figures. *Polish Econ.* 5 (7) Jul. 1930: 186-190.

10072. UNSIGNED. L'Italia e l'organizzazione internazionale del lavoro. [Italy and the international labor organization.] *Rassegna Ital.* 27 (151) Dec. 1930: 532-535.—*G. Bruni*.

10073. WEHBERG, HANS. Der Weltkongress der Völkerbundigen. [The world congress of the League of Nations Association.] *Friedenswarte*. 30 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 222-225.—A description of the topics discussed.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 8445, 8484, 9198, 9436, 9440, 9442, 9446, 9455, 9723, 9763, 9779, 9781, 9823, 9853, 9872, 9876, 9878, 9886, 9894-9897, 9900-9902, 9922, 9969, 10062, 10072, 10150)

10074. AUGUR. Britain's link with Europe. *Fortnightly Rev.* 127 (760) Apr. 1, 1930: 481-484.

10075. BOSE, SUDHINDRA. India and American opinion. *Indian Affairs*. 1 (4) Dec. 1930: 230-233.—Although there is a group of American imperialists, the main body of public opinion seems to be sympathetic toward India in her struggle for self-government. The non-violent character of the Indian campaign makes a particular appeal to Americans.—*Charles A. Timm*.

10076. CASSIN, RENÉ. Die Stunde der Rheinlandräumung. [The hour for the evacuation of the Rhineland.] *Friedenswarte*. 30 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 215-218.—The Germans must understand that the French evacuation of the Rhineland has the full support of the French parliament and is indicative of a sincere move towards peace. All true friends of peace must strive to unify Europe in the cause by impressing upon their governments the high importance of security and disarmament. War politics must be abandoned.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

10077. CASTEX, AMIRAL. Les positions et les bases dans la guerre navale. [Positions and bases in naval warfare.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 53 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 481-512.—Naval positions offering advantage in operations against the enemy, and naval bases primarily

useful in replenishing supplies of naval vessels, have been the special object of diplomatic and naval action since the days of the Armada. The substitution of steam for wind as motive power, and the development of the submarine and airplane have greatly altered the value of particular domestic and colonial bases; yet the value of Singapore, Gibraltar, Bizerta, Brest, and Oran is permanent. The present importance of positions is attested by the Pacific pact of 1922, signed during peacetime, and providing a check on fortification with regard to both present and future possessions. The necessity to the U. S. of the friendly neutrality of China in case of Japanese attack on the Philippines may explain why America is unwilling, in her policy toward China, to act in conjunction with the other peoples of Occidental mental outlook. The Pacific pact demonstrates that diplomacy has recognized the significance of the increase in the influence of land power upon sea power which is the mark of our epoch.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

10078. COLIJN, H. Mr. Groen van Prinsterer's bijdrage ter beantwoording van der vraag: Welke behoort de betrekking van België tot Holland te zijn? [Groen van Prinsterer's answer to the question: What is the proper relation of Belgium to Holland?] *Antirevolutionaire Staatskunde*. Second quarter, 1930: 113-162.—Van Prinsterer's opinion was published in 1832 after the separation of Belgium from the Netherlands. He holds that by every reason of history, race, and well-being Belgium belongs with Holland. Unfortunately it is largely Catholic in religion and politically under French influence. The reprint of this opinion during the centennial

celebration of Belgian independence proclaims it as the view even today of the Antirevolutionary party.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

10079. FABRE, ROBERT. "Front vert" à l'est de l'Europe. [A "bold front" in Eastern Europe.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 145 (431) Oct. 10, 1930: 111-124.—The Briand project for European union has been anticipated by the movement toward agricultural coöperation among the countries of Eastern Europe. A general conference was held at Warsaw in August, 1930, attended by representatives of Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. The conference agreed (1) that agricultural countries can avoid pauperism only if their exports counter balance industrial imports, (2) that exports should be of a standard quality and adapted to the needs of the various importing countries, (3) that exporting interests in the various countries might well form cartels, (4) that European industrial nations should be asked to give preference to European cereals. The menace of Russia was a dominating factor. To these tentative developments England appears to be silent and indifferent; Germany, reserved; Belgium and Holland, lukewarm; Italy, neutral; and Austria, benevolent.—*Grayson L. Kirk*.

10080. HARDER, HANS. Amerika und der Weltgerichtshof. [America and the World Court.] *Friedenswarte*. 30 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 209-213.—The U. S. has insisted that she shall have an equal opportunity to influence the decisions with the powers who are members of the League. This in a measure degrades the dignity of the court by making it a sanctified attorney general's office. It is questionable if the U. S. is in need of an unlimited right to withdraw.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

10081. KEYSER, ERICH. Der Weichselkorridor im Urteil Westeuropas. [The Polish corridor as judged by Western Europe.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 222 (2) Nov. 1930: 165-185.—A survey of French, British, and Dutch publications on this subject shows that the French generally take the side of the Poles, though such authors as Robert Tourly and René Martel, whose opinion is based on personal knowledge of the border region, regard the present situation as a serious danger for peace, and as inconsistent with justice. They plead for a compromise, which might be an internationalization of the Vistula and the grant to Poland of free ports in Germany. In Great Britain Poljakoff ("Augur") of the *Times* staff is pro-Polish, whereas E. W. Polson Newman and Sir Robert Donald try to be impartial. A Dutch book written by R. Flaes on the problem of territorial conflicts regards a solution satisfactory to both countries as impossible, as any attempt for settlement will always be determined by the balance of powers.—*Hans Frerk*.

10082. LEVESON, W. E. China: a plea for goodwill. *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (780) Dec. 1930: 768-770.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

10083. LIN T'UNG-CHI. Political aspects of the Japanese railway enterprises in Manchuria. *Chinese Soc. and Pol. Sci. Rev.* 14 (3) Jul. 1930: 331-371.—The tremendous profits of the South Manchuria Railway finance all sorts of enterprises of an agricultural, economic, and industrial nature. Japanese leaders look upon Manchuria as a panacea for all of Japan's ills. It is necessary for them to increase food production or purchase food abroad. The former alternative implies more intensive farming within the territories of the Empire and emigration to foreign countries. The latter implies more industrialization to carry on exchange with agricultural nations. The positive policy of Tanaka was fundamentally an attempt to solve Japan's population problem through agricultural and industrial development of Manchuria and Mongolia. That policy was decided upon at a conference June 27 to July 7, 1927 in which officials of the South Manchuria Railway and Japanese diplomats to and in China took a prominent part. The interests which Japan claims in Manchuria are not legal

but vital. The Chinese are demanding with more insistence and effectiveness that their sovereign rights in Manchuria must be respected.—*W. Leon Godshall*.

10084. MECHAM, J. LLOYD. Conflicting ideals of Pan-Americanism. *Current Hist.* 33 (3) Dec. 1930: 401-404.—The Latin American states have sought in the Pan-American movement a political goal, while the U. S. sponsor of the modern movement, has sought to confine the agenda of the conferences and the work of the Union to social, economic, and cultural activities. Neither geographical propinquity nor community of ideals and interests affords a basis for Pan-Americanism. The movement exists because of the desire of the United States that there shall be such cooperation, and the forlorn hope of the Latin Americans that this cooperation be converted into some political service of value to them.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

10085. MEYER, CARL L. W. The United States and the World Court. *Current Hist.* 32 (5) Aug. 1930: 889-893.

10086. MIRKINE-GUETZÉVITCH, BORIS. La renonciation à la guerre et le droit interne. [Renunciation of war and municipal law.] *Espit Internat.* 4 (16) Oct. 1930: 546-562.—Definite projects for making the dissemination of propaganda in favor of aggressive warfare a misdemeanor are under serious consideration in three countries. Most far-reaching is the Polish proposal which assumes that since the Kellogg Pact makes war an international crime, signatory states must punish citizens who indulge in propaganda for any war. The Rumanian proposal incorporates a reciprocal feature, and would punish those agitating aggressive war against particular states which also punish war propagandists. The Brazilian constitution like the French of 1791, prohibits aggressive war; and supporting legislation with regard to propaganda has been proposed. The constitutional concept is preferable to the national concept, for it is in more perfect accord with the modern democratic spirit in which individual liberty has been subjected to social control. In our time, restrictions on war propaganda cannot conscientiously be regarded as arbitrary violations of the freedom of the press.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

10087. PEREYRA, DIOMEDES de. The Pan-American illusion. *Current Hist.* 33 (2) Nov. 1930: 239-243.

10088. PRINZ ROHAN, KARL ANTON. Die Grossmächte und die Anschlussfrage. [The great European powers and the problem of the Anschluss.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 222 (1) Oct. 1930: 38-47.—For the French government the establishment of "Greater Germany" would mean a complete breakdown of its post-war policy in Eastern Europe; French political ideology, however, advocating self-determination and identity of state and nation, is in contrast to this attitude. Public opinion is largely in accordance with the official view, except for a small group of young politicians. Fascist governmental policy still declines the *Anschluss* as a German pressure on the Brenner frontier, but antagonism to France and political activities displayed in southeastern Europe might alter this. Public opinion and a traditional ideology do not now play any decisive part in Fascist policy. Britain would least of all oppose the *Anschluss*, provided that it would bring about a balance of powers between France, Italy, and Germany. The British political ideology is favorable to the settlement of the problem whereas public opinion is divided.—*Hans Frerk*.

10089. PRITCHARD, EARL H. The Japanese exclusion bill of 1924. *Res. Studies State College Washington*. 2 (2) May 1930: 65-77.

10090. REA, GEORGE BRONSON. New conditions in China. *Mid-Pacific Mag.* 40 (6) Dec. 1930: 517-521.—Excepting oil and tobacco, Japanese firms handle 40% of America's exports to China. There is always a market for American goods sent to China through Japanese companies, as such goods go not only to the Chi-

nese but also to Japanese industries there. American raw materials also enter China after conversion into Japanese manufactured goods. Cooperation between these three countries is necessary and will assist in maintaining the peace of the Pacific.—*W. C. Johnstone, Jr.*

10091. SANVISENTI, BERNARDO. La questione delle Antille. [The question of the Antilles.] *Nuova Antologia*. 64 (1873) Jun. 1, 1929: 353-368.

10092. SHUN OU-YANG. Japan's China policy. *China Critic*. 3 (15) Apr. 10, 1930: 343-347; (16) Apr. 17, 1930: 369-372.

10093. SUGAREFF, V. K. Italian penetration of the Balkans. *Current Hist.* 33 (2) Nov. 1930: 218-222.

10094. TERRIER, AUGUSTE. Les aspirations italiennes et les frontières de la Libye. [Italian aspirations in Africa and the boundaries of Lybia.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (12) Dec. 1931: 625-626.—Italian pressure is being brought to bear on France and Great Britain to transfer former German territory, now held under mandate, to Italy on the ground that those countries did not live up to the terms of the Pact of London in the post-war settlement. Far more menacing, however, is the Fascist claim to much of the French Sudan on the specious plea that it was formerly held by Turkey and that Italy had fallen heir to Turkey's rights by the terms of the treaty closing the Turkish-Italian war.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

10095. UNSIGNED. L'action secrète du fascisme à Beyrouth. [Secret fascist operations in Beirut.] *Asie Française*. 30 (285) Dec. 1930: 418-419.—A fascist society, carrying on its operations under cover, has been found to exist, fully organized, in Beirut. The body is attempting to subvert the youth of Syria and to bring about an end of French mandate control.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

10096. UNSIGNED. Échos Tunisiens. [Echoes from Tunis.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (12) Dec. 1930: 676-677.—The formation of a Fascist veterans' association; the ceremonies attending the christening of the new Italian liner, *City of Tunis*; the arrival of Pietro Parini, well known Fascist agent; the changing of the Italian weekly, *La Voce Nuova*, into a daily, and the showering of Fascist decorations on residents of Tunis cannot fail to alarm the French.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

10097. UNSIGNED. Encore des calomnies contre la France. [Further calumnies against France.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (12) Dec. 1930: 668-670.—An active anti-French campaign, obviously Rome inspired, is being carried on in the Arabic press of Lybia. The movement at present centers around alleged infringement of Mohammedan religious rights in the recently announced project for establishing Berber courts.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

10098. UNSIGNED. L'exportation du fascisme parmi les Musulmans sujets et protégés française. [The exportation of Fascism to the Mohammedan subject and protected peoples of France.] *Afrique Française*. 40 (12) Dec. 1930: 667-668.—As part and parcel of its anti-French campaign, the Fascist government of Italy is carrying on subversive propaganda among the Mohammedan peoples within the French empire, urging them to assert their rights. Literature of such a nature in Arabic, here reproduced, has been found in circulation in Syria and Morocco.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

10099. UNSIGNED. Louisiana's contribution to the solution of some of the problems of Pan-America. *Tulane Law Rev.* 4 (4) Jun. 1930: 590-599.

10100. UNSIGNED. Les régimes douaniers de l'Europe. [The customs régimes of Europe.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 13 (663) Oct. 25, 1930: 1518-1563.—This number is devoted to a brief summary of the customs position of each country in Europe, and to a comprehensive analytical table of the commercial agreements in force between each of these states and all of the others. Such an

analysis has not before been presented.—*Luther H. Evans*.

10101. UNSIGNED. Where is Europe going? *Round Table*. (81) Dec. 1930: 1-16.—*A. Gordon Dewey*.

10102. UNSIGNED. The Soviet and religion. *Internat. Conciliation*. (261) Jun. 1930: 285-321.—Reprint of the debate in the British House of Lords, Apr. 2, 1930 and texts of the protest of Pope Pius XI and of the decree of the Soviet government.

10103. UNSIGNED. The Soviet Union: the question of recognition. *Current Hist.* 32 (6) Sep. 1930: 1065-1078.

10104. VASSENHOVE, L. van. La politique étrangère de la Perse. [The foreign policy of Persia.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 145 (433) Dec. 10, 1930: 419-433.—The last few centuries saw Persia a bone of economic and commercial contention among the various nations of Europe. The intense rivalry of England and Russia there, during the 19th and early 20th centuries, culminated in the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1907 which virtually partitioned Persia between these two powers. The World War interfered, and since then Persia has been coming into her own. The *coup d'état* of Feb. 21, 1921 marked a new era in Persia. With the financial, technical, and intellectual collaboration of both Europe and America, Persia is being reorganized administratively, developed economically, and stabilized politically. She has concluded several treaties of non-aggression and mutual guarantee with her neighbors, is a member of the League of Nations, and possesses sovereignty and national independence in word as well as in fact. For her former policy of irresponsible ambition, adventure and conquest, Persia has substituted one of peace, national development and enlightenment, and friendly relations with all the nations.—*J. J. Burns*.

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entry 9073)

10105. BEUMER, E. J. De romeinsche quaestie. [The Roman question.] *Antirevolutionaire Staatskunde*. 6 Oct. 1930: 429-448.—After an historical survey of the Roman question the settlement is described.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

10106. BROWNE, MICHAEL. The concordat in Italy. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 35 (748) Apr. 1930: 337-356.—The legal disabilities of the Catholic church under the pre-concordat regime are discussed in detail, especially those relating to office, property, education, and the operation of charitable institutions. In contrast, the concordat is examined to find the extent to which these disabilities are removed by its provisions. It provides a necessary reorganization of Italian dioceses of disproportionate sizes. It permits the government to object to an ecclesiastical appointment on political grounds, and extends this privilege to the appointment of parish priests. Although a general restoration of the numerous properties of the church confiscated by the state was impossible, the administration of funds remaining from the realization of confiscated property is entrusted to a joint commission. Religious associations acquire legal personality, provided that their headquarters are in Italy, or that Italians are in charge of their Italian affairs. The educational program is still to be worked out.—*Elizabeth M. Lynskey*.

10107. DAFOE, J. W. Canada and the United States. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs*. 9 (6) Nov. 1930: 721-738.—A general survey of the relations of the U. S. and Canada. No danger exists of the absorption of Canada, but that country is proving a link to bind the parts of Anglo-Saxon civilization closer together, and an agency to foster that Anglo-Saxon moral solidarity upon which the future rests.—*Luther H. Evans*.

10108. DONNADIEU, JAMES. Un infructueux essai de collaboration franco-allemande en Sarre. [An unavailing effort for Franco-German collaboration in the Saar.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 144 (430) Sep. 10, 1930: 337-357.—Germany is to be moved only by a diplomacy of force. This is as true of post-war, as of pre-war times, and all French concessions in the name of conciliation have accordingly been received with defiance. The return of the Saar before 1935 would mean the abandonment of the Saar citizens who wish to become French. Industry in Lorraine would be seriously handicapped, and France would lose her sixth most valuable market. The failure of the Paris negotiations concerning the retrocession of the Saar was due chiefly to the intransigence of the German delegates who refused all French suggestions as to the future economic collaboration of the two powers in that region.—*Grayson L. Kirk.*

10109. FERRARI, FRANCESCO LUIGI. Le pape et Mussolini. [The pope and Mussolini.] *Flambeau*. 12 (6) Jun. 1, 1929: 182-198.—*E. M. Lynskey.*

10110. GROTKOPP, WILHELM. Untersuchungen über die Möglichkeit einer deutsch-französischen Zollunion. [Investigations as to the possibility of a Franco-German tariff union.] *Deutsch-Französ. Rundsch.* 3 (10) Oct. 1930: 842-844.—*Hans Frerk.*

10111. HANDELSMAN, MARCELI. Le règlement définitif de la situation internationale de la Belgique. [The ultimate regulation of the international position of Belgium.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 9 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 853-868.—The author defends the reasonableness of his statement at a conference held at the University of Riga, Mar. 26, 1930, in which he pointed out how the political and geographical role of Belgium and Holland on the Rhine River was parallel to that of Latvia and Estonia on the Düna River.—*P. S. Fritz.*

10112. HOETZSCH, OTTO. Les relations germano-polonaises. [German-Polish relations.] *Esprit International*. 4 (16) Oct. 1930: 491-505.—The writer, member of the *Reichstag* and professor at the university of Berlin, in reply to an article of Smogorzewski avers that the German-Polish frontier cannot become "invisible" unless it is altered. Even if the two countries agree on a *modus vivendi*, economic rivalry and concern for the German minority will continue frontier friction. Polish unwillingness to give definite assurances with regard to minorities and East Prussia compares unfavorably with German official candor. (See Entry 3: 1510).—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

10113. JORDAN, CAMILLE. Étude du traité d'amitié, de commerce et de droits consulaires entre l'Allemagne et les États-Unis d'Amérique. [Study on the treaty of amity, commerce, and consular rights between Germany and the United States.] *Rev. de Droit. International. Privé*. 23 (3) 1928: 464-487.

10114. SCHUMAN, FREDERICK L. Soviet Russia's claims against the United States. *Current Hist.* 32 (5) Aug. 1930: 911-915.

10115. SCHRÖDER, HERBERT. Die Wilnafrage. [The Vilna problem.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 61 (11) Nov. 1930: 649-660.—The Vilna district, now belonging to Poland, has never been formally resigned by Lithuania. The decision of the Council of the League of Nations in 1927 recognizes the Vilna conflict as unsettled. Two conferences at Königsberg regulated nothing but communications between the border populations; economic relations as well as diplomatic relations are interrupted; there is no frontier, but only an administrative line of demarcation fixed at Geneva in 1923. The principle of self-determination cannot be applied to this district, as the inhabitants are lacking in a clear national consciousness. Economic views ought to decide this matter, as the Niemen basin is to be regarded as an economic unity. The author even suggests a confederated Lithuania consisting of Lithuania proper, the Vilna and the Memel district. Vilna is not only the key for Lithuania and

Poland, but also for the whole border zone of Eastern Europe. This is the sphere of influence contested for by Britain and Russia.—*Hans Frerk.*

10116. STEWART, WATT. The ratification of the Thomson-Urrutia treaty. *Southw. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10 (4) Mar. 1930: 416-428.

10117. TÖRÖK, ARPAD. Das bulgarisch-südslawische Verhältnis. [Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20 (3) Jun. 1930: 188-195.—Macedonia is the pivot of the relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. After an unsuccessful conference at Pirov a second frontier conference took place at Sofia under much improved political conditions (Nov. 1929-Feb. 1930). Instead of a neutral zone a mixed commission was formed to control the frontier. The so-called double landholding along the border in both countries will be liquidated in two years' time. If Bulgaria does not check the activities of the Macedonians Yugoslavia will answer with new reprisals.—*Werner Neuse.*

10118. UNSIGNED. The future of the Hejaz. *Near East & India*. 38 (1021) Dec. 11, 1930: 655.—Announcement of the impending rapprochement between the Hejaz and Egypt is welcome. There is little doubt that the facts of the situation demand the recognition by Egypt of the independence of the Hejaz. The stability if not the prosperity of the Wahhabi regime is increasing. The major portion of the Arabian peninsula is slowly settling down under or becoming reconciled to Wahhabi rule.—*Edith Jonas.*

10119. UNSIGNED. L'Indochine et le traité franco-chinois de Nankin. [Indo-China and the Franco-Chinese treaty of Nanking.] *Asie Française*. 30 (285) Dec. 1930: 406-412.—De Martel, representing France, and C. T. Wang, representing China, signed the treaty of Nanking, here published, on May 16. It replaced three conventions of 1886, 1887, and 1895, which had been declared inoperative by the Nationalist government. China receives the right to open consulates in Indo-China, Chinamen in the possession are given the same status as other foreigners, and the duty rate on goods destined for China and passing over Indo-China in transit is reduced. The republic is, therefore, really greatly the gainer under the new order.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

10120. VAN HOVE, A. La convention entre le Saint-Siège et la Prusse. [The convention between the Holy See and Prussia.] *Nouvelle Rev. Théol.* 57 (2) Feb. 1930: 127-142.—The convention between the Holy See and the Prussian government was ratified at Berlin, Aug. 29, 1929. Direct negotiation between the two authorities is a diplomatic victory for the church. The special features of this convention are the provisions relating to (a) the reorganization of dioceses, (b) the appointment of auxiliary bishops, and (c) the education of candidates for the priesthood, all of which are discussed in minute detail. The policy of coordinating ecclesiastical and national boundaries is continued; two new bishoprics are created, one of them in Berlin itself, and the suffragan sees are rearranged. The number of auxiliary bishops cannot be increased without consulting Berlin. The Prussian control over seminary education is jealously guarded, but modifications have been made to extend seminary establishments. Religious education in primary and secondary schools is not included in the settlement. The situation of confessional schools and of ecclesiastical property under the Weimar constitution is presented in detail.—*Elizabeth M. Lynskey.*

10121. WANG, C. C. A solution of the Chinese Eastern Railway conflict. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)*. 8 (2) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 294-296.—The railroad should be managed as a purely commercial enterprise to be shared in equally by China and Russia. The only way to accomplish this without interfering with the efficiency of the railroad is to take the management out of politics and place it in the hands of a neutral expert.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

WORLD POLITICS

10122. GADOW, REINHOLD. Grundlagen und Bedeutung der Londoner Flottenkonferenz. [Significance and results of the London Naval Conference.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20 (3) Jun. 1930: 176-187.—Great Britain's loss of trade in South America, the psychological depression following the conference, the threat of the growing French naval force, lead to the conclusion that Great Britain leaves the conference heavily damaged. No barriers are set to France's further advancement. Italy may have difficulties in reaching parity with her French

neighbor. Japan has maintained her power. The U. S. has gotten what she wanted. But the world is not pacified; with the English naval budget cut down by 8% all other powers have increased and will increase their navies. Germany will need new cruisers for the defense of her coast and her neutrality; her new type of cruisers will help to reduce naval armaments to a considerable degree.—*Werner Neuse.*

10123. KELLER, ADOLF. Die internationale soziale Aufgabe der Kirche. [The international social work of the church.] *Zeitwende.* 5 (2) Feb. 1929: 170-176.—*E. M. Lynskey.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 8485, 8874, 9198, 9201, 9757, 9761, 9764, 10008, 10132, 10195, 10215, 10217, 10228, 10346, 10352)

10124. ANSIAUX, MAURICE. La doctrine du progrès social. [The doctrine of social progress.] *Rev. d. l'Inst. de Sociol.* 10 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 255-282.—If we extend the concept of social progress to cover not only direct improvements and moral and material welfare of the working classes, but also all classes of improvements in the condition of the masses, and if we limit our discussion to immediate feasible instead of including ultimate possible improvements, we must consider the question from (1) the economic and technological, and (2) the psychological viewpoints. Improvements, such as higher wages, shorter hours, or social insurance, that are possible in higher cultures may not be applicable in lower cultures, and one higher culture may not be able to carry out such a program without an international understanding resulting in similar programs in other higher cultures. Recent international economic and labor conventions are helping in this respect. Psychologically, a program of progressive welfare cannot be carried out without first having prepared a receptive psychosocial environment, but on the other hand there should not be a blind response to a popular demand which is poorly informed or when the economic and technological backgrounds do not correspond. True social progress calls for an economic democracy equal to our political democracy, the abolition of poverty, the development of social insurance, adequate wages, a free European market as large as that of the United States, control of the economic cycle, the internationalization of labor legislation, especially the protection of freedom of thought and action of the workingman, now so widely threatened, the intellectual improvement of the working classes, and the moral improvement of both the working and the employing classes.—*L. L. Bernard.*

10125. BLÁHA, ARNOST. Contemporary sociology in Czechoslovakia. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (2) Dec. 1930: 167-179.—The first systematic treatise in sociology to be written in Czechoslovakia was by G. A. Lindner in 1871, and bore the title *Social psychology as a foundation for social science*. Lindner applied his sociological principles primarily to pedagogy; however, except for pedagogical purposes, his sociology is still too highly speculative. Scientific sociology had its beginning in the work of Dr. T. G. Masaryk, president of the Republic of Czechoslovakia. He represents a complete departure from Herbart, a turning to the more positivistic and realistic sociology of Western Europe. Although Masaryk followed the English and French tendency toward positivism, he attempted to overcome both the scepticism of

Hume and the positivism of Comte. Religion, to him, must be considered from the genetic point of view. His sociological works point the direction of development. Masaryk's school includes a number of intellectuals. B. Foustka's *The weakness of human society* concerns itself with social eugenics and social theory. M. Chalupný has given the Czech language its first scientific systematic sociology; his chief concern is with social statics. He places sociology between biology and psychology in the hierarchy of sciences. Edvard Beneš, another pupil of Masaryk, is a prominent sociologist, but is too much concerned with the needs of national life to devote himself entirely to pure theory; his scientific work lies in the fields of political theory and problems. Other schools than that of critical realism have followers in Bohemia. Durkheim's influence, for example, is seen in the works of A. Uhlř. The sociological objectivity of Giddings has also penetrated into Czech literature, especially through the influence of Ladislav Knute who differentiates the type of an authoritative society from that of an individualistic or representative.—*O. D. Duncan.*

10126. BRIEFS, GOETZ. Zur Soziologie der Betriebe. [Sociology of industrial enterprises.] *Soz. Praxis.* 40 (2) Jan. 8, 1931: 33-39.—The purpose of industry differentiates enterprises from other institutions of society. The particular links between members of an enterprise also differentiate it to a certain extent from other entities. But some enterprises are constituted like other communities, others have a more specific organization. Small and big enterprises are organized in quite different ways. Subordination of part of the members to others becomes increasingly necessary in bigger enterprises. Hierarchy develops in a way proportionate to size. Technical considerations condition the choice of skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled labor, male or female labor as well as the size of the enterprise.—*R. Broda.*

10127. RICHARD, GASTON. La sociologie et le problème de l'âme. [Sociology and the problem of the soul.] *Christianisme Soc.* 6 1930: 129-145.—Durkheim substituted sociology for the theory of the ego and made it the basis of a primary philosophy leading in itself to a renewal of the religion of humanity. Morals thus became the echo, in the individual, of the imperative laws which every society necessarily borrows from its members to insure its cohesion. But a society does not suffice to engender a system of morals. There are animal societies without systems of morals. The conglomerate mass is naturally unconscious; human society is conscious; it is present more or less clearly to each of its members. True society is thus a society of minds [*société des esprits*]; it is then the firmest support for moral freedom. The object of sociology, then, is to study the effect of the social environment upon the activity of the human mind. To make of sociology a political economy completed by the statistics of population is to mis-

route it and make it the object of an official dogmatism pernicious to the enterprise itself. Positive sociology should not interfere in questions of metaphysics of the soul.—*G. L. Duprat.*

10128. SAINT-LEON, MARTIN. *L'organisation professionnelle et le syndicalisme français.* [Professional organization and French syndicates.] *Musée Soc.* 37 (7) Jul. 1930: 221-238.—There is a serious gap in institutions and laws, the absence of professional organization, which should be noted by sociology. Profession is one of the most important factors in social and individual life and in personality. If sociology in any form must take account of social groups, it must lay upon social economy the duty of the official recognition of the professional group. It is this recognition alone which can enlighten public authority and guide the state by showing the needs and aspirations of each professional body. The history of professional groups, passing from the guilds of the middle ages through the trades unions of the 19th century to end in the legal recognition of syndicates shows that the professional group can be neither avoided nor ignored. Any professional body should include by right all the members of the profession, syndicated or not, the employers and the employees electing together a mixed representation which fixes the customs, attends to the enforcement of the rules, and apportions the benefits of the professional insurance and security funds. A labor parliament and a political parliament cannot be made to exist together. It is best to have any parliament include representatives elected by professional groups. This will be the outcome of the movement which has already transformed so markedly the major part of French syndicalism.—*G. L. Duprat.*

10129. SOMBART, WERNER. *Die Grundformen des menschlichen Zusammenlebens.* [The fundamental forms of human association.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 64 (2) Oct. 1930: 225-269.—All social groups may be divided into three principal types: ideal, final, and intentional. These may be further subdivided in accordance with meaningful relationships rather than with mere interaction as such. [Analyses of many different types of group are given, and new terms are proposed.]—*Howard Becker.*

10130. WEDDIGEN, WALTER. *Sozialpolitik als Wissenschaft.* [Social policy as a science.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 64 (3) 1930: 510-546.—[An analysis of definitions of social policy and an attempt to assign the latter activity a place in a comprehensive system of theoretical and applied sociology.]—*Howard Becker.*

10131. WOLFF, MAURICE. *Le ménage d'un philosophe.* *Auguste Comte et sa femme.* [The family of a philosopher. Auguste Comte and his wife.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 90 May-Jun. 1930: 511-521.—*J. A. Rickard.*

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 10179, 10256, 10342)

10132. PENROSE, L. W. Freud's theory of instinct and other psycho-biological theories. *Internat. J. Psycho-Analysis.* 12 (1) Jan. 1931: 87-97.

10133. STOKES, STUART M., and WEST, ELMER D. Sex differences in conversational interests. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 2 (1) Feb. 1931: 120-126.

10134. WINGFIELD, ALEX H. The intelligence of twins and of the inmates of orphanages. *Eugenics Rev.* 22 (3) Oct. 1930: 183-186.—One hundred two pairs of twins in Toronto were given a battery of intelligence

tests which were so averaged as to eliminate possible effects of age differences. The mean difference in I. Q. for identical twins was 6.2, and for fraternal twins 11.7. The resemblances in general intelligence are shown by the following correlations:

Group	r for constant age
102 twin pairs (all)	.75 ± .029
26 unlike-sex pairs	.59 ± .086
76 like-sex pairs	.82 ± .025
57 fraternal pairs	.70 ± .045
45 identical pairs	.90 ± .019

Further, an average of all traits studied showed the younger and older twins to be alike in general intelligence and general educational achievement. Twenty-nine orphans, who had spent at least $\frac{1}{4}$ of their lives in the same orphanage, when paired at random showed a coefficient of correlation for general intelligence and achievement of $-.58$, and when paired to the nearest age, $.21$, i.e., negligible. Conclusion: the closer the genetic relationship between individuals, the closer is their resemblance in general intelligence.—*R. E. Baber.*

ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

(See also Entries 10138, 10247, 10296)

10135. FRYER, DOUGLAS. The objective and subjective measurement of interest—An acceptance-rejection theory. *J. Applied Psychol.* 14 (6) Dec. 1930: 549-556.—Feeling is the criterion of interest. Acceptance is indicated by pleasant feeling and rejection by unpleasant feeling. The subjective side of interests is represented by acceptance and aversion experiences, and the objective side of interests by acceptance and aversion reactions. Thus motivation would be excluded as a separate aspect of the measurement of either interests. All other irrelevant factors would have to be excluded from the field of measurement. The experimental demonstration that subjective and objective measures are the same would also have to be performed.—*H. M. Beckh.*

10136. McRAE, C. R. *Laughter.* *Australas. J. Psychol. & Philos.* 8 (4) Dec. 1930: 263-270.—(An address read before the Sidney local branch of the Australian Society of Psychology and Philosophy. The theories of Bergson, Hobbess, McDougall, Freud, and Max Eastman on laughter are mentioned. There is a detailed reference to Kimmins' book *Springs of laughter* and his findings as to differences in the humor of American and English children.)—*H. M. Beckh.*

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 9981, 10200, 10257, 10266)

10137. BAILEY, MARGARET EMERSON. Mid-night thinking. *Scribner's Mag.* 87 (6) Jun. 1930: 613-620.—Modern psychological theories and modern educational trends emphasize the adjustment of the child to group life and regard as peculiar the child who desires solitude. The result of the pressure to become part of a group makes the child overly dependent upon social approval and upon constant participation in a group. Thus the child is not fitted for the solitary struggles which often come during adulthood nor for finding resources of enjoyment within himself, especially during later life.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

THE FAMILY

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See also Entries 8551, 8573, 10133)

10138. SCHMALHAUSEN, SAMUEL D. Freud and the sexual revolution. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 25 (3) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 299-306.—Freud stands in relation to changed attitudes toward sex as Copernicus to science. Freud has "psychiatrized" psychology and shown the mainsprings of human behavior to be dynamic. Conceiving sex as energy or the libido it is shown to motivate life from earliest infancy on. Above all psychoanalysis has demonstrated the close relation between neuroses and psychoses and sex repression. The old morality was based upon fear. The sexual revolution promises to make life objective, unashamed, radical, and free.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

(See also Entries 5014, 5016, 5018, 5023, 6415, 6722, 6725, 6747-6748, 6960, 8521, 8550, 8562-8563, 8569, 8578, 8598, 9134)

10139. KIANG KANG-HU. The Chinese family system. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 39-46.—*M. T. Price.*

10140. SCHULLER, RUDOLF. Trial marriage in South America. *Indian Notes.* (Heye Foundation, N. Y.) 7 (4) Oct. 1930: 522-534.—Historical records of the social organization of ancient Peru emphasize the strict laws regulating marriage and betrothal. But there existed, in addition to the marriage form established by these laws, a form of prenuptial concubinage, called *pantanaco* by the Augustine missionaries, and *tincunacupa* by the Jesuits. Custom, if not law, permitted a young man to live with his prospective bride for a certain period, to learn her qualities before marriage. The earliest record of this custom is said by Romero to be found in an anonymous Spanish document of the 16th century. Efforts of the church and government to abolish the practice were in vain, and it continues to this day. It is not connected with the wife-lending practices that have been observed in these regions.—*F. W. Binkley.*

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 10207, 10260, 10263)

10141. ELIOT, THOMAS D. The adjustive behavior of bereaved families: a new field for research. *Soc. Forces.* 8 (4) Jun. 1930: 543-549.—At present strict taboos surround death or any discussion of the experiences of bereaved people. People need to be educated to face death of their intimates and to readjust themselves to new conditions. This readjustment is both emotional and social. A proposed study of bereavement would include the development of methods for securing reliable data, collection of actual cases, tracing of types of response to shocks by bereavement, assembling and interpreting material from religious, artistic, literary, biographical, ethnological and psychiatric works, and the preparation of monographs.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

10142. FRANK, LAURENCE K. The need for objective criteria of successful family life. *Soc. Forces.* 8 (4) Jun. 1930: 537-539.—The criterion of adjustment to family life has been taken by Mrs. Woodhouse as the basis for judging whether a family is successful. Nevertheless it is possible to have adjustment of a socially undesirable type, as when a wife accepts very heavy burdens. In studying the family, the questionnaire seems

rather formal and interviews seem called for to secure more intimate data. The emphasis on attitudes as the basis for successful family life may indicate a feeling of tension and the need felt by those answering the questionnaires for better attitudes in their families. The emphasis on ideals may be merely a reflection of conventional attitudes. The study in question might well have included information on sex life, and on the hazards of the first year of marriage. There is need for an objective measure for successful family life.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

10143. OGBURN, WILLIAM F. Notes on marriage. *Amer. Mercury.* 22 (85) Jan. 1931: 46-49.—Statistical evidence shows that: marriage is increasing (55.3% in 1890, 59.9% in 1920); we marry younger; the largest percentage of married persons is found where there are 125 men to 100 women; middle-aged widows tend not to remarry; middle-aged widowers tend to marry younger single women; at age 45, 10% of all persons have never married, a fact almost unheard of in primitive society; there are considerably more urban than rural single persons; 53% of all men and 56% of all women live in cities; the older Negro woman is more financially independent than the older white woman; 5% or 6% less of native born children of immigrant parentage are married in each age group than is true of the native white stock or of the immigrants. In 1928 there were 10 divorces and annulments to every 59 marriages. Probably 75% of these divorced persons remarry. Prisons and asylums are heavily loaded with the unmarried. This may be because marriage selects the healthy, and it may mean that the marital condition is favorable to health, honesty, and sanity.—*L. M. Brooks.*

10144. SHEFFIELD, ADA E. Conditioning patterns in the family circle. *Soc. Forces.* 8 (4) Jun. 1930: 533-535.—Families should change and mature as they pass from early married days through the period of child-bearing to the period when the children's interests are outside the home. The first period ideally is characterized by devotion between husband and wife when each is the center of interest to the other. The second phase is characterized by the joint responsibility of husband and wife for the rearing of their children. The third is the period of interest-building by husband and wife after the children are partially grown. Family life may be arrested at an early stage and may never mature. (Several illustrations of arrested development are given.) It is not sufficient to study the individuals in a family; the family life itself must be studied.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

10145. STILES, KARL A. The robot mother. *Eugenics.* 3 (9) Sep. 1930: 344-347.—The Woman's Bureau shows that 46.7% of 169,255 interviewed women workers were married. If only those above 20 are considered (a fifth are under the age of 20 and mostly unmarried) the percentage would be much higher. In a mid-western factory, open to both married and unmarried women, 80% of the 155 women (age 20 to 50) were married. These 124 women had 113 children under the age of 16. Mothers work in factories not from love of work, but from necessity. They carry double duties that sap their vitality and personality. Among certain large classes working by women is creating robot mothers, so mechanized that they cannot contribute much to the eugenic welfare of posterity. This group numbers millions, and the increasing dysgenic features of their lot may seriously handicap posterity.—*R. E. Baber.*

10146. WOODHOUSE, CHASE GOING. A study of 250 successful families. *Soc. Forces.* 8 (4) Jun. 1930: 511-532.—A study was made of 344 persons representing 250 successful families, that is, families with well-adjusted members. Part I of the study concerns the homes in which the persons were reared, Part II the homes which they have established. Schedules were prepared and filled out by those participating in the study. The essentials of a happy home as given by these

344 persons included desirable attitudes and traits, sound economics, ideals, social training, education and health. As a background the successfully married persons tended to have both husband and wife from the same social and economic status, families of husband and wife were usually not acquainted, and the families made little opposition to the marriage. The training and experience thought most influential for success included experience in other fields, good training in the childhood home, good formal education. The objectives of successful husbands centered around establishing a comfortable home, making the wife happy, finding success in work, having friends and developing the children. The objectives of the successful wife were to be a friend to her husband, develop intellectual interests, have a contented family, social life, good financial arrangements, and to develop the children. The most frequently mentioned problem of the husbands was finance.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 8579, 8828, 9012, 9017, 9020, 9127, 9139, 9287, 9900, 10260)

10147. BERNHARD, H. La colonisation intérieure en Suisse. [Interior colonization in Switzerland.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (77) Oct. 1930: 449-451.

10148. GADOMSKI, FELIKS. Osadnictwo zamorskie jako czynnik produkcyjnej walki z kryzysem gospodarczym. [Overseas colonization as method of combating economic depression. *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 10 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 294-299.—Stressing the importance of the emigration problem in Poland because of her rural overpopulation, the author points out that financial action is necessary for colonial settlement of Polish peasants and agricultural workers in order to avoid serious unemployment crises in future. Brazil would be a first class field for that purpose, if it were possible to get together the necessary sums to establish settlers on a large scale in that country.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10149. HAMILTON, LOUIS. Die Deutschen in Kanada. [Germans in Canada.] *Z. f. Pol.* 19(11-12) Mar. 1930: 773-785.—The first German migration to Canada was directed to Nova Scotia (from 1749 on) where there are about 30,000 Germans today. Exact statistics are not available. The German language has almost disappeared, but German pronunciation of English words, German architecture and other customs are noticeable. A second German group of settlements is in Ontario (more than 130,000) where they came by way of the United States. Most of them are descendants of German Mennonites who left Pennsylvania about 1800. German is still spoken. German influence is felt in education, architecture, music. A third group of German Mennonites settled in the prairie on the banks of the Red River. Some left the country when the war disbanded their German schools. After the completion of the Canadian-Pacific Railroad in 1885 new German immigrants settled in the prairies (now about 250,000; Saskatchewan is the center). Since most of the Germans who migrated to Canada were living outside of the fatherland (about 90%) before they came, the discontent of the German minorities in Europe may lead to an increased migration.—*Werner Neuse.*

10150. OTTE, FRIEDRICH. Das Chinesentum im Ausland. [Chinese abroad.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20(2) May 1930: 117-135.—Indo-China and its islands is important in Chinese migration. The total number of Chinese on the

American continent does not exceed 250,000. In Australia the Chinese element totals 20,000; in Asiatic Russia 100,000. According to investigations of Dr. Ta Chen, 8,200,000 Chinese live outside China; consular statistics point to 10,000,000. Political unrest in Southern China and the development of tropical plantations in Indo-China account for the increased Chinese immigration in Southeastern Asia since 1921. The economic depression will act against immigration. Chinese immigration is prohibited or restricted in the United States and her dependencies (Cuba, Panama, Philippines) and in the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand. British Malaya, Dutch East Indies, and Siam are practically open to immigrants; with the exception of Siam, however, they are not allowed to own land. In French Indo-China the Chinese enjoy a kind of extraterritoriality, there are no immigration restrictions, but they cannot participate in any political or administrative activities. Chinese foreign policy has shown its activity in propaganda for the erection of consulates (Indo-China), for the abolishment of the coolie trade, in participation in conferences (League of Nations, Institute for Pacific Relations, Panasiatic Congress).—*Werner Neuse.*

10151. REID, WILLIAM A. The immigration situation in Latin America. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 65 (3) Mar. 1931: 264-277.

10152. RIEMENS, H. De immigratie in Frankrijk. [Immigration in France.] *Mensch en Maatschappij.* 6(6) Nov. 1930: 494-508.—Immigration has played an important part in meeting the shortage of laborers now obtaining in France. These people come for the most part from countries with a lower standard of living. Before the war there were employment bureaus established and supported by the French employers. After the war the state began to interfere in this and made labor treaties with various powers stipulating that the position of the foreign laborer should theoretically be the same as that of the French laborers. The Government sent an employment commission to Poland, among other places, to examine the laborers in regard to health and skill. In later years the state confined itself to the recruiting of farm labor through its *Service de l'immigration et de la main-d'œuvre agricole*. The employers formed the *Comité des houillères*, the *Comité des forges* the *Confédération générale des Associations agricoles des Régions Dévastées*. Out of these committees there developed a general body, the *Société générale d'immigration* in the form of a limited company. The only shareholders are the employers' organizations. As a security for equilibrium in the labor market, an extensive system has been devised, based on the *cartes d'identité* with which every foreign laborer must be provided. In 1864, 75.6% of the population was living in communities of less than 2,000 inhabitants; in 1921 this figure was 53.6%. Of the 40,744,000 inhabitants of France in 1926, 2,498,000 were foreigners from Belgium, Italy, Poland, Hungary, Russia, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

10153. UNSIGNED. Immigration and emigration. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32(1) Jan. 1931: 245-246.—The statistics of immigration to the United States for Oct., 1930 shows a decrease of 21.6% (3,850) as compared with the preceding month and of 47.9% (12,798) as compared with Oct., 1929. Immigration from July to Oct., 1930 likewise shows a decline of 38.7% (37,733) from that of the corresponding period of 1929. Immigration from Canada decreased nearly 50% and from Mexico, 73%. During the four months period five females arrived in the United States for every four males.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

10154. WHITELEY, A. S.; BELL, REGINALD; MALCOM, ROY. Immigration problems on the Pacific coast. *Current Hist.* 33(5) Feb. 1931: 720-728.—Now that both Chinese and Japanese immigration into Western Canada have passed from large desired influxes to

rigidly restricted entrance, leaving serious competitors for the whites in domestic service, lumber, and fishing, exclusion from one industry merely shifts them into others. Vital statistics indicate that the acuteness of this competition will decrease as the proportion of Orientals gradually declines. Although the Chinese and Japanese problem on the U. S. Pacific coast has lost its former poignancy, the commercial and political influence of America's mode of excluding the Japanese in 1924 has led Senator Johnson of California to propose that the Japanese be put on the quota basis; however, his confining the entrants to those eligible to citizenship in this country, i.e., to whites and blacks, will not allow nationals of Japanese extraction to come in and hence does not really remedy the situation. To the 5,000 Filipinos in the United States in 1920, there have been added about 55,000 by immigration to date, it is estimated, 2,000 to 3,000 of whom are in institutions of higher learning. Opposition to further immigration of Filipino labor by the American Federation of Labor is countered by favor of it by employers of cheap labor on the Pacific coast and in the Hawaiian Islands.—*M. T. Price.*

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 8441, 8896, 8904, 8913, 9155, 9166, 9835, 9839, 9842-9843, 9846, 9854, 9856-9859, 9861-9862, 9865-9866, 9868-9870, 9941, 10056, 10064, 10199, 10208)

10155. **TORM, F.** The place of social questions in missionary work. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 19(76) Oct. 1930: 593-605.—Social injustice is rooted in human sin; there is no basis for a "Christian sociology" either in the New Testament or in the history of the Church, and it is idle for Christians to expect the realization of the Christian ideal before the day of judgment. No Christian organization should undertake to draft and impose a platform of social reform, although the individual Christian may take an active part in social work in his own way.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 8486, 8523, 8544, 8556, 8709, 8791, 9012, 9097-9098, 9104-9105, 9138, 9155, 9166, 9839, 9856-9857, 9859, 9861-9862, 9865-9866, 9868, 9870, 9873, 9893-9894, 9899-9900, 9902-9903, 10039, 10063, 10089, 10150, 10154, 10156, 10164, 10169, 10185, 10203, 10213)

10156. **FEHRLE, EUGEN.** Volksneckerieien in Baden und in Elsass. [Bantering in Baden and Alsace.] *Oberdeutsche Z. f. Volkskunde.* 3(1) 1929: 11-124.—The author shows with the aid of many examples from speech and song how nationality on both sides of the Rhine is closely knit in thought and outward expression. This marked similarity is independent of political union or separation.—*Greta Lorke.*

10157. **FISCHER, MAX.** Judentum und Antisemitismus in der Sowjet-Union. [Judaism and anti-semitism in the Soviet Union.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7(11) Nov. 1930: 869-874.—The nationalization of commerce and the creation of state industrial trusts have oppressed the Jewish masses in Russia, yet the revolution brought them full equality. Jews entered professions in which they were unknown before (tobacco, sugar and metal industries). The government favored the formation of Jewish peasant settlements to give employment to the jobless peddlers and craftsmen, and, contrary to the revolutionary conception that land should belong to

those who have been engaged in it before, about 5,000 Jewish families were settled in the open country with state or private American or German help. Yet these settlers have met with much antagonism. Following the principle that language is a criterion of nationality the Soviets regard the Jews as a national minority, for 73% of the Jewish population in the last census, gave Yiddish, not Russian, Ukrainian, or White Russian as their mother tongue.—*Werner Neuse.*

10158. **GHEERBRARDT, J. L.** Le travail de couleur dans nos colonies. [Negro labor in our colonies.] *Rev. Pol. e Litt.; Rev. Bleue.* 68(13) Jul. 5, 1930: 397-401.—Given an opportunity and an incentive for personal profit, the black is much more intelligent than is generally supposed, works hard, and accumulates wealth. In destroying the tribal system and establishing a wage scale France seemed to open a new future to the colonial worker but this has been largely illusory because he has been taxed, then educated to luxuries he cannot afford. Military service and forced labor on public works have increased his dissatisfaction. The World War and the influences of the post-war period have brought about an important transformation of the Negro mentality. The Negro has realized the part which his labor plays in production and this has resulted in an evolution toward free labor, personal profit; and when dissatisfied in an exodus of the black to other regions. In this fertile soil communistic propaganda has fostered discontent and race antagonism.—*Bernard A. Facticeau.*

10159. **MANGUS, A. R.** Race prejudice in America. *Univ. North Dakota Quart. J.* 21(1) Dec. 1930: 5-14.

10160. **PHILLIPS, HUBERT.** The Oriental on the Pacific Coast. *Nation.* 132(3418) Jan. 7, 1931: 12-14.—The Filipino is part way around the cycle through which Chinese and Japanese have gone in their reception by the white population of the United States' Pacific Coast viz., invitation, welcome, discontent, agitation, legislation, exclusion, and finally friendliness toward those remaining. The considerations of economic need and competition behind approval and antagonism, marking all three groups, are complicated, in case of the Filipino, by the age and marital status of the immigrant workers. Different from their predecessors, 80% of those entering the U. S. from the Philippines, are 16-30 years of age, and 77% are unmarried. Their attentions to white girls, as at Watsonville, California, in January 1930, have provided a point for sharp attack, although the American owners of the dance hall regarded the Filipinos' behavior as comparing very favorably with that of white renters of the hall. The Mexicans have also been entering the cycle, it seems, there being 34,000 of them in California; and now the Negroes are arriving, following cotton culture.—*M. T. Price.*

10161. **SPITZER, MURRAY.** What of the Negro future. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3(5) Jan. 1930: 275-287.—Since the future position of the Negro will be largely determined by attitudes of whites, a questionnaire was given to students in a business college to discover their attitudes. The degree of prejudice against the Negro varied, but in general the white students disapproved of equal opportunities for Negroes in situations which would bring the Negroes into continued and close relationships with whites. Some of the situations most disapproved of were admission of Negroes on an equal basis to Pullman cars and staterooms, to the medical, legal, and banking professions, to intermarriage with whites, to hospitals, restaurants, or hotels for whites. The Negro was regarded as inferior to the white. As a solution, segregation of Negroes and education were most frequently recommended.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

10162. **THOMPSON, E. W.** White and black in the West. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 19(74) Apr. 1930: 183-194.—A visit to the United States and the West Indies discloses an earnest search for racial understanding. Racial fusion appears only in Santo Domingo, but

there it is not a mixture of white and black, but in the main of white and brown. Racial segregation appears in Haiti, but the results there have been deplorable. Racial parallelism is the term applied to conditions in the Southern U. S. Cooperation with equality, the fourth method discovered, is reported as characteristic of Jamaica, where race relations are reported as harmonious.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 8411, 8689, 9017, 9765, 10143, 10148, 10153, 10248, 10251, 10254, 10299, 10307)

10163. ANDRÉADES, A. La population du Japon. [The population of Japan.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-1 (1) Jan. 1931: 19-70.—The first part of this article is an historical sketch of population growth in Japan from antiquity until the present time. The second part is a study of the distribution and characteristics of the present population based on recent official census reports.—(Bibliography.)—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

10164. BÜRGDÖRFER, FRIEDRICH. Entwicklung der Erdbevölkerung und des Deutschtums in der Welt. [The development of the population and of the German element in the world.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8(2) Feb. 1931: 125-131.—The total population of the earth is perhaps 2,000 millions today. Europe alone has doubled its population during the last century despite the emigration of 32,500,000 to America. During the same time America has multiplied its number of people six times; Africa and Asia have both doubled theirs. Neither an overpopulation nor a depopulation of the earth is imminent, yet the decrease of births in the peoples of the occident may lead to certain changes in the strength of countries and entail important shifts in the present structure. In Europe the center of population is tending toward the East. Since the War the proportion of increase among Germans has lagged behind the Slavic and Romance proportion. In 1960, the total population of Europe will rise to about 600 million of which the Eastern countries will claim two-fifths. With the Western and Central European populations stagnating or even shrinking, the Eastern section of Europe will shelter half the total number by the end of the century. The total number of Germans (by tongue or by nationality) can be fixed for Europe as 85 millions; for the whole world as 97 millions.—*Werner Neuse.*

10165. CAMPBELL, JANET. Infant mortality, international inquiry. *Gt. Brit., Ministry Health, Reports Pub. Health & Medic. Subjects.* #55. 1929: pp. 118. (Statistical notes by Peter McKinlay.)

10166. COLLIER, H. E. Influence of certain social changes on maternal mortality and obstetric problems—1834-1927. *J. Obstetrics & Gynecol., Brit. Empire.* 37 Spring 1930: 27-47.—Some of the social and other changes during the last 90 years have not brought easier confinements, and the changes in the last 20 years appear to have rendered the average confinement just as dangerous as it was 20 years ago. In 90 years, the improvement is not very great, being only 7%. "Doctors' cases only" show an expected mortality of no less than 9.531 per 1,000 births (calculated on Coghlan's data), or 2.84 more deaths than is expected from ordinary parity distribution. The influence of changes in average ages of mothers is adverse to a fall.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

10167. DRESCHER, LEO. Das französische Bevölkerungsproblem und seine Bedeutung für die Landwirtschaft. [The French population problem and its significance for agriculture.] *Berichte über Landwirtsch.* 13(2) 1930: 245-269.—The relatively small increase of

the population of France in recent years has had a serious effect on the labor supply, particularly in agriculture. While the whole country has been affected, some sections, especially in Gascony and Guienne, have suffered more than others. The characteristic features of the problem are the decrease in the birth rate, rural-urban migration and the immigration of foreigners, especially Italians, into the partly depopulated regions. Counteracting measures adopted include the payment of bonuses to large families, land settlement, the creation of more attractive surroundings and conditions of labor for the farmer, and the simplification of the requirements for a naturalization. The conditions outlined indicate the probability of a large increase of small family farms, and an increase in the number of large estates in those regions where the original population has been supplanted by foreigners.—*A. M. Hannay.*

10168. FISCHER, ALOIS. Die Bevölkerungsentwicklung 1928-1931. [The changes of population from 1928-1931.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8(2) Feb. 1931: 132-139.—(Five tables showing population statistics, with explanatory notes.)—*Werner Neuse.*

10169. HARMSSEN, HANS. Lebenskampf im östlichen Raum. [Struggle for existence in Eastern Territory.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8(2) Feb. 1931: 97-102.—The German birth rate shows a sharp drop during recent years. In Poland the average birth rate is 31.6 per thousand inhabitants, with the highest rate in the eastern provinces (36.6) and the lowest in the western districts (27.2). The USSR show a birth rate of 40. The density of population in Germany is 124 per square km.; in Poland only 70. The Baltic countries have a very low excess of births over deaths (lowest in Estonia: +0.6 in 1928). Latvia, especially, has taken a series of measures to combat the reduction of births. Already 46.5% of the parents of children of German schools in Estonia come from mixed marriages. Only in professions related to business and transportation do the Germans enjoy a safe existence.—*Werner Neuse.*

10170. HUNTER, ARTHUR. The curve of mortality among substandard and superstandard risks. *Rec. Amer. Inst. Actuaries.* 19(2) Oct. 1930: 247-250.—Under both of these types of insured lives the mortality tends to approach the standard as the duration on the company's books increases.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

10171. JOHNSON, ROSWELL H. The eugenic aspect of population theory. *Eugenics.* 3(9) Sep. 1930: 327-331.—Population theory has shown three stages. The first, the adjusted, was universal and is still found in the most primitive tribes. The second, or Malthusian stage, shows the reduction of the death rate producing overcrowding. The third, or voluntaristic stage, has displaced the Malthusian stage in some regions only, but is rapidly gaining ground and will probably become universal. In this stage the birth rate may actually become so small that the group attempts to induce a higher birth rate by such measures as: (1) reward in heaven for the superfecund (Mormans), (2) benefiting the souls of ancestors (Confucians), (3) greater recognition of the comradeship between parents and children, and parental support in old age, (4) nationalistic patriotic appeal, (5) humanitarian service.—*R. E. Baber.*

10172. MAZZONI, PACIFICO. Contributo allo studio della popolazione. [Contribution to the study of population.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 2(1) Jan. 1931: 83-99.—Problems which refer to the study of the total population of a territory, and to the distribution of the population by ages are considered. If $P(y, t)$ represents the total population of age $\geq y$ at the time t , it is shown that between $P(y, t)$ and the life annuities there is the relation $P(y, t) = l(y, t - y) A(y, t)$, where $l(y, t - y)$ is the number of persons living at age y , at the time t , and $A(y, t)$ indicates a life annuity constructed with an opportunely chosen rate of interest. In the particular case where the number of births is a function

of the form $a + bc^t + dg^t$, there is another relation between the total population and the life annuities, more useful for practical purposes. Migratory movements are also taken into account.—*P. Smolensky.*

10173. OLY, JOH. C. Ir. F. W. 't Hooft: het bevolkingsvraagstuk. [Ir. F. W. 't Hooft: the problem of population.] *Verzekerings-Arch.* 11 (4) 1930: (163)–(173).—The review of this book leads the author to the deduction of some formulae and properties concerning the mean age at death in a stationary population or a population with a positive or a negative birth-surplus. The question of the future population of the Netherlands is again discussed.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

10174. SERAPHIM, H. J. Die statistische Erfassung der landwirtschaftlichen Übervölkerung und Untervölkerung. [The statistical conception of overpopulation and underpopulation.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 13 (2) 1930: 193–244.—Agricultural overpopulation may be defined as a condition the characteristic symptoms of which are the results of a discrepancy between the size of the agricultural population and the means of living and of production at its disposal, occasioned by a large increase in its ranks. A similar definition may be applied to underpopulation, the discrepancy in this case being caused by a decrease in its ranks. It has been theoretically determined that overpopulated agricultural districts are distinguished by the breaking up of landed property into small holdings, increased rents, and prices of land, migration, an increase in auxiliary occupations among farmers, decreased wages, lower incomes, decline in meadow, pasture, and fallow land, a falling off in livestock numbers, and a decrease in gross returns. The distinguishing characteristics of underpopulated regions, on the other hand, are the establishment of latifundia in conjunction with an increase in the number of small family farms, decreased rents and prices of land, increased wages, increase in fallow and waste land, abandonment of intensive cultivation, development of livestock raising, depreciation of land values, and migration. The author applies the test to two typically agricultural regions in which cities are of secondary importance and industrial activity is limited. He finds that the typical conditions outlined are present in the overpopulated black-soil belt of Russia and in the underpopulated French provinces of Normandy and Gascony. (Statistics.)—*A. M. Hannay.*

10175. STOUGHTON, AMANDA L. A study of Negro infant mortality. *Pub. Health Rep.* 44 (45) Nov. 8, 1929: 2705–2731.—A study of northern and southern rates indicates that in every area studied Negro infant mortality rates are higher than the corresponding white rates, the difference being most marked in southern urban centers. On the whole, Negro infant mortality rates show the same trend as do the white rates.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

10176. UNSIGNED. Belgrade en chiffres. [Belgrade in figures.] *Rev. d. Balkans.* (10–12) Oct.–Dec. 1930: 289–302.—In 1820, Belgrade had 5,000 inhabitants, in 1916 only 47,908, but in 1921, 111,740, and 226,289 in 1929, only 6.2% being foreigners, of whom over half are Russians. English is the mother tongue of only .05%. There are 32 miles of tramways, transporting 45,000,000 passengers annually. The municipal budget for 1931 shows an estimated revenue of 395,824,401 dinars and an expenditure of 395,408,401.—*William Miller.*

10177. UNSIGNED. Population des Indes Néerlandaises. [The population of Dutch East Indies.] *Asie Française.* 30 (285) Dec. 1930: 433.—The number of inhabitants in the Dutch East Indies increased from 49,400,000 in 1920 to 60,000,000 in 1930. Of that number, 41,900,000 live in Java and Madura.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 8523, 8556, 10134, 10145, 10210, 10241, 10287)

10178. GUN, W. T. J. The heredity of the Stewarts. *Eugenics Rev.* 22 (3) Oct. 1930: 195–201.—*R. E. Baber.*

10179. GUN, W. T. J. The kin of genius. (III) The size of their own and their parents' families. *Eugenics Rev.* 22 (4) Jan. 1931: 253–257.—*R. E. Baber.*

10180. KNOPF, ADOLPHUS. The family doctor and birth control. *Birth Control Rev.* 15 (1) Jan. 1931: 19–20.—The family physician is in a unique position to give balanced yet soundly progressive advice to young couples regarding reproduction. Indications for contraception are: Active tuberculosis, hereditary, physical, or mental defect, weakness from too rapid child bearing, and poverty. The article gives an up-to-date classification of those medical schools in the country furnishing "courses," "incidental instruction" or "no instruction" in contraception and sterilization. This is the result of a questionnaire sent to the deans of 75 medical colleges on the A. M. A. list.—*Norman E. Himes.*

EUGENICS

(See also Entries 10171, 10234, 10262)

10181. BLACKER, C. P. The sterilization proposals. *Eugenics Rev.* 22 (4) Jan. 1931: 239–247.—*R. E. Baber.*

10182. ROBERTS, J. A. FRASER. Eugenics without Mendelism. *Eugenics Rev.* 22 (3) Oct. 1930: 187–193.—After (1) analyzing the case of a difference in characterization that depends upon a single Mendelian factor difference, (2) considering whether in fact many important differences are inherited in this simple manner, and (3) considering what useful contribution can be made in the common case of complicated and therefore unanalyzable inheritance, the author concludes: "One feels that the outlook for practical reform is hopeful, not because human inheritance is simple, but because it is complicated, not because it can be analyzed, but because it is unanalyzable. The clear-cut segregation of characteristics is the danger-sign; the conclusion that many factors are involved is hopeful—the more the better. One has to legislate for man and not for single genes, but if the genes that attract our attention are only numerous enough we are not unfair if we identify the genes with the man. To the extent that inheritance is simple and easily understood, so does the problem bristle with practical difficulties and doubts as to the moral validity of interference. To the extent that inheritance is complicated, difficulties disappear and doubts as to the validity of interference resolve themselves."—*R. E. Baber.*

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 8422, 8468, 9826, 9828, 9830, 9832–9833, 9913, 9933, 10010, 10176, 10209, 10242)

10183. H., W. L. London's housing problem. *Garden Cities & Town Planning.* 20 (9) Nov. 1930: 277–281.—(Physical description, by members of the London County Council, of housing conditions in Carlisle Street area; Ossulston Street, Somers Town; Tabard Garden Estate; Watling Estate; and Becontree. These run from sections of semi-slums to fine homes.)—*Philip D. Jordan.*

10184. LASKER, LOULA D. Three centuries after Penn. Planning three states as a unit. *Survey Graphic.* 64 (9) Aug. 1930: 394–398, 407–408.—William Penn made the first plan for the city of Philadelphia, but the population soon outgrew it. The Regional Planning Federation of the Tri-State District, formed in 1926, is making a comprehensive plan for the development of

the 4,000 square miles within a radius of about 35 miles from the center of Philadelphia and including 360 separate administrative units. Temporary plans include a regional traffic system which will relieve congestion by means of by-pass routes that avoid the large centers; a system of district parks and parkways, making use of the natural water courses; a coordinated airway system with 30 airports and a principal air, rail and marine terminal at Hog Island. The permanent plan includes such additional factors as sanitation, drainage, water supply, and railway transportation. Temporary plans and suggestions are submitted to the various communities in the region and will become permanent only after having their approval and endorsement.—*R. E. Baber.*

10185. LIND, ANDREW W. The ghetto and the slum. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (2) Dec. 1930: 206-215.—"Ghetto" and "slum" are two popular words which have recently been accepted by sociology. The term ghetto is applied to stable and racial colonies, within which there is a high concentration and homogeneity of the specified racial group, permitting of well integrated neighborhood organization. The slum is an area of physical deterioration, noted for its social instability and flux, a highly mobile and racially diverse population, and low moral standards. Primary among the characteristics of these two cultural areas are the antitheses, organization and disorganization. These segregative and discriminative tendencies are also found in Honolulu, which affords an excellent opportunity for the study of these two areas. Juvenile delinquency, family maladjustment, and vice occur less frequently in the racial colony than in the polyglot community. A totally disproportionate ratio of the cases of dependency comes from areas of the greatest heterogeneity of population, while the racial ghettos scattered throughout the city succeed fairly well in providing for their own needy members. The exodus from the ghetto measures the emancipation of the immigrant from old world morals, with a concomitant enlargement of vision and opportunity for individual advancement, but it initiates as well the process of individualization with its attendant personal, and social disorganization.—*James H. S. Bossard.*

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 9287, 10167, 10226, 10282-10283, 10289)

10186. RADNÓTI, STEFAN. A mezőgazdasági telepítés Németországban. [Agricultural settlement in Germany.] *Társadalompolitika.* 3 (5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 512-528.—In the 17th and 18th centuries east of the Elbe there was a large settlement to bring people to country districts which had been depopulated by war and epidemics. Towards the end of the 19th century East Prussia was losing in population and the German Government tried a new settlement policy with the help of sound agrarian laws. The Settlement Commission was given large amounts to cope with this rural urban migration. Since the last war the Federal Government is carrying out an even more intensive settlement policy in order to reduce the effects of unemployment. The Federal settlement laws are discussed in detail.—*L. Grossmann.*

10187. STAHL, H. H. Contribuții la problema răzășiei satului Nerej. [The problem of co-possession in the village of Nerej.] *Arhiva Pentru Stiințe si Reforma Soc.* 8 (4) 1929: 570-615.—The district of Vrancea in the southwestern part of Rumanian Moldavia preserves to this day a patriarchal character. The peasant population live in scattered villages, and have always had the right of assembly to decide questions of common interest. A great mass of documents recently discovered and published give much information about conditions in this patriarchal community. A study of the village, Nerej, enables us to reconstruct a community life very

common in early Rumanian life and long extinct in all parts of modern Rumania. Survivals of this system are seen in the practice of the young men leaving their village to form a new community, in the position of the old men of the village as judges and rulers, and in their habits of self-government.—*N. Jorga.*

10188. SZEIBERT, JOHANN. A szervezett falu-fejlesztés. [Rural community organization.] *Társadalompolitika.* 3 (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 229-247.—The author is engaged in setting up a central organization for rural community organization, the function of which is to rationalize a program in the interest of the development of villages. The members of this central organization would be village communes. The organization consists of two sections, the first theoretical and the second for a practical rural policy. The field workers would be the village secretaries or permanent observers of village development. This organization would have the advantage of giving assistance in all cases in the greatest interest of the villages and, therefore, the greatest chance of being successful.—*L. Grossmann.*

10189. UNSIGNED. Some considerations on the rural exodus. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21 Pt 2 (6) Jun. 1930: 197-201.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS, REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

(See also Entries 7099, 7149, 8997, 9871)

10190. BRAILSFORD, H. N. The Indian peasant strikes back. *New Repub.* 65 (839) Dec. 31, 1930: 183-185.

10191. ZAHN-HARNACK, AGNES von. Wo steht die Frauenbewegung? [Status of the women's movement?] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 221 (1) Jul. 1930: 20-29.—The last decade witnessed the acceptance of a series of important laws advocated by the women's movement, viz., the admission of women into Parliament, the laws on religious education, juvenile welfare, juvenile jurisdiction, venereal diseases, and wages for home work. The last three years, however, are characterized by a success of the adversaries, who may be grouped into those moved by their romantic or male prejudice, and those afraid of female economic competition. New important laws were not passed and most professions do not give women any possibilities for advance. (Suggestions for future plans are made.)—*Hans Frerk.*

GANGS, PLAY GROUPS, CLIQUES, FACTIONS

(See also Entry 8968)

10192. WEDGWOOD, CAMILLA H. The nature and functions of secret societies. *Oceania.* 1 (2) Jul. 1930: 129-145.—Secret societies are organized, self-conscious associations of individuals who are possessed of some secret. They fulfill an ostensible function as social bodies performing a religious or juridical function. The attraction to its members is altruism or prestige when individual tendencies are suppressed under a democracy or a despotism. In its latent functions, the sharing of a secret with a chosen few and, at the same time, the distinguishing of the initiated from the crowd, satisfies both gregarious and individualistic cravings. Other latent functions of a society are perhaps more important in drawing together opposing groups, and widening the circle of relations, which in turn stimulates cultural development. Societies are mechanisms for regulating sex relations and in the sphere of economics, particularly in Melanesia, play an important part in the production of

food, organization of labor, and the distribution and circulation of goods. As a focus of interest with periodic festivities, societies prevent the degeneration of a people and their culture resulting from an otherwise monotonous existence.—*Constance Tyler.*

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 8980, 9150, 9629, 9815, 10075, 10086, 10214)

10193. AITA, ANTONIO. La literatura americana y la realidad americana. [American literature and American realities.] *Nosotros*. 24(256) Sep. 1930: 230-246.—Is there an American literature, or are there still only Spanish, English, Portuguese and German literatures in America? In the 80's and 90's there was a struggle in Latin America against the classical literary forms of Spain and later also romanticism gave way to the realism of the school of Zola. Romanticism in Latin America was largely tied up with an interpretation of the *gaucho*, and the native peoples and the *mestizos*, but as we look back upon the authors of this period their product seems unreal and insincere. The attempt to construct an all-American literature or literary tradition, in spite of the richness of our common language, is now also less marked. In its place new literary movements are arising in several of the Latin American republics, each one relative to the problems of that particular country and all of them independent of Europe. The one thing common in all of these local products is the response of the people to the new economic and political order.—*L. L. Bernard.*

10194. BÂRCENA, FELIPE ALONSO. Cultura y tolerancia. [Culture and tolerance.] *Razón y Fe*. 91(6) Jun. 25, 1930: 481-500.—Various definitions of culture are discussed, e.g., those of Kant, Fichte, Max Scheler, Keyserling, José Ortega y Gasset, Gomez de Banquero and Nostits-Rieneck. Culture is distinguished from intellectualism, scientific spirit, artistic taste, industrial progress, a sense of justice, and other moral qualities. Genuine tolerance implies no approval of evil, and must be distinguished from broadmindedness, indifference, and mutual respect.—*G. G. Walsh.*

10195. BELOT, GUSTAVO. Filosofía del escándalo. [The philosophy of scandal.] *Rev. de la Habana*. 3(9) Sep. 1930: 171-179; 4(10) Oct. 1930: 41-49.—Scandal is primarily that which shocks or offends. It arises wherever there is conflict of views or of mores. It provokes an attitude of repression, and not infrequently of the actor. Its second aspect is that familiarity with it provokes assent or acquiescence; it becomes attractive. Out of these two aspects of scandal arise cynicism, or hopelessness of changing the situation, and hypocrisy, or pretended disapproval of what has become acceptable. Scandal arises in connection with all types of behavior when there is marked diversity of values or habituation, as in morals, justice, the aesthetic, food, dress, even scientific theories, such as evolution, and religious beliefs. A mild and favorite, but very effective, form of disapproval of the scandalous is ridicule. If the act is regarded as very serious it is held to be criminal and is perhaps punished physically. Scandal is even more inevitable than crime, since it is the product of social conflict. Out of it arises our whole system of prohibitions, and from its second, or adaptive aspect, come those compromises and social-emotional adjustments which account for such contradictory phenomena as a peace-loving people becoming war-like or for defeatism arising during war time.—*L. L. Bernard.*

10196. DEMAISON, ANDRÉ. Visites à la presse de province.—Les journaux de l'Ouest. [Visits to the provincial press.—Newspapers of the west.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes*. 55(3) Feb. 1, 1930: 608-622.—This article describes the history, political views and business

organization of the newspapers of northwestern France.—*A. H. Arnold.*

10197. MARTIN, KINGSLEY. Rationalisation of the press and democracy. *Pol. Quart.* 1(3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 428-435.—The tendency of the press to fall into fewer hands, to become even more commercial has been marked. It cannot be viewed with equanimity by journalists who realize that the livelihoods of fellow-craftsmen have been thrown away as the result of a financial deal.—*Jane Marsten.*

10198. STOCKBRIDGE, F. PARKER. Radio vs. the press. Will the newspapers control broadcasting? *Outlook & Independent*. 156(18) Dec. 31, 1930: 692-694.—Radio stations are becoming increasingly important as mediums of news publishing and of advertising. In 1930 radio advertising increased 57% while newspaper advertising declined 11%. So far news broadcasting functions as a bulletin service which promotes newspaper circulation. There is a saturation point in radio news publishing due to limited air frequencies and leisure time hours.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 8906, 8930, 8953, 9002, 9033, 9157, 9444, 9790, 10229, 10231, 10265, 10273, 10339-10341)

10199. BLACKMORE, J. T. C. The educational work of the French Government in Algeria. *Internat. Rev. Missions*. 19(74) Apr. 1930: 266-276.—Native children were freely admitted to the schools for French children, and the government in 1875 began the organization of primary schools for native boys. There are in Algeria 551 public elementary schools for native children, 22 being for girls; 42,728 boys and 2,950 girls were enrolled in these schools in 1928, while 15,064 additional native children were enrolled in schools for French children. The natives are increasingly eager for education, and the government is extending schools as rapidly as funds permit. The chief criticism to be offered of the provision for education of the natives is the neglect of vocational and moral training in the government schools.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

10200. BLANCHARD, PHYLLIS. The effect of school marks on personality. *Child Welfare Mag.* 25(7) Mar. 1931: 394-397.—The traditional system of marking each child in comparison with others in his class, no matter what may be his special abilities or peculiar handicaps, reacts unfavorably on the development of the child's personality.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

10201. CAMPBELL, LAURENCE R. Teacher counselling. *Education*. 51(5) Jan. 1931: 293-300.—After a teacher has signed a contract his acquaintance with the methods and practices of the school should not be left to chance.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

10202. COFFMAN, LOTUS D. Two ways of improving the state universities. *Educ. Rec.* 12 Jan. 1931: 3-13.—Endowment funds should be created for state universities in order for them to compete with private universities. Federal grants-in-aid for specific research projects should not be given in small quantities to each state, but by agreement between groups of states, the respective universities should specialize on particular projects.—*Marshall Rust Beard.*

10203. GREEN, HARRY W. Higher standards for the Negro college. *Opportunity*. 9(1) Jan. 1931: 8-11.—*E. L. Clarke.*

10204. KEPPEL, F. P. The Carnegie Corporation and the Graduate Library School: An historical outline. *Library Quart.* 1(1) Jan. 1931: 22-25.—During the war the Carnegie Corporation discontinued its appropriations for library buildings, following the suggestion of the government for curtailment of building. With the return of peace the Corporation asked C. C. Williamson to make a study of American library schools, and

William S. Learned to study "the American public library and the diffusion of knowledge." In 1926 the Corporation adopted its "ten year program in library service," looking to the distribution of \$5,000,000 during ten years, one of the essentials of the plan being the establishment of a graduate library school of a new type at Chicago University. The Corporation on March 19, 1926 set aside \$1,385,000 for this purpose, with stipulation that the University submit "a satisfactory program for the organization and maintenance of a graduate library school."—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

10205. LAJTI, ETIENNE. Les conditions d'emploi des professeurs étrangers. [The employment of foreign professors.] *Coopération Intellectuelle*. 2 (24) Dec. 15, 1930: 619-628.—The League of Nations recognized the importance of the role which foreign professors play in international cooperation by appointing the International Commission of Intellectual Cooperation. In 1928 this office made an investigation of the conditions under which foreign professors are employed in the various countries. The majority of universities have no specific regulations, professors being admitted into universities with the same rights as national professors. Regulations of specific countries governing the utilization of foreign teachers are given.—*Irene Barnes Tauber.*

10206. MESTON, W. Education in India. *Internat. Rev. Missions*. 19 (75) Jul. 1930: 339-350.—Three recent surveys of Indian education, by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, the Indian Statutory Commission, and the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, disclose great and encouraging progress during the five-year period from 1922 to 1927. In that time the number of pupils has increased by two and three-quarter millions and total expenditures have reached about 18,375,000 pounds sterling; the percentage of pupils to the total population has risen from 3.1 to 4.3. The part of local and private agencies in this development has been very great.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

10207. MJOEN, JON ALFRED. The masculine education of women and its dangers. *Eugenics*. 3 (9) Sep. 1930: 323-326.—In these methods of education the ideals of marriage and home are neglected and subordinated to the cult of personality.—*R. E. Baber.*

10208. RAUM, JOHANNES. Educational problems in Tanganyika Territory. *Internat. Rev. Missions*. 19 (76) Oct. 1930: 563-575.—The conditions attached to government grants-in-aid to mission schools are in effect turning these schools into secular schools, since they restrict the hours for religious instruction to those outside of school hours proper and require the admission of students irrespective of religion. The uniformity at present found in the educational syllabus for the Territory should be modified to meet the great differences in the different provinces, and greater encouragement should be given to the "bush schools" and other non-assisted schools which are doing a valuable work.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

10209. SEATON, W. H. Linking school and community in Southern Rhodesia. *Southern Workman*. 60 (1) Jan. 1931: 33-37.

10210. SKOWRON, STANISLAS. Dziedziczność i wychowanie. [Hereditry and education.] *Ruch Pedagogiczny*. 17 (7) Sep. 1930: 289-303.—In general the science of genetics confirms the educator in his hope of getting some results, and in no way diminishes the sure basis on which he justifies his calling.—*W. J. Rose.*

10211. TSEN, TSOUMING. L'instruction publique en Chine. [Public schools in China.] *Coopération Intellectuelle*. 2 (16) Apr. 15, 1930: 153-160.—There exist primary, secondary and high public schools. The latter are under the control of the Minister of Education of the Central Government, while primary and secondary schools are controlled by the directors of education of the provincial governments, appointed by the Minister

and subject to his instructions. In addition, there exist public technical schools of various types, and private schools maintained by associations and foreign missions. Since 1921 primary instruction has been obligatory for all children aged 7 to 13 years. Four governmental universities have already been established in Peking, Tientsin, Taiyuanfou and Nanking; others are to follow. There are also some private universities.—*H. Fehlinger.*

10212. UNSIGNED. Statistica della produzione bibliografica italiana nel 1928. [Statistics of Italian literary production in 1928.] *Ann. di Stat.* 6 (9) 1930: pp. vii+82.—This is part of a series of publications that the Central Institute of Statistics of Italy is preparing, illustrating Italian cultural development from a statistical point of view. These are the first complete statistics published in Italy on the subject, as heretofore the only information available has been that published each year in the *Bol. d. pub. ital. ricevute per diritto di stampa d. R. Bibliot. Nazionale Centrale di Firenze*. This *Bulletin*, especially during the last few years, restricted its registration to the more important publications amounting to slightly over a third of the total Italian production. This has given the idea, especially in foreign countries, that the Italian book production has decreased some 50% since the time of the war, whereas as a matter of fact, it has increased by about 63%. According to the report, and the statistical tables contained in this volume, the total publications in Italy in 1928 amounted to 17,011, besides another 2,515 Italian works published in the Vatican City, the Republic of San Marino, in countries where Italian is spoken, in the Colonies and Italian possessions, and in foreign countries. Altogether, 19,526 publications were printed, and if to this total be added 3,534 periodicals, the sum total reaches 23,060 publications. This number, however, does not include the production of musical works, which in Italy is very abundant, nor the enormous amount of graphic material (maps, prints, engravings, lithographs, etc.).—*E. Antonucci.*

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 8486, 8490, 8492, 8522, 8541, 8543-8544, 8553, 8579, 8679, 9023, 10149, 10194, 10212, 10222, 10237, 10241)

10213. FLAKE, OTTO. Wir bleiben Europäer. [We remain Europeans.] *Neue Rundsch.* 42 (1) Jan. 1931: 13-27.—American men and women are intellectually sterile. Even when they rebel against the conventional Puritanism of their culture, they are able to achieve only a cynical anti-Puritanism quite as superficial as its opposite. The ideology of success is dominant; Christian Science is the most characteristically American phenomenon yet to appear. Europe is becoming Americanized; the problem is to remain European while at the same time accepting the useful elements of Americanism. If nothing else, the destruction of the mentality that produces the petty bureaucrat might be a contribution of American egalitarianism.—*Howard Becker.*

10214. JEANNE, RENE. L'invasion cinématographique américaine. [The invasion of the American cinema.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes*. 55 (4) Feb. 15, 1930: 857-884.—The influence of the American cinema in France amounts to a cultural colonization. Experience with Mr. Will Hays indicates that so long as the French people demand American films, and the French producers cannot supply the home market the American motion pic-

ture industry can practically dictate its own terms.—*R. J. Mott.*

10215. PRICE, MAURICE T. The concept "culture conflict": in what sense valid? *Soc. Forces.* 9(2) Dec. 1930: 164-167.—Culture, as recently used in sociology, has been given its meaning in current anthropology. Conflict, as recently used in sociology, has been restricted to social situations only. The compound term must imply the broadening of one or the narrowing of the other. As a matter of fact, articles of material culture, language forms, beliefs, and traditional patterns in general may be used to block one another, to manipulate one another, or to displace one another; they may be intermingled, integrated, or combined; but this use of them is made by people, and the conflict is between the people not between the objects. If it is claimed that culture conflict refers to conflict caused by culture, will not the term then be used to cover omnigenous situations and lose all significance? If the adjective culture should refer to a culture grouping, are any groups left out? Obviously the compound term is too ambiguous for technical use unless it is arbitrarily attached to certain limited phenomena, as has not been done.—*M. T. Price.*

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 8524, 8562, 9002, 9053, 9082, 10127, 10155, 10208, 10245, 10258)

10216. CHOWN, S. D. Some causes of the decline of the earlier typical evangelism. *Biblical Rev.* 14(4) Oct. 1929: 491-507.—Among the causes leading to the decline of the earlier evangelism are the critical interpretation of the Bible, the rise of the psychology of religion, and a new theology which questions the Deity of Christ, "ingeniously" scales down the supernatural to the natural, elevates the subjective value of prayer and, in general, deprives the concept of God of its elements of mystery, grandeur and authority, relied upon in the past to produce conviction of sin and repentance. In addition, the old evangelism was discredited by the excesses of "nonspiritual emotionalism," which drove the Church to seek other methods less open to criticism. These methods have been an emphasis upon "social service activity" wherein frequently this activity was treated as a means to "individual regeneration" rather than a "by-product" of the latter.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

10217. FALLON, R. P. La doctrine social catholique. [Catholic social doctrine.] *Rev. de l'Inst. de Sociol.* 10(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 237-254.—Catholicism is first of all a religion, secondarily a theory of society. Material goods take rank after spiritual and moral values. Justice, liberty, temperance, labor, charity are the primary essentials in a right social doctrine. The dignity of man requires that all men be free, within the limits of social necessity and the freedom of others, and that each one shall have a sufficiency of material goods. But individual responsibility is equally necessary. Although inequality is a law of nature, justice should not be weakened by this fact. Leo XIII and the other popes have made private property the basis of our social system. While collectivism is properly the exception, it may at times and under some circumstances justly assume a predominant role. Private property must, moreover, be held subject to social welfare. The church commands a just price and a wage capable of supporting the worker's family in decency. The church also approves associations, especially the family, but also unions of employees and employers, as well as adjustment between the two. The church encourages associations among coreligionists; it does not oppose wider unions if they do not work against the fundamental interests of the church. Moderate intervention of the state in economic affairs is frequently necessary, just as the guidance of the church in moral matters is constantly desirable. The family

takes precedence in history and in importance over the state. The church is not hostile to the existing social order, but would strengthen it in justice and moralize it with respect to the family, the moral protection of workers, especially women, the diffusion of private property, the extension of social insurance, cooperation, professional unions, welfare work, the spirit of self help, the purification of business morals and customs, and the adjustment of interests among classes. The encyclical of Leo XIII, *Rerum novarum*, (1891) has gradually grown to a dominating importance in the theory of social welfare.—*L. L. Bernard.*

10218. HERMELINK, HEINRICH. Post-war Protestantism in Germany. *Crozer Quart.* 7(4) Oct. 1930: 415-422.—The war seems to have had little effect upon the spiritual life of Germany. If anything, Catholicism has been able to withstand governmental changes better than Protestantism.—*Fred Merrifield.*

10219. HODOUS, LEWIS. The anti-Christian movement in China. *J. Relig.* 10(4) Oct. 1930: 487-494.—During 1919-22, its period of incubation, a Shanghai editor, Chu Chi-hsin, wrote of Jesus as a superstitious bastard unrelated to the ethico-religious emphasis attributed to him; Bertrand Russell, lecturing in China, presented religion as decadent. The conference of the World's Student Christian Federation in Peking in 1922 coupled with a campaign of Cantonese Christians to have prostitution abolished in their city, were met by an anti-Christian social theory supported by an anti-Christian movement and promoted by powerful propaganda; it represented Christianity as the spearhead of capitalism's evils. Tsai Uan-pei, Liang Ch'i-chao, and others drew the line at such wholesale intolerance as was developing, advocating a certain delimitation of religious propaganda to religious institutions. Russian importations were clear in the cumulative movement now heading up in the Anti-Christian Society. Direct action followed propaganda—persecution, interference with worship, occupation of schools and churches by soldiers, robbery, murder. Accusations of cultural imperialism current in 1925 were soon met by Christians' protestations of their own nationalism, and by 1926 the Kuo Ming Tang party voted that religion and party were distinct issues that should not be confused. The sentiment of nationalism, backed by previous attempts at discrimination between foreign and universal elements in Christianity, have led to making Christian organizations more Chinese in control if not in characteristics.—*M. T. Price.*

10220. HOUF, HORACE THOMAS. The living Buddhism of Japan. *Crozer Quart.* 7(2) Apr. 1930: 192-202.—Industry, science, democracy, the active rivalry of Christianity, and the disestablishment of Buddhism as the state religion—all have combined to recreate at least the most aggressive sects of the 15 now extant, with Shin and Shingon leading the way. Under the philosophic-scientific leadership of scholars like Dr. Anesaki, several Buddhist sects are now actively promoting social reforms after Western patterns. They have nearly every variety of institutional organization, as does Christianity, to train their young and to advance propagandist interests. And their more advanced leaders are frankly demanding that they insist upon the marriage of their priests, that they give less attention to the ancient dogmas of their orders and more to the alleviation of suffering, and that they recognize the fact that a knowledge of modern science makes it impossible longer to hold the masses of superstitions and ignorant assumptions which have so long clung to the Buddhist faiths.—*Fred Merrifield.*

10221. HUGHES, E. R. A background to the problem of Christian literature in China. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 19(76) Oct. 1930: 512-529.—The ratio of illiteracy is much higher in north China than in south, being estimated by some as high as 80% for men and

98% for women in the north, and as low as 50% for men and 80% for women in the south. The difference is largely due to the greater poverty in the north. But there are many who are semi-illiterate, able to spell out simple writing and signs, especially in the simplified form. Even in the most advanced communities, however, not many Chinese Christians are regular readers of their Bibles. Among the educated the striking movement known as the Renaissance presents other problems. Students have grown discouraged with the lack of clear progress, and many of them are considering a program of force, which makes them ready to accept communism as a way out, while all, whether Christian or not, are becoming increasingly critical of the Church.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

10222. LAUFENBURGER, HENRY. Religion und Wirtschaft im Elsass. [Religion and economics in Alsace.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 64(2) Oct. 1930: 316-331.—The economic life of Alsace is characterized by remarkable diversity, not only in natural resources but also in forms of economic organization. The latter apparently can be accounted for only by culture case study. Religious minorities such as the Jews, Mennonites, Calvinists and others apparently provide the cultural bases for such diversity. The Calvinists of Mülhausen in Upper Alsace are especially suited to intensive study, and the results of such investigation show plainly that Max Weber's thesis concerning the relation of Calvinism and capitalism is amply supported by this group. This is the more striking because Weber apparently knew little of the Mülhausen Calvinists, having restricted his analyses largely to Anglo-Saxon groups. It should also be noted, however, that the surprising tenacity and drive characteristic of Alsatian Calvinism is perhaps due to the fact that it represents a sectarian minority quite as much as to the fact of Calvinistic belief itself. Another interesting point is that Calvinists play little part in the banks of Alsace, this activity being largely in the hands of Catholics. This division of labor may have been due to the self-financing character of Alsatian Calvinism, which therefore could dispense with banking organization.—*Howard Becker.*

10223. LINTON, J. H. Evangelism in Persia. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 20(77) Jan. 1931: 84-91.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

10224. LO CH'UAN-FANG. Future of Christianity in China. *China Critic.* 4(2) Jan. 8, 1931: 29-32.—Christianity is experiencing a hard struggle in China today. Religious institutions in general are either openly criticized or respectfully tolerated. The theological doctrines about the person of Jesus are unintelligible to the Chinese mind. The hostility and indifference of modern Chinese youth are deeply rooted in a spirit of devotion to science and to a genuine interest in life.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

10225. MARK, H. A psychological justification for the Gospel message to India. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 20(77) Jan. 1931: 114-121.—Indian social organizations lead to considerable repression of some fundamental instincts or life-tendencies. The Hindu joint family system represses individuality and prevents the development of a sense of responsibility while its conjunction with the *purdah* system and child-marriage prevent a normal and desirable sexual life for the Hindu and rob Indian social life of a great deal of its charm and refinement. Further, the religious primordial images of the doctrines of *karma* and rebirth, the illustory nature of the universe and the worthlessness of material things sap the energy of Indian social reform movements and deaden idealism and the hope of progress. Christianity offers in its individualism, healthy sexual ethics, and freedom from fatalism a corrective for these undesirable psychological conditions of Indian life.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

10226. McLAUGHLIN, HENRY W. The past and future of our country churches. *Biblical Rev.* 14(3) Jul. 1929: 364-379.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

10227. PADEN, W. M. Is Mormonism changing? *Biblical Rev.* 14(3) Jul. 1929: 380-402.—Plural marriage has been suppressed within the Mormon church, the oath of vengeance has been changed or has lost its meaning, and the Mormon church has followed Gentile example in supporting hospitals, patronizing doctors, and sponsoring education. But the conservative elements in control of the hierarchy are stubbornly resisting other changes. The Church has vitality and vested interests enough to enable it to continue for a long time, but it may be expected to conform more and more to Christian and evangelical practice. It will be a cross between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism, with vestigial remains of paganism, too eclectic to be evangelical and yet too evangelical to be wholly un-Christian.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

10228. SPANN, OTHMAR. Individualistische und universalistische Religionssoziologie. [Individualistic and universalistic sociology of religion.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54(5) 1930: 921-946.—As in the case of general sociology, a sociology of religion must also decide between the individualistic and universalistic conceptions of society and accordingly between the empirical and idealistic conception of the spiritual content of religion. According to the empirical conception, there are the following types of explanation of religion: (1) Religion as personification of natural phenomena and anthropomorphism; (2) religion as interpretation of dream experience; (3) religion as a result of belief in magic; (4) euhemerism; (5) religion as an attempt to maintain the social order; (6) psychological theories. There are the following schools of religious sociology according to the naturalistic point of view: (1) Comparative mythology; (2) the ethnological school to which belongs animism, pre-animism, and totemism; (3) the Pan-Babylonian school. The error of all these explanations is that they attempt to explain religion without religious experience. The universalistic point of view looks at religion as a super-individual objective phenomenon. These theories may be understood from the subjective or objective individualistic point of view. The history of religion is not possible on the basis of regarding it as an external phenomenon, but only as a history of religious feeling.—*H. Jechi.*

THE SCHOOL AND THE SOCIAL CENTRE

10229. COVERT, TIMON. Rural school consolidation. A decade of school consolidation with detailed information from 105 consolidated schools. *U. S. Office Educ., Pamphl.* (6) Jun. 1930: pp. 34.

10230. HAN LIH-WU. The Wu-Han University—A hopeful center of learning. *China Critic.* 4(6) Feb. 5, 1931: 127-128.—The institution, although established a number of years ago, has been reorganized and strengthened through the acquisition of distinguished scholars for the faculty. The atmosphere of Hankow is more conducive to true university work than that of most other Chinese cities, although Hankow has never been, in the past, a true educational center.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

10231. VASILESCU-KARPEN, N. Centralizare și descentralizare în învățământul superior. [Centralization and decentralization in higher education.] *Arhiva Pentru Stiințe și Reforma Soc.* 8(4) 1929: 550-558.—Higher education in Rumania is divided among the four universities, the high school of animal surgery, the school of pharmacy, the two academies of commerce, the two polytechnic schools, the school of architecture with its high school, and the school of forestry.—*M. Jorga.*

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 9773, 9941, 9981, 9992, 10002, 10246, 10338)

10232. LATTES, LEONE. A proposito del delinquente per tendenza. [The instinctive criminal.] *Arch. di Antropol. Crim. Psichiat. e Medic. Legale*. 50 (6) 1930: 927-930.—The projects of the present Italian criminal code assumed the existence of a criminal due to innate tendencies. The claims by positivists that this was in reality an acceptance of the doctrine of Lombroso led to modifications of the project; the code recently adopted still speaks of such a criminal but defines him in such a manner that the concept of free will is maintained. The author points out that the *relazione* which accompanied the code when submitted to the King for his signature, by indirection admits the existence of criminals due to organic and pathological causes. He speculates on the composition of this group and the treatment applicable to it.—*Thorsten Sellin*.

10233. MEZGER, EDM., and LENZ, ADOLF. Die Bedeutung der Kriminalbiologie. [The significance of criminal biology.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 22 (1) Jan. 1931: 43-47.—(1) The results of recent research in criminal biology must be incorporated in juristic practice, for otherwise the newer insights into the problem of guilt cannot be made practically available. (2) Current criminal and penal codes must be completely revised in accordance with the latest results of criminal biology, particularly as regards the individualization of the criminal. Attempts to deal with a mythical "average" criminal are fruitless; criminal biology has placed the problem of individual personality in the very center of criminal law.—*Howard Becker*.

10234. ROJAS, NERIO. Concepto médico-legal del aborto. [The medical-legal definition of abortion.] *Rev. de Criminol. Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal*. 17 (100) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 385-391.—The medical-legal definition of abortion differs from that of obstetrics, which considers it as a pathological accident, a willed event, or a therapeutic act. The various situations under which abortion is committed must be considered. It is properly criminal except when planned by physicians for therapeutic or eugenic purposes.—*L. L. Bernard*.

10235. SCOTT, ROBERT H. Modern science and the juvenile court. *J. Juvenile Res.* 14 (2) Apr. 1930: 77-86.—*Jane Marsten*.

10236. UNSIGNED. Le rôle de la police dans la société moderne. [The role of the police in modern society.] *Admin. Locale*. (55) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 1101-1104.—*Marshall E. Dimock*.

SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 8864, 10193)

10237. DUNCAN, RONALD A. Science and the art of architecture. *Royal Inst. Brit. Architect. J.* 37 (15) Jun. 7, 1930: 546-557.—Archaeology has proved that architecture and the decorative and plastic arts provide a sure indication of the social organization and economic system, the beliefs and moral worth of a civilization. Architecture as a "social art" is subjected to the full force of the changes wrought through scientific developments. New views of life, new ideas and ideals, new materials and methods of construction, changed economic conditions, collective living, the machine, mass production, etc., all bring great force to bear upon architectural forms and functions. To meet these changed conditions, old traditions must be discarded, and a new architecture developed which will more nearly mirror our modern times.—*T. E. O'Donnell*.

10238. M., A. Une exposition d'art indochinois. [An exposition of Indo-Chinese art.] *Asie Française*. 30 (285) Dec. 1930: 415-416.—The first display of Indo-Chinese

art was staged in Paris last autumn. It included the works of painters and sculptors who had been awarded the annual art prizes instituted in the colony a generation ago and attracted great attention.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 8543, 8931, 9140)

10239. BACKHEUSER, EVERARDO. As linhas mestras da reforma na Austria. [The trends of reform in Austria.] *Escola Nova*. 1 (1) Oct. 1930: 53-65.

10240. BOGORAZ-TAN, V. G. БОГОРАЗ-ТАН, В. Г. К вопросу о применении марксистского метода к изучению этнографических явлений. [The Marxist method in the study of ethnography.] *Этнография. (Etnografia)*. 9-10 (1-2) 1930: 3-56.—The Marxist method in the study of ethnographic data demands an analysis along economic and technical lines as well as lines of social and ideological supplements. In seven chapters the author analyzes and illustrates by ethnographic examples the proposed scheme of evolution of production forms and supplements. The whole scheme is composed of four stages: The first—collective stage corresponds to the horde. Here the social element is pushed forward from the moment of distribution of products, the age and sex groups are set apart; the last concerns also the differentiation of types of production. Toward the end of this stage appear forms of collective industry in hunting; chance hunting leaders appear among the groups. In technique it is paleolithic. Production is limited to collection of products, although provision of food does not exist. Clothing is not differentiated. Dwellings are temporary huts. The woman serves as a beast of burden during nomadic wanderings. The second stage has variations: hunting, fishing, collection of products for provisions. This stage is connected with the forest-steppe periods and is characterized by the following: (1) presence of social groups (hunting or military), (2) wizards, shamans, military leaders and chance prisoner-slaves, i.e., class stratification. This is a late paleolithic and neolithic period. The food depends on production, but meat predominates. Animal skins are cut to cover the body as a shirt. Tents serve as dwellings. In migrations, especially in hunting, the male appears as a beast of burden and pulls the sledge or drag-net. The third stage of mattock agriculture and cattle breeding appears simultaneously in various geographical conditions. The matriarchal and patriarchal clans develop and lead to the creation of the body of elders; among the cattle breeders it leads to the military monarchy of the steppes. Class stratification is clearly expressed. There are ruling classes, classes of merchants, workmen, and slaves. Woman is oppressed. Use of metals is common. Clothing consists of several parts, woolen materials are in use. Tents still predominate in way of dwellings, but coverings are carefully manufactured. Animals already serve as a means of communication, the carriage appears. In connection with all this appear handicrafts. Religion is characterized by the rotation of cattle breeding and agricultural rites, appearance of astronomic cults, places of prayer. The fourth stage—ploughing agriculture is the complex of mattock agriculture and of cattle breeding. The clan structure passes into class society. Division of labor takes on clear forms, new crafts appear; this stage is not primitive.—*G. Vasilevich*.

10241. REUTER, E. B. Civilization and the mixture of races. *Sci. Monthly*. 31 (5) Nov. 1930: 442-449.—While there are no noticeable biological results of cross-breeding, it is often associated with significant culture phenomena. Two doctrines seek to explain this fact. One posits the inequality of racial stocks in native capacity for culture achievement and the necessity of a

superior racial group as a precondition to a complex culture. It concludes that the crossing of unequal stocks lowers one and raises the other. The arguments in support of the position are based on biological, psychological and historical grounds. Historical evidence adduced in support of the argument shows that the great civilizations of the world have been achievements of the white race. The opposing doctrine supports the position that racial amalgamation is desirable by demonstrating the superiority of hybrid stocks and attributing the great cultural achievements to mixed populations. The presupposition of both positions is that culture is a function of race and is affected by changes in racial stock. This error arises from the tendency to assume causality because of coexistence or sequence. It persists in explanations of bio-social phenomena because of the absence of a definitive analysis of the objective relationship of biological and cultural facts. Race is the result of the fixation of characteristics through isolation and in-breeding. Culture development is a consequence of social contacts. The social effect of contact is culture growth; the biological effect is the mixture of blood and modification of racial types. The biological mixture and the culture development result from the contact of peoples but neither is a direct cause of the other. Indirectly, however, race crossing may be conducive to social change. In its early stages, when racial amalgamation is usually in violation of the mores, it is an evidence of social disorganization. Intermixture contributes to further disorganization and consequently to social change.—*Doris M. Lorden.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 2316, 2545, 3323, 3335, 3387, 4339, 5976, 6512, 6794, 8328, 10007, 10183, 10185, 10289)

10242. PERRY, EVELYN E. Housing conditions in Cape Town and Cape Province. *Garden Cities & Town Planning*. 20(9) Nov. 1930: 270-275.—The present policy, partly assisted by government loans, is to build housing estates in Greater Cape Town and Cape Town for the exclusive use of Europeans, non-Europeans, and natives. During 1925 the "Athlone Scheme" was begun in order to build cottages for non-Europeans only. This program, in the main, has been unsuccessful. Despite government aid, critics find overcrowded conditions, poor sanitation, and bad planning of houses still present. Native quarters, of shacks constructed from tin and wood, are especially in need of assistance. The high death rate in South Africa, among all classes, is attributed to inadequate housing and sanitary conditions.—*Philip D. Jordan.*

10243. ROQUE de PADILLA, JUSTA. La infancia desvalida. [Dependent children.] *Bol. d. Mus. Soc. Argentino*. 18(98) Aug. 1930: 464-468.—(Some Argentine problems and solutions.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 8552, 8663, 8675, 8927, 9787, 9791, 9941, 9949, 9973, 9975-9977, 9980-9981, 9985, 9987-9989, 9991-9992, 9994-9995, 10232-10233, 10235, 10261, 10267-10270, 10298, 10338)

10244. BELYM, LÉON. Die belgische Kriminalität. [Criminality in Belgium.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 22(1) Jan. 1931: 29-31.—Minor crimes, such as vagabondage, have decreased from a fourth to a half of the pre-war incidence, but major crimes have doubled. This seems to be due to the

after-effects of the war and is evident in many other countries; in addition, recent immigration into Belgium, chiefly from countries with a less complex culture, plays a large part. [Detailed statistics are given.]—*Howard Becker.*

10245. ERNST, JOHN L. An analysis of the religious and ethical habits of a group of convicts. *Univ. Pittsburgh Bull.* 27(3) Nov. 15, 1930: 47-53.—A religious background questionnaire giving detailed questions as to life history, home conditions, mental habits, moral and religious training and attitudes was given to 100 convicts at the Western Penitentiary, Pittsburgh, with the idea of discovering what social and leisure habits applied among the group. In addition a Biblical knowledge test, Fernald's Ethical Perception test, and Fernald's Ethical Discrimination test were given. Thirty-six of the men were colored, 30 were non-Catholic whites, and 34 Catholic whites. The chronological ages ranged from 17 to 63 years, with the median age at 27.8. General conclusions from the study were that (1) large families which give rise to difficulties, conflicts, and economic struggles are conducive to habits of criminality; (2) the broken home, or home where there is psychological conflict has been conducive to anti-social habits and criminal habits; (3) compulsory participation in church and religious activities has led to negativistic conduct; (4) selfish mental habits and disregard for rights of others are characteristic of the group; (5) the majority of convicts believe the church to be a safeguard against criminality; (6) 96% believe honest work to be the most effective preventive for crime.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

10246. GUMMERSBACH, Dr. Begnadigte Mörder. Drei Beiträge zur Psychologie des Mordes. III. Die Frau als Mörderin. [Pardoned murderer. Three contributions to the psychology of murder. Murders committed by females.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 22(1) Jan. 1931: 35-42.—[Several cases illustrating the influence of female physiology upon the type of crime committed are given.]—*Howard Becker.*

10247. HENTIG, HANS v. Inwelt und Umwelt. [Inner life and environment.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 22(1) Jan. 1931: 1-7.—The frequent overemphasis on biological causation of crime carries with it insufficient emphasis on situational factors. The criminal biologist usually has only the crudest notions of situational or environmental factors and is utterly ignorant of the larger concepts of human ecology; further, in his over-reaction against undue sympathy for the criminal he frequently evidences undue sympathy for pathological environments. The science of criminology must abandon the hyper-emotional stress on amelioration, but it must also abandon the hyper-emotional stress, so frequently evident among the biologists, on the impossibility of amelioration.—*Howard Becker.*

10248. HENTIG, HANS v. Zur Psychologie der moralischen Zensur. [Concerning the psychology of certain censors of public morals.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 21(12) Dec. 1930: 742-743.—Recent statistics for Austria as a whole show 25% illegitimacy, whereas one rural province has 81.3%. Attempts to justify the latter extremely high figure by pointing to the economic and political advantages of a high rural birth rate, and by casting slurs upon the frequency of divorce in urban centers, are not warranted. Certainly the political advantages are more than doubtful, for in 1928 the percentage of felonies was three times as great in rural districts as in Vienna, the largest urban center.—*Howard Becker.*

10249. THRASHER, FREDERIC M. Nipping the buds of crime. *Survey*. 65(6) Dec. 15, 1930: 317-318.—Crime breeds in ten or twelve areas in New York City. Measures of prevention should include the formation

of a "neighborhood council" to integrate all the neighborhood forces. The Crime Commission summarizes the most hopeful trends in crime prevention. The great weakness of the case method is the inability to deal with the whole sector of the child's life. The gang, for instance, cannot be dealt with through the interview. The immediate problem in prevention is "to find ways and means of interesting delinquent excitement cravers in wholesome activities." The Commission had difficulty in establishing direct causal relationships between poor environmental factors and the causes of actual delinquency.—*Ray H. Abrams.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 9479, 10165-10166, 10175)

10250. BOLT, RICHARD A. Causes and prevention of neonatal mortality. *U. S. Children's Bur.* 1929: pp. 18.

10251. ISERN, A. FERNOS, and PASTOR, J. RODRIGUEZ. A survey of infant mortality in Porto Rico. *Porto Rico J. Pub. Health & Tropical Medic.* 6 (2) Dec. 1930: 151-193.—Infant mortality in Porto Rico is high, families are large, marriage early, and density of population great. Infant mortality is greater in the towns along the coast, and lower in the inland. It is more noticeable in the black than in the white race and among boys than girls and also among illegitimate children, and is especially noticeable among children from 1 to 6 months of age. There are recommended maternity and child hygiene clinics, hospitals, cradle-rooms, and day nurseries; the *goutte de lait*; health educational campaigns; greater supervision of midwives, and distribution of prophylactic material for tetanus, etc. (Illustrations, charts, and tables).—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

10252. MILLS, ALDEN B. The extent of illness and of physical and mental defects prevailing in the United States. *Comm. Cost Medic. Care. Publ.* #2. pp. 83.

10253. ROYER, B. FRANKLIN. Syphilis and gonorrhea as causes of blindness. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 17 (3) Mar. 1931: 151-157.

10254. UNSIGNED. The decline in tuberculosis is general. *Stat. Bull. Metropolitan Life Insur. Co.* 12 (2) Feb. 1931: 1-3.

10255. WOLMAN, ABEL, and GORMAN, ARTHUR E. Water-borne typhoid fever still a menace. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21 (2) Feb. 1931: 115-129.—While the typhoid fever death rate in the United States and Canada has made a phenomenal drop since 1900, many large water-borne typhoid outbreaks have occurred during the last decade. Cities with populations of less than 5,000 had 64.9% of the outbreaks in the United States and 77.5% of those in Canada. The courts in both the United States and Canada are increasingly holding cities and water companies liable for heavy financial damages for illness resulting from pollution of public supplies.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entry 8864)

10256. FATERSON, HANNA F. Organic inferiority and the inferiority attitude. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 2 (1) Feb. 1931: 87-101.

10257. PHILLIPS, R. A. Comparison of behavior problems of childhood with mental aberrations of adults. *Ohio State Medic. J.* 25 Oct. 1929: 802.

10258. THURSTON, HERBERT. The case of Mollie Fancher. *Month.* 156 (798) Dec. 1930: 527-538; 157 (799) Jan. 1930: 17-29.—The case is interesting in its relation to the phenomena associated with Sister

Emmerich, Teresa Higginson and others, and also to the phenomena which formerly passed under the names of witchcraft and sorcery. The facts of her life may be found in Abram H. Daily: *Mollie Fancher, the Brooklyn enigma.*—*G. G. Walsh.*

10259. TREADWAY, W. L. Further observations on the epidemiology of narcotic drug addiction. *Pub. Health Rep.* 44 (45) Nov. 8, 1929: 541-553.—Compilation of data on 432 cases of violation of the narcotic laws for one month indicate that drug addiction was established chiefly between the ages of 20 and 29, that morphine is the drug most often chosen, that the drug is usually administered by hypodermic, and that usually the violator had had no treatments.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 10007, 10155, 10340, 10343)

10260. HATHWAY, MARION. The migrant family and social agencies in Washington. The registration of migrant families by family welfare agencies in nine cities in Washington. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (2) Dec. 1930: 232-235.—The following data taken from 160 registration forms out of a total of 263 indicate the problems: 123 families reported 394 children, 220 (out of 364 whose ages were given) being under 10 years of age; 105 families out of 121 registered between Sep. and Dec. reported children, verifying the contention that migrant children remain out of school for considerable periods; the families come for the most part from within the state, a contradiction to the common belief. Only two families had been known to two or more agencies, also a refutation of a common belief. Only a meagre amount of case material resulted from the registration forms. Though the problem is complex, the migrant has received undue emphasis hardly justified by the small number of cases known to the social agencies.—*L. M. Brooks.*

10261. HOERST, WILHELM. Fürsorgeerziehung krimineller Jugendlicher über 16 Jahre in England. [Custodial care in England for criminal minors over 16 years of age.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohl-fahrt.* 21 (9) Dec. 1929: 301-305; 21 (10) Jan. 1930: 351-356.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

10262. KNOPF, S. A. Puerperal death rate, birth control, and marriage advice stations. *Medic. J. & Rec.* 131 May 7, 1930: 455-458.—Contraception is making steady progress despite present laws. In well-managed clinics about 90% success is had, and this is better than the doctor can promise his patients with most of his remedies. The claim that proper contraceptive methods may cause sterility is unfounded. Much is expected from marriage consultation bureaus. They should be established in every city, should be under medical control, but with psychologists and social workers associated, should be quite dissociated from birth control (to avoid antagonisms); should make no charge for advice but receive thank offerings. Through such ways as these the puerperal death-rate can be reduced and the general health and happiness of the community greatly promoted; and it is incumbent on the medical profession to take a much more energetic part in promoting these activities, than it has done hitherto.—*Paul Popenoe.*

10263. PLATT, WILLIAM. The logical basis for family endowment. *Rev. Internat. de l'Enfant.* 11 (62) Feb. 1931: 107-111.—The author holds that family endowment is a necessary provision if we are to encourage

young persons in establishing a home. We should provide compensation for services rendered society. It may never be possible to make the payment fit the service in all cases but at least we can eliminate the worst hardships. The economic handicap of parentage is needless. Men and women should be compensated on the basis of equal pay for equal work, while a special sum should be provided for the fathers of families. At present men claim an extra income on the grounds that they may become fathers, but they have no grounds for this claim until they actually undertake the job of parenthood. The Family Endowment Society of Great Britain exists to further any possible plan that may help young married couples with families. France leads the world in family endowment, with employers' pools into which the employer must pay his percentage whether or not he employs family men.—*Lorine Pruette.*

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 9931, 10184, 10277)

10264. MEAD, LAURA L. Use made of social agencies serving Portland. *Commonwealth Rev.* 12 (5) Jan. 1931: 373-381.—The starting point in this study is a survey of truancy in Portland, Oregon for the school year 1929-30. The sample was taken at random from every tenth family with members between the ages of 4 and 19 years inclusive. When the families of truants were cleared through the social service exchange it was found that 82% were reported as having used the social agencies of the city. One important aspect of the problem, at least technically, is the divergent policy of various agencies in registering their cases. Variations occurred both as to the length of time for which records of cases had been kept and as to types of work done, and duplication of effort further complicates the problem. About 31% of all families in the school population have been known to one or more social agencies. Also, 60% of the contacts with these families have been with health agencies. The birthplace of parents has little to do with the kinds of agencies with which contacts have been made.—*O. D. Duncan.*

10265. SHUMAN, EDWIN L. Broad scope of American philanthropy. *Current Hist.* 33 (5) Feb. 1931: 702-707. American philanthropy is making history in at least three ways—in the unprecedented sums given, in the purposes served, and in the vast extent of the field covered. The total benefactions in the last six years have exceeded two billion dollars annually. Of these annual amounts, the churches and hospitals get about half, charity one-quarter, education one-sixth, and other benevolent objects the rest. While only three per cent of these funds come from endowed philanthropic foundations, these modern business enterprises are the leaders that are setting the pace, breaking new paths, and determining the direction in which the charity of the future is to move. There are now about 150 of them, with a total capital of a billion dollars, and giving away about \$60,000,000 a year. Classifying these 150 foundations as to scope, half are national in their reach, more than a quarter are international, and less than a quarter are local in the sense of being confined to one city or state. Of the amounts annually given, more than half goes to education. Other purposes served are individual aid, research, health, child welfare, esthetics, social welfare, international relations, industry and business, religion, government, genetics, aviation and agriculture, in the order of amounts given. Probably the most dramatic chapter in the task of American philanthropy is that of scientific research, especially in the fields of biology and medicine, in which 14 foundations are specializing.—*James H. S. Bossard.*

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 9523, 9531, 9680, 9788, 9935, 10003-10006, 10010, 10013, 10068)

10266. SKHERGAEK, OLUF. Vorbeugende Kinderfürsorge in Dänemark. [Preventive child welfare work in Denmark.] *Rev. Internat. de l'Enfant.* 11 (62) Feb. 1931: 126-141.—Preventive child welfare work includes action taken to keep children in the home and to remedy those circumstances which might make it necessary to take them away. The author describes a series of measures: relief in money or kind granted by the poor-law authorities to families in distress; the law of 1923 on the supervision of children, which applies not only to those placed in foster families but to all illegitimate children under seven years and to those who are not under the permanent charge of the poor-law authorities but who receive occasional relief; the law passed 150 years ago and since then amended on the maintenance of illegitimate children, with provisions applying to children whose parents are divorced or separated; the law of April 29, 1914, later amended, providing for pecuniary help to widows in distress; and lastly the schools and medical treatment for sick and weakly children. The law on guardians also provides for special preventive measures. The competent authority to which reports are made, the *Vaergeraad*, has the right to advise the parents responsible for the child and to demand that the child be sent to a school suitable to his age, but not much use is made of this right. Very early organizations were developed for preventive child welfare. In 1799 the town of Copenhagen proposed the organization of day nurseries, but the idea was not carried out until 1828. In 1874 the first workshop for children of school age was opened and in 1882 the first *creche*. There are today numerous institutions for children from two to seven, usually run along Froebel or Montessori lines. In all there are 170 of these institutions, 80 of which are in Copenhagen. The law of June 30, 1919, authorized the State to subsidize institutions doing preventive work, with the state averaging 35% of the expenditure.—*Lorine Pruette.*

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 10274, 10298, 10338)

10267. BALTHAZARD, VICTOR. Organisation de services d'anthropologie criminelle dans les prisons. [Organization of criminal anthropological laboratories in prisons.] *Arch. di Antrop. Crim. Psychiat. e Medic. Legale.* 50 (6) 1930: 843-849.—Imprisonment demands the development of a science of prison therapy, based on the anthropological classification of the prisoners. The aim of prison laboratories should be to perfect such scientific classification and to observe the offenders subjected to treatment in order that modification in their classification may be possible. The Belgian prison laboratories may be taken as models in the event that France adopts the plan. The medical personnel should consist of a director with two assistant physicians for each prison. All of them should have medical degrees and specialists in psychiatry. The cost of installing the nine prison laboratories of Belgium ran to 300,000 francs. It would cost two million in France which has more prisons. The laboratory is not in charge of prison hygiene, but it should, together with the administration, decide on the treatment, including prison labor, which the prisoner should undergo. The prison staff must be educated to collaborate in the treatment. The Belgians have, as a result of their work, been able to classify prisoners roughly in three categories: the occasional or accidental criminal (exclusively or predominantly due to exogenic causes); the habitual or degenerate criminal

(due to a combination of pathological heredity and unfit environment); the moral imbeciles or the insane criminals. The first group may be readapted to live in freedom, some of the second also, but none of the third category. Prison discipline must be made to exercise an intimidating effect on all prisoners, but for the last two groups mentioned, it must be especially severe to make any impression.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

10268. CARRARA, MARIO. *Trattamento individualizzato di criminali in un penitenziario* (Untermassfeld). [Individualized treatment of criminals in a prison (Untermassfeld).] *Arch. di Antropol. Crim. Psichiat. e Medic. Legale.* 50 (6) 1930: 901-926.—(Report of a visit to a Thuringian prison known for its modern methods of treatment.)—*Thorsten Sellin.*

10269. FREDE, LOTHAR, and PERRET, ALFRED. *Baupläne für eine moderne Strafanstalt*. [Plans for the construction of a modern penal institution.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22 (1) Jan. 1931: 10-28.—At the present time little or nothing is being done, in Europe at least, to improve the architecture of penal institutions, in spite of the fact that the theory and practice of penology has greatly changed. The idea that education and not punishment is the end to be sought has gained general recognition, but its realization is rendered almost impossible by the antiquated penal institutions still in use. Plans for a structure fully in accord with modern trends are badly needed. [An extensive description of a projected institution to house 300-400 persons and arranged for a three-level educational process are given.]—*Howard Becker.*

10270. LONGHI, SILVIO. *Limiti e modalità del regime cellulare nel sistema penitenziario moderno*. [Limits and practice of isolation in cells in the modern penitentiary system.] *Riv. Penale.* 1 (8) Aug. 1930: 865-870.—The author reviews the more common criticisms made of the system of isolation in cells by the various schools of penologists. This practice may be considered a very harsh punishment. For that reason precise regulations should be made as to application, taking into consideration the physical and mental condition of the prisoner. Segregation may also be granted on the demand of the prisoner if he deserves special consideration, so that he may avoid promiscuous incarceration with many others during a short period of detention.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

10271. PARKER, FLORENCE, et al. *Care of aged persons in the United States.* *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #489. Oct. 1929: pp. 305.

10272. ROREM, C. RUFUS. *Capital investment in hospitals. The place of "fixed charges" in hospital financing and costs.* *Comm. Costs Medic. Care, Publ.* #7. Nov. 1930: pp. 43.—Capital investment in the 7,000 hospitals in the United States exceeds \$3,000,000,000. The average per hospital is \$425,000. Ninety-one percent has been provided on a non-profit basis in about equal proportions by governments and non-profit associations. There are 4,538 hospitals for "general" medical and surgical care, representing 41% of the bed capacity, 60% of the capital investment, and an average investment-per-bed of \$5,000. Two-thirds of the capital invested in general and special hospitals is controlled by independent associations and by churches and religious orders. Hospitals generally fail to render a precise accounting for capital investment. "Fixed charges" (interest and depreciation on capital investment), ranging from \$0.50 to \$5 per patient-day, are costs of hospital service, although usually met by the general public rather than from patients' fees, and they must be included in the records and reports of hospitals.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

MENTAL HYGIENE

10273. BOHANNAN, CHARLES D.; GARDNER, GEORGE E.; SHERMAN, MANDEL; DOLL, EDGAR, A.; SCOTT, R. RAY; PIKE, HORACE VICTOR; HOLINGSWORTH, LETA S.; LAUGHEAD, MARY B. *Some social aspects of mental hygiene. Mental hygiene in education and in mercantile life.* *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 149 Part 3, May 1930: 86-166.—(1) A summary of studies of college students indicates that about 10% have definite maladjustments and 50% have emotional difficulties of less severity. (2) Some of the causes of these maladjustments are the higher intelligence of students and their awareness of controversial problems and standards; the transition from a sheltered home life to the problems of college life; impersonal college atmosphere; insistence on conformity; and often lack of normal social relations with persons of the opposite sex. Students of relatively low intelligence, those with poor physical health, financial handicaps, or poor social training are also especially liable to have problems. (3) Psychiatry now recognizes that most mental difficulties are functional. Hence, it has an interest in developing well-adjusted personalities in school children. Some of the most frequently found problems are inferiority feelings, day dreaming, emotional conflicts interfering with educational progress, conflicts between the ideals of home and school or over the methods of discipline. (4) Instruction should be adapted to the needs of special classes of children and those of inferior ability should be removed from severe competition with normal children and given special training. (5) Six to ten percent of school children deviate from the norm in some way and require special treatment through vocational guidance, clinics or special schools. (6) It is difficult for the superior child to adjust both intellectually and socially. With those of his own mental age he is inferior in physical prowess or social experience; with those of his chronological age he is more advanced mentally and socially. (7) The psychiatric social worker in mercantile life acts as a consultant to those in close touch with the mass of employees, studies personal problems and helps to interpret unusual conduct and to fit the employee into the work for which he is suited.—*Ruth Shontle Cavan.*

10274. DOLL, EDGAR A.; BROWN, SANGER; PEASE, SYBIL B.; EMERY, E. VAN NORMAN; SANDY, WILLIAM C.; HOWLAND, KATHERINE E. *Some special aspects of mental hygiene. Institutional treatment and community organization.* *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 149 Part 3, May 1930: 167-198.—(1) Although there are 20 per thousand school children who are mentally deficient only a few of them receive special care. Six types may be distinguished according to their mental ability, physical development, social and emotional adjustment. Methods for their care and the control of feeble-minded include careful study, eugenic sterilization, special classes and supervised parole. (2) Child guidance problems of rural communities call for greater use of ungraded classes for the feeble-minded, visiting teachers, health nurses, psychiatric work, and vocational guidance. (3) The public health nurse through a knowledge of mental hygiene could not only solve many of her own problems in helping patients but could educate parents to the need for developing well-adjusted children. (4) The psychiatrist can help courts and probation officers by giving them a better understanding of children's delinquent conduct and of the reasons for such tendencies as running away or emotional dependency. The psychiatric diagnosis may thus become a basis for treatment. (5) Clinics are beginning to specialize to serve such distinct groups as school children, adults, delinquents. Mobile clinics are increasing, to work in connection with local organizations. (6) Successful follow-up work was done by

correspondence with patients' families and friends in one Iowa hospital.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

10275. GREENE, RANSOM A. Progress in understanding and control of the feeble-minded. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 151 Sep. 1930: 130-137.—Recent advancements in the study and treatment of feeble-minded include improved devices for detection and accurate diagnosis (the Ten Point Scale), and within the last decade an increasing amount of work for those who are not in institutions. Among outstanding needs is that of increased community resources as well as their early application for the control of feeble-minded persons in the community such as industrial training and legal control. Since it is probably true that no more than 10% of the feeble-minded require institutional care, these community efforts, plus sterilization, constitute an adequate program of control.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

10276. JACKSON, J. ALLEN. The role of the state hospital in mental hygiene. *J. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 96 (13) Mar. 28, 1931: 1000-1002.

10277. STEVENSON, GEORGE S. Role of community clinics in mental hygiene. *J. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 96 (13) Mar. 28, 1931: 997-999.

10278. WILBUR, RAY LYMAN. Mental health as a national problem. *J. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 96 (13) Mar. 28, 1931: 994-996.

10279. ZWEIG, STEFAN. Die Heilung durch den Geist. [Mental healing.] *Neue Rundsch.* 42 (2) Feb. 1931: 258-270.—[A survey and defense of recent methods of psychotherapy as set forth by Adler, Freud, Coué and others.]—*Howard Becker.*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 9690, 10038, 10180, 10250, 20262)

10280. BROMLEY, DOROTHY DUNBAR. Specialists at large. An inquiry into certain aspects of medical practice. *Harper's Mag.* 162 (969) Feb. 1931: 277-287.—There are a considerable number of self-styled medical "specialists" who have no real claim to such distinction. There is evidently considerable unnecessary surgery being done, and too often by physicians with little ability or training. Much of this is laid at the door of the fee-splitter. A study has been made of deaths from appendicitis in Michigan showing variation from 1% to 21% of those operated, in various counties. The results from tonsillectomies have shown improvements as regards acute sore throat, ear trouble, scarlet fever, diphtheria and first attacks of rheumatic fever, but the entire group of tonsillectomized children has shown more laryngitis, bronchitis and pneumonia, and just as much head colds, recurrent hoarseness, and frequent nose-bleeds. To correct these things, the American College of Surgeons, today numbering approximately 10,000 doctors, has taken vigorous steps in the matter of qualifying surgeons, pledging them to an ethical procedure, and forcing a few offenders to resign.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

10281. CASELLA, EDGAR. Combating cancer in the Argentine. *World's Health.* 11 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 188-197.—The Institute of Experimental Medicine for the Study and Treatment of Cancer was founded in 1922 in Buenos Aires. The Institute is a branch organization of the University of Buenos Aires. The object of the Institute is (1) the treatment of patients by qualified doctors, and (2) laboratory work conducted exclusively by specialists. During 1928, 29,750 out-patients were examined and 2,268 in-patients served. Marked progress has been made in educating the public, as indicated by the fact that the proportion of patients attending within the first month of the disease is now 20%. A fortnightly bulletin is published, containing original articles and bibliographies.—*G. H. Berry.*

10282. HORTON, GUY B. The situation in rural districts as regards medical services. *New Engl. J. Medic.* 199 (22) Nov. 1928: 1091-1093.

10283. JENNE, J. N. Why the situation in the rural districts as regards medical service? *New Engl. J. Medic.* 199 (22) Nov. 1928: 1099-1103.

10284. KRAUS, HERTHA. Müttererholungsfürsorge. [Maternal health work.] *Soz. Praxis.* 40 (3) Jan. 15 1931: 89-94.—*R. Broda.*

10285. PEEBLES, ALLON. A survey of statistical data on medical facilities in the United States. *Comm. Cost Medic. Care.* Publ. #3. 1929: pp. 119.

10286. SILVA, RAFAEL. The health problem in Mexico. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21 (1) Jan. 1931: 31-36.—(This is a brief comprehensive article by the Chief of the National Department of Health of Mexico, in which country all health work is administered more or less directly by the Federal Department of Health. The Government has provided excellent facilities in several centers of Mexico for the promotion of public health and already considerable success has been attained in many aspects of public health problems.)—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

10287. WILE, IRA S. Contraception and public health. *Birth Control Rev.* 15 (1) Jan. 1931: 7-8.—A wise use of contraception can reduce the abortion, infant, and maternal mortality rates. The United States has a higher maternal death rate from puerperal causes than any other civilized country. Nor has there been any improvement in the rate in the past decade. Too rapid childbearing also plays a part in neuroses, marital infelicity, malnutrition of children, and in familial deterioration. Health officers are too prone to ignore the legitimate place of contraception as a constructive public health measure.—*Norman E. Himes.*

10288. WILLIAMS, ENNION G. Evolving a health department. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 20 (12) Dec. 1930: 1293-1306.—In establishing the Health Department of Virginia the principle that it is the duty of a health department to work for the benefit of the general population rather than for the benefit of any individual was followed. The activities of health work, for which public funds were appropriated, may be roughly divided into prevention of disease, promotion of health and cure of disease, the first of which is of primary interest; the second is divided with the medical profession, and the last is of little departmental concern.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

HOUSING

(See also Entry 9316)

10289. C., G. Rural housing. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21 Pt. 2, (3) Mar. 1930: 77-95.—In recent years the question of rural housing has increasingly engaged the attention of the governments and of many agricultural organizations. It has been found generally that houses in rural districts are insufficient in number or in an unsatisfactory condition. In old countries the housing shortage is a consequence of increased population or division of large units or sub-divisions of families or industrialization of farming. In new countries the demand for houses appears and grows with settlement activities. The activity of the government has been in general concerned with urban buildings. Among difficulties the high cost of buildings comes first. In some countries the cost of building has doubled or trebled in the post-war period. Conditions in 16 countries are mentioned, practically all of which have unsatisfactory rural housing conditions and all the governments are beginning to reckon with the problem.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

10290. CZAKÓ, STEFAN. Német lakáspolitiká. [German housing policy.] *Társadalompolitika.* 3 (5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 499-511.—The Reichsversicherungsanstalt für Angestellte and the Gemeinnützige Aktiengesellschaft

seilschaft für Angestellten- Heimstätten (GAGFAH) are carrying out under the states and communities a highly successful housing policy. The *GAGFAH* received from 1924-1929, 110,000,000RM with which to build healthful and moderately priced homes, mainly for officials. Two types were built. After a certain period, a single dwelling becomes the property of the tenant while the multi-family dwellings may only be rented. Special types of houses were built for large families, for

the tubercular, and for wounded veterans. The German Small-Housing Company is still in existence although there are in Berlin and in the largest cities more than 30,000 vacant large dwellings (4 rooms and up), nevertheless, more than 200,000 requests for allocation of houses remain to be filled. The successful housing policy owes much to industrial conditions and itself gives work to many people.—*L. Grossmann.*

RESEARCH METHODS

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 8189, 9249)

10292. NIXON, J. W. Les travaux de statistique de la section statistique du Bureau International du Travail. [Statistical work of the statistical section of the International Labor Office.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 66(2) 1930: 196-199.

10293. SUCHAN, ALFRED von. Die Wirtschaftsstatistik in der Tätigkeit des Völkerbundes. [Economic statistics in the activities of the League of Nations.] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 66(2) 1930: 192-194.

10294. UNSIGNED. Atti del Consiglio Superiore di Statistica; Sessione Ordinaria 7 Dicembre 1929. [Minutes of the Superior Council of Statistics; Ordinary Session, Dec. 7, 1929.] *Ann. di Stat.* 6(7) 1930: pp. 229.—Includes a report by Professor Gini, President of the Central Institute of Statistics, which, in addition to tracing briefly the program of their future activities, shows how the operations of the Institute until November 1929 consisted of the reconstitution of the statistical services, while from then on the main object of the Institute would be the concentration and ulterior development of these same services.—*E. Arcucci.*

10295. UNSIGNED. Atti del Consiglio Superiore di Statistica; Parte I, Sessioni dal 1921 al 1925; Parte II, Sessioni dal 1926 al 1927. [Minutes of the Superior Council of Statistics; Part I, Sessions from 1921 to 1925; Part II, Sessions from 1926 to 1927.] *Ann. di Stat.* 6(6) 1930: pp. 251.—The book is divided into two parts: the one gives a summary of the discussions that took place in the Superior Council of Statistics of the Kingdom of Italy during the period of 1921-1925, before the creation of the "Istituto Centrale di Statistica" (Central Institute of Statistics); the other part, in brief, the discussions during the period of 1926-1927, in the interval between the formation of this Institute and the successive modifications introduced by Royal Decree with force of Law, on May 27, 1929.—*E. Arcucci.*

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entry 10311)

10296. BARRY, HERBERT, Jr. A test for negativism and compliance. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 25(4) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 373-381.

10297. GUILFORD, J. P. Some empirical tests of the method of paired comparisons. *J. Gen. Psychol.* 5(1) Jan. 1931: 64-77.—A comparative method of deriving scale-values from data obtained by the method of paired comparisons as devised by Thurstone and that of the author was made by using data which were obtained from seven weights, lifted and compared repeatedly by two observers. The reliability of the two methods was measured by correlating the scale-values

with the logarithms of the stimuli. Certain assumptions made about the author's method were tested empirically and found valid. The effect of reducing the number of standard stimuli was tested for both methods. In most respects the author's method proved to be both more convenient and more valid than the Thurstone method, but it was found to have one weakness in that the unit is a variable factor. Suggestions are made for future practice in the scaling of psychological values.—*Walter C. Eells.*

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 7494, 8189, 8308, 9228, 9359, 9648, 10264)

10298. FRANKEL, EMIL. Statistics for institutions for juvenile delinquents. What sort shall we keep? How shall we use them? *Soc. Service Rev.* 4(4) Dec. 1930: 563-574.—A survey of the statistics of 28 separate institutions for juveniles shows a complete lack of uniformity, making any comparative study of the cases represented practically impossible. If uniform statistics were available it might be used for scientific interpretation and for developing plans for dealing with juvenile delinquency on a national scale. Such uniform statistics ought to include: (1) the individual child's record, giving detailed family and case history; (2) the extent and movement of population, including population at first of the years; admissions; losses through parole, release, hospitalization, death or coming of age; parole records. Enumeration of admissions should include classification on basis of age, sex, color, nativity, literacy, employment, residence, status of parents, nature of commitment charge, and previous record; (3) financial administrative statistics, including institutional equipment, staff and financial statement; (4) mental status, with analysis of psychological and psychiatric examinations, and (5) parole outcome, that is, figures showing the proportion of children making good.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION

(See also Entry 10343)

10299. PLATZER, H. Die 4. Revision des internationalen Todesursachenverzeichnisses. [The fourth revision of the international classification of the causes of death.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20(2) 1930: 255-260.—Since its adoption in 1893 at the Chicago session of the International Statistical Institute, the international classification of the causes of death was revised in 1900, 1909, 1920, and 1929. The last revision, carried through at a conference held in Paris and attended by representatives of 39 states, while upholding the general principles hitherto applied, introduced a number of changes, among them the establishment of an intermediary list and an abridged list of causes of death. Germany had,

up to now, not adhered to the convention concerning the international classification. According to the Paris decisions, she could adhere now and provisionally adopt the intermediate list. Reference is made also to various recommendations of the Paris Conference.—*H. Fehlin-ger*.

10300. UNSIGNED. Newer methods in the classification of fatal accidents. *Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Stat. Bull.* 11 (12) Dec. 1930: 5-9.—The International List of Causes of Death up to 1929 classifies fatal accidents according to the place, the industry, or the general environment where the accident occurred. In 1930 the primary basis of classification was changed to the kind or immediate means of the injury, but a second classification was also arranged such that it would be comparable with the earlier classification. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company classifies fatal accidents according to origin or locale of hazard. The three classifications now available give important facts needed in the campaign of accident prevention.—*G. R. Davies*.

AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

10301. STEFANO, CARMELA di. Sui momenti di una funzione di frequenza. [On the moments of a frequency function.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 2 (1) Jan. 1931: 37-43.—An unlimited succession of casual variables $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots$ is considered and it is admitted that the average values of x_n^r , where r may be any even positive number, tend, if n increases, to-

wards $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} x^r dx$. It is shown that, r being any odd positive number, the average values of $|x_n|^r$ tend, if n increases, towards $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} |x|^r dx$.—*P. Smolensky*.

PROBABILITY

10302. FRÉCHET, MAURICE. Le generalizzazioni della ineguaglianza di Bienaymé. [The generalizations of the inequality of Bienaymé.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 2 (1) Jan. 1931: 22-36.—The author treats the inequality of Bienaymé which is of fundamental importance in the calculus of probabilities. With reference to the scope of this inequality, he sets forth the results arrived at by Cantelli, by Camp and by Meidell. The author brings new contributions to the theory.—*P. Smolensky*.

10303. FRÉCHET, MAURICE. Sur la convergence "en probabilité." [On convergence "in probability."] *Metron.* 8 (4) 1930: 3-50.

10304. LÉVY, PAUL. Sulla legge forte dei grandi numeri. [On the law of great numbers.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 2 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-21.—The author gives a simple demonstration of the following theorem of Khintchine. If any infinity of independent experiences is effected in respect of an event A with the constant probability α and if n' indicates the number of times at which A can happen during the first n experiences, then the probability that the inequality $n' - \alpha n > c\sqrt{2\alpha(1-\alpha)n \log \log n}$ would result in an infinity of times is 0 if $c > 1$ and 1 if $c < 1$.—*P. Smolensky*.

10305. TEDESCHI, BRUNO. Una generalizzazione del problema delle concordanze. [A generalization of the problem of agreements.] *Boll. dell'Ist. Stat.-Econ. di Trieste.* 6 (4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 59-69.—Demonstration of various formulas relating to the calculation of agreements. A ballot-box contains α_1 balls numbered with the number 1, α_2 balls numbered with the number 2, α_3 with the number 3, . . . , α_m with the number m , where $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \dots + \alpha_m = n$. From the ballot-box k ($k \leq n$) balls are drawn, without returning them. If $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_k$ are the numbers drawn, the succession

is said to present an agreement or to have a normal position to i th place when $a_i = i$. In particular it is shown that the probability that the succession, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k should have exactly a number i of the agreements ($i \leq k$)

$$\text{is } \sum_{r=i}^k (-1)^{r-i} \binom{r}{i} d_{n,r}^k \frac{(n-k)!}{n!}. \text{—Roberto Bachi.}$$

10306. TEDESCHI, BRUNO. Una seconda generalizzazione del problema delle concordanze. [A second generalization of the problem of agreements.] *Boll. dell'Ist. Stat.-Econ. di Trieste.* 6 (7-9) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 128-134.—As a sequel to the note of the preceding number of the Bulletin, the author determines the probability that the succession $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_k$ should have a number of agreements between t (included) and s (excluded) ($0 \leq t \leq k$; $0 < s \leq k+1$; $s > t$). That probability is: $\sum_i [(-1)^{i-t} \binom{i-t}{i-i} - (-1)^{i-s} \binom{i-i}{s-i}] \cdot [\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_k] \cdot \frac{1}{n} i$.—*Roberto Bachi*.

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

10307. HARMON, G. E. A comparison of two methods of obtaining epidemic cycles. *J. Preventive Med.* 3 (5) Sep. 1929: 405-417.—The consecutive monthly numbers of cases of communicable diseases occurring in a certain place over a given period of time may be considered the resultant of secular trend, seasonal variation, cyclical fluctuations and irregular fluctuations. For certain diseases, such as measles, diphtheria, and scarlet fever there is a seasonal cycle. Further, over a definite period of time these diseases show a secular trend in prevalence. For such diseases secular trend and seasonal variations may be determined and a standard series calculated which reflects the effects of these two factors; this series can then be used in evaluating the actually recorded prevalence and in establishing the influence of cyclical and irregular tendencies. Since the irregular fluctuations may for practical purposes be disregarded, the remainder after subtracting the standard cases from the actual cases may be considered as the result of the epidemic cycle. The method is applied to the incidence of measles in Ohio, 1914-27. Two forms of the method are applied, one on the supposition that the seasonal component is variable, the other on the supposition that the seasonal component is constant. The simpler method gives satisfactory results in the case studied.—*Robert M. Woodbury*.

10308. VERGOTTINI, MARIO. Sul calcolo delle variazioni cicliche. [Calculation of cyclical fluctuations.] *Boll. dell'Ist. Stat.-Econ. di Trieste.* 6 (4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 70-76.—To study business conditions the relative difference can be calculated between the actual course of economic phenomena and their trends. The value of a given economic variable in a given year can be compared with its trend calculated either for the period in which the given year is in a central position or for the period immediately preceding the given year. The results of the actual figures and the "retrospective" and "actual" trend lines are compared.—*Roberto Bachi*.

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entry 9387)

10309. COX, GARFIELD V. An appraisal of American business forecasts. (revised ed.) *Univ. Chicago, Studies in Business Admin.* 1 (2) 1930: pp. 93.—This monograph appraises the general business forecasts of six of the best-known American business forecasting services for the period, November, 1928, to December, 1929. The methods of evaluation employed are in most essentials those described in the first edition (See Entry No. 2: 8742). With +1 the maximum reward for success in prediction and -1 the maximum penalty for failure, about two-thirds of the individual monthly

scores by Test 1 lie within the limits $+1/4$ to $+3/4$ inclusive, and for the whole range from $+1$ to -1 positive outnumber negative scores by more than 4 to 1. By Test 2, designating as one case the monthly average score of each service for each major change in the level of business, the scores are positive in 39 cases out of 46. By both tests the services as a group show greater willingness or superior ability to predict recoveries of business than declines. By neither test do they show any secular improvement in the adequacy of their forecasts. A recurrent mistake of certain services has been the expectation of too great or too prompt effects from changes in interest rates or conditions of credit supply. Another error was the common belief that a major depression could hardly follow a cyclical expansion in which there had been only a moderate rise of commodity prices.—Garfield V. Cox.

INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entry 9219)

10310. FISHER, IRVING. Wholesale commodity price indexes. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25 (171) Sep. 1930: 308-315.—Includes tables which show wholesale commodity price indexes, for all products, agricultural products, non-agricultural products, raw materials, semi-manufactured goods, finished goods, farm products, foodstuffs, hides and leather, textiles, fuel and light, metal products, building materials, chemicals and miscellaneous items, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual for 1928 and 1929, and weekly, monthly, quarterly for 1930. Indexes for all products are given monthly and quarterly, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

MECHANICAL AIDS AND LABOR SAVING DEVICES

10311. GRIFFIN, HAROLD D. Nomogram for checking the reliability of test scores. *J. Applied Psychol.* 14 (6) Dec. 1930: 609-611.—A nomogram is given for determining the reliability of a test by correlation of chance halves, i.e., the graphic solution of the equation $r_x = 2r/(1+r)$; and also for predicting the reliability of a test of any given length by the graphic solution of the more general Spearman-Brown formula, $r_x = nr/(1+(n-1)r)$.—Walter C. Eells.

ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

(See also Entry 10172)

10312. FREUDENBERG, KARL. Zur Frage der "Güte" von Sterbetafeln. [The question of the "goodness" of life tables.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math.* 2 (1) Jan. 1, 1931: 27-30.

10313. HAAFTEN, M. van. Het gebruik van de tafel van Chisholm voor reserveberekening met ongelijke grondslagen. [The use of Chisholm's table for valuation at different rates.] *Verzekeerings-Archief.* 11 (4) 1930: (148)-(155).—For insurances for which the valuation formula is of the form $100_m V = 100(1 - _m a/a)(I)$ Chisholm's Table may be used to find $100_m V$ at given $_m a$ and a . The table will remain useful when $_m a$ and a are not based upon the same rates of mortality and interest as P provided that also in such cases the reserve may be expressed in a form like (I). The author proves the possibility of those transformations.—A. G. Ploeg.

10314. LOEWY, ALFRED. Der Stieltjesche Integralbegriff und seine Verwertung in der Versicherungsmathematik. [Stieltjes' integral concept and its application in insurance mathematics.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math.* 2 (1) Jan. 1931: 3-18.

10315. SÖS, ERNST. Eine Zinseszinsformel für sehr lange Zeitdauern. [A compound interest formula for very long periods.] *Verzekeerings-Archief.* 11 (4) 1930: (156)-(162).—The formula $K_t = K_0(1+i)^t = K_0 e^{\delta t}$ (I) leads to improbable values of K_t for very large t because the assumption that δ is invariable does not hold in that case. Especially with regard to social sciences the deduction is desirable of a formula that is in accordance with (I) for small t but asymptotically reaches a value K_∞ for large t . The author deals with Catalan's and De Montel's formulae and then passes to a new formula, corresponding to Verhulst's theory of the increase of population and constructed by himself; $K_t = K_0 1/((1-\lambda)e^{-\delta t} + \lambda)$ ($\lambda = K_0/K_\infty$).—A. G. Ploeg.

10316. TOGNOLI, GUIDO. Rischio e risparmio nelle assicurazioni vita. [Risk and saving in life insurance.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 2 (1) Jan. 1931: 58-66.—The author sets forth the possibility of isolating from the premium of the most important insurance forms a constant quota of saving and a constant risk premium which may be expressed as a premium for an annual instalment insurance. The decomposition, applied to the total force of savings of individuals or groups of individuals, may present, in single cases, particular advantages. The decomposition, applied to reinsurance, creates a simple relation between the insurer, who maintains a financial function only, and the reinsurer to whom the entire risk is transferred.—P. Smolensky.

10317. ZALAI, FEDERICO. Sulla relazione fra utile di interesse (soprainteresse) e premio d'assicurazione. [On the relation between profits on interest and the insurance premium.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 2 (1) Jan. 1931: 67-78.—The author studies profits on interest in life insurance in the discrete as well as in the continuous field. He deduces formulae for the numerical calculus on the basis of the technical and of the actual interest rate.—P. Smolensky.

10318. ZWINGGI, ERNST. Zum Problem der Erneuerung. [The problem of replacements.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math.* 2 (1) Jan. 1, 1931: 18-27.

INTERPOLATION

10319. LIDSTONE, G. J. Extension of Aitken's general theorem of interpolation to the Everett types. *J. Inst. Actuaries.* 61 (301) Jul. 1930: 113-116.—Shows how this theorem (developed in the same volume) applies to this type of central difference interpolation.—Walter G. Bowerman.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 8386, 9155)

10320. ARMENTROUT, W. D., and WHITNEY F. L. Types of geography courses offered in teachers colleges. *J. Geog.* 29 (9) Dec. 1930: 401-403.

10321. GRAF, OTTO. Natur und Kultur im geographischen Unterricht. [Nature and civilization in geographical instruction.] *Verhandl. u. wissenschaft. Ab-*

handl. d. 23. Deutschen Geog. zu Magdeburg 21. bis 23. Mai 1929. 1930: 256-268.—The curricula of German secondary schools correlates the four related subjects of German, languages, history, and geography, and contrasts them as *Kulturkunde*, or the study of civilization, to *Naturkunde*, or the study of natural sciences. Geography is the only subject of school instruction containing elements of both sections. The readers of the lower section do not systematically develop the gradual rise of civilization from geographical conditions, owing

to the immaturity of the pupils. On entering the middle class section the readers are too heavily loaded with encyclopedic knowledge. The readers of the upper grades face the problem but there is need for correlating systematic and descriptive geography with human culture. The progress of studies in social life will be of great aid to scientific geography in ascertaining the synthesis of nature and civilization within its field of research.—*Hans Frerk.*

10322. HINRICHS, E. *Geographie als Wissenschaft und als Unterrichtsfach an höheren Schulen.* [Geography as a subject of science and of instruction in higher schools.] *Verhandl. u. Wissenschaft. Abhandl. d. 23. Deutschen Geog. zu Magdeburg 21. bis 23. Mai 1929.* 1930: 240-251.—There is need for a better adjustment of geographical instruction in secondary schools to the needs of the modern psychology of youth. The curricula are still too much modeled after the scientific interests of the teacher. Too much stress is laid on systematic geography. Descriptive geography—physical, political, and human—which is now chiefly taught in the lower school sections only, should be emphasized more in the upper grades. The special purpose of all secondary schools (which is to develop able young men and women as bearers and furtherers of German culture), the new structural psychology of children and adolescents, and the peculiar characteristics and needs of scientific geography should be the basis for determining the position of geography as a subject of secondary school instruction.—*Hans Frerk.*

10323. NEUSE, WERNER. *Der Geographieunterricht in den Vereinigten Staaten.* [The teaching of geography in the United States.] *Geog. Anz.* 31(12) 1930: 384-389.—*Clarence F. Jones*

10324. RENNER, G. T. The introductory geography course in science. *J. Geog.* 30(1) Jan. 1931: 33-38.—Geography is commonly regarded as a science, yet among all the sciences it alone is approached in a wholly non-scientific manner. This is due to three reasons: (1) geography has long been held by the layman to be an easy-going descriptive subject; (2) in universities it has often been taught by geologists who treated it as a purely physical science; (3) geography's important role in providing an environmental background for the social studies, has on the other hand, caused it frequently to be taught where it functions rather than where it takes its origin. If geography is to mature as a college and university subject it must be classed and treated as a science, ecological in nature and explanatory in function. The introductory college course could advantageously embody a systematic treatment of man's relation to the various types of the several elements of the natural environment. These may then serve as tools in interpreting regional situation as they present themselves for advanced geographic study.—*M. P. Renner.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 6680, 7092, 7169, 7207, 8873)

10325. COMMITTEE ON HISTORY. Report of the Committee on History. *Hist. Bull.* 7(1) Nov. 1928: 11-13; (2) Jan. 1929: 28; (3) Mar. 1929: 45-47.—Reprints from the report of the Committee on History issued in 1915 for circulation among the history teachers of the Missouri province of the Jesuit order.—*Major L. Younce.*

10326. COULSON, HERBERT H. The teaching of history in English Catholic high schools and colleges. *Hist. Bull.* 7(2) Jan. 1929: 17-18, 29.—The recognized school-leaving certificate is obtained through an examination set by a joint board of examiners of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Without this examination no boy has much opportunity either of entering

business or of going to a university. The examination includes two papers in English history. The harm there may be in the system springs from the necessity for studying history from books written from a Protestant point of view. There is urgent need for a new Catholic text in English history.—*Major L. Younce.*

10327. HAMILTON, RAPHAEL N. *Helps for a dull day.* *Hist. Bull.* 7(2) Jan. 1929: 18, 20-21, 27-28.—How a dull day in a freshman course in American history may be enlivened is illustrated by a detailed presentation of the events leading up to the massacre of May 10, 1861, at St. Louis in connection with Gen. Nathaniel Lyons' precautionary steps, which took place on the present location of St. Louis University. Bibliography for local history and America is added, especially for St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha, and the early church in the Middle and Far West.—*Major L. Younce.*

10328. JOHNSTON, THOMAS A., *The teaching of classical history.* *Hist. Bull.* 7(3) Mar. 1929: 35.—Reviews the problems and aids in fixing sequence in the very long course (4 years) of Greek and Roman history, prescribed for the intermediate certificate in the Irish Free State.—*Major L. Younce.*

10329. WEYAND, S. J. *Architecture and the history teacher.* *Hist. Bull.* 9(1) Nov. 1930: 8-9, 19.—The artistic end of education is being slighted. Since special courses cannot be given at present, aesthetic training must be conjoined with other courses. Here lies the history teachers' great opportunity. Architecture holds an essential relation to history. *Ancient and medieval history* by Betten and *Modern Europe* by Kaufmann are illustrative of the possibilities along this line. An interesting experiment was a course in the history and appreciation of painting last year at St. Louis University.—*Major L. Younce.*

10330. ZWEMER, SAMUEL M. The place of the history of religion in a theological discipline. *Princeton Seminary Bull.* 24(3) Nov. 1930: 1-18.—Archbishop Söderblom and others have sought to draw a distinction between the history of religion and the history of religions. The history of religion proposes to show the essential unity of the psychological phenomena called religion. On the contrary history of religions traces the development of each religion to its own sources. This distinction is largely academic, and both terms are used indiscriminately by good authorities. The science of religion may be divided into three main divisions: the history of religions, the comparison of religions, and the philosophy of religions. If ever the church needed to know the non-Christian religions and philosophies, it is now. If ever the history of religions deserved a place in a theological curriculum, it is to-day.—*Henry S. Gehman.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 9236)

10331. HUNTER-SMITH, J. Reflections on the purpose and scope of agricultural education. *Agric. J. India.* 25(5) Sep. 1930: 426-440.—Purposes underlying the ideals of agricultural education include: (1) securing individual and collective efficiency in rural pursuits, and (2) promotion of mutual understanding between town and country. A complete rural educational ladder includes: Rural central school to rural secondary school, to farm institute; thence to the farm or to college and university. Or, rural central school to rural secondary school influence, and thence to the farm institute and to the farm. At present the farm institute is an isolated stronghold in the scheme of agricultural education. Agricultural education must receive aid from and become coordinated with the research stations.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

10332. SCHMIDT, CARL THEODORE. The German institute for business cycle research. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21(1) Mar. 1931: 63-66.—The Institut für Konjunkturforschung was established in Berlin in 1925 for the purpose of analyzing and interpreting current economic data. Through its official connection with the central statistical office for the Reich, the Reichsbank, the Federal Railway Company and other large public and private organizations, this Institute has access to material which makes its weekly, monthly, and interim publications of scientific importance.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

10333. SHIELDS, H. G. School and college courses in economics. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4(3) Nov. 1930: 154-162.—The increase in emphasis on economics in the high school and college has not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of texts or by changes in the methods of teaching elementary economics courses. According to questionnaires sent to 100 high schools and colleges of which 40 colleges and 33 high schools answered, the texts used are of an orthodox type. In the courses particular attention is paid to value, distribution, and the problems of distribution. The problem of consumption receives a minimum of attention. On the other hand in the University of Chicago the elementary course in economics is called "economic order." The course is organized in four parts: (1) introduction, types of economic organization and the emergence of the modern order; (2) production: its conditioning factors; (3) coordination of specialists, with emphasis placed upon price theory as a coordinating device; and (4) summary and survey of the issue of social control.—*B. F. Riess.*

10334. SMITH, C. B. Recent trends in economic extension. *Extension Service Rev.* 1(8) Dec. 1930: 121-122.

10335. UNSIGNED. The Australian Institute of Psychology. *J. Natl. Inst. Indus. Psychol.* 5(5) Jan. 1931: 276-279.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 7928, 7932, 7984, 9951)

10336. BURGESS, JOHN WILLIAM. The founding of the School of Political Science [at Columbia University]. *Columbia Univ. Quart.* 22(4) Dec. 1930: 351-375.—On Oct. 14, 1930, as Ruggles Professor Emeritus of Political Science and Constitutional Law, Burgess stood before a university convocation called at Columbia to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the School and Faculty of Political Science, and told the dramatic story of the events leading up to its founding: his student days at Amherst and in Germany, his teaching at Knox, Amherst, and Columbia, and the difficulties which beset the establishment of one of the most consistently brilliant groups of teachers ever brought together in this country.—*Milton Halsey Thomas.*

10337. ROBINET de CLÉRY, A. École Libre des Sciences Politiques. *Deutsch-Französ. Rundsch.* 3(11) Nov. 1930: 898-906.—This school was founded in 1871 by Émile Boutamy who was its head until 1906. The government has never had any influence on it, a rare case in France. There are five departments: diplomacy, administration, economics, social problems, law and modern history. The study of modern languages is emphasized. There is one examination for all sections resulting in a diploma. This, however, is the only concession granted to the students; for a diplomatic career a competitive examination has to be passed. The students organization includes many well-known diplomats. At present the school has more than 1,000 students, many of whom are foreigners.—*Hans Freerk.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 10141, 10265)

10338. CARRARA, MARIO. Il terzo congresso della Kriminal-biologischen Gesellschaft in Monaco, Baviera. [The third congress of the Kriminal-biologischen Gesellschaft at Munich, Bavaria.] *Arch. di Antropol. Crim. Psychiat. e Medic. Legale.* 50(6) 1930: 931-945.—An extensive report on the proceedings of the meetings, and upon visits made to certain local penal and research institutions. The sessions of the *Kriminal-biologische Gesellschaft* impressed the author as being devoted not to prolonged abstract discussions but to a description and analysis of practical current research and administrative problems.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

10339. SCHERF, CHARLES HENRY. The social studies in fifty typical junior colleges in the United States. *Hist. Outlook.* 22(1) Jan. 1931: 7-17.—Analysis of the catalog offerings in social science of 50 representative junior colleges reveals a low standard of administration of the social science groups. History, economics, sociology, and political science seem to be taught vocationally rather than culturally; history is predominately political; students of all degree of preparation are thrown together; they represent a very small proportion of the total curricular offerings of the schools; and orientation courses are neglected. It appears that the real function of social science as a presumably liberalizing agent is not recognized by the junior colleges in the United States. (Statistics and tables.)—*John H. Mueller.*

10340. SCHERPNER, HANS. Die Ausbildung des Akademikers für die Fürsorge. [The training of the university graduate for social work.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 21(9) Dec. 1929: 305-314.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

10341. TOTHILL, LOUIS A. Method in the teaching of the social studies. *Hist. Outlook.* 22(1) Jan. 1931: 21-24.—The choice of method assumes that aims and principles have been established. Up to this time, there is certainly no unanimity in the aims and values of the social studies nor the principles underlying their pedagogy. We may, however, assume that the study of the social sciences will bring about a more understanding behavior as manifested in openmindedness of judgment, critical intelligence on our social institutions, an appreciation of the problems of human relationships, and a thirst for truth. Any method which attains these aims is appropriate, and will be selected according to the peculiar talents of the teacher, the type of students and subject matter.—*John H. Mueller.*

10342. WILLIAMS, FRANKWOOD E. Toward a science of man. *Survey.* 64(3) May 1930: 123-125, 160-161.—Although there is great confusion in theories regarding the behavior of people, the really important point is that logic is no longer acceptable as an explanation of human behavior. First hand, objective studies are demanded as the basis for interpretations.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

10343. WITMER, HELEN L. Increasing the research value of case records. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15(2) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 116-125.—The social case history has not proved itself to be the gold mine of source material for social research which was expected. Because case work aims at treatment, it is not primarily interested in assembling on each case a body of comparable material. Case work might be improved by giving more attention to gathering similar information in all cases. Two methods by which such material might be made available, are: (1) the face sheet could be expanded to include more objective data, especially of the sort which

the social research worker needs and which would enrich the factual basis for case treatment, such as developmental experience; (2) a carefully prepared index might be devised from which comparable material in case histories could be readily obtained. This would not

interfere with the unique character of the inquiry or treatment phases of the case worker or with the recording of his findings; but it would make available at once the significant elements in which research is interested.—F. J. Bruno.

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 8135, 9107)

10344. BLOCH, MARC. Culture historique et action économique: À propos de l'exemple américain. [Historical culture and economic action. Apropos of the American example.] *Ann. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 3 (9) Jan. 15. 1931: 1-4.—The study of history is the study of changes that have taken place. The question is raised as to whether such study can aid man, to any great extent, in solving present-day problems.—Grace M. Jaffé.

10345. KAUFMANN, FRITZ. Yorcks Geschichtsbegriff. [Yorck's conception of history.] *Deutsche Vierteljahrssch. f. Literaturwissensch. u. Geistesgesch.* 8 (2) 1930: 306-323.—Through faith man is raised to a higher order of things than is indicated by the natural connexus of perceived determinations. There is an intimate relation between Christianity and historicity.—Hugo C. M. Wendel.

10346. KLAUSEN, SVERRE. Den materialistiske historieopfatning. [The materialistic interpretation of history.] *Vor Verden.* 8 (1) Jan. 1931: 3-16.—Marx contended that science, art, religion, the state, human will, and human intelligence, all arise out of and are determined by economic factors. But there were flaws in his arguments. In explaining the origin of will and intelligence he had to postulate in human nature certain "potentialities" which developed into will and intelligence. Science, Marx thought, developed from the desire to satisfy material wants. This is true in applied science, but pure science is in no way utilitarian. In art there is a prior interest in art for art's sake, whose origins cannot be explained by the materialistic approach. In religion the basic element is faith, and its origin is not explained by the materialistic interpretation. In one matter Marx was right; the state took its rise in conquest by the propertied. But the state also administers law. The governing class realized that it must eliminate arbitrariness and that its private interest in a larger sense coincided with the general interest; so it supported the development of law.—Oscar J. Falnes.

10347. LEIGHTON, JOSEPH ALEXANDER. Is western civilization declining? *Personalist.* 12 (1) Jan. 1931: 21-31.—The most successful attempt at a philosophy of history in recent times is to be found in Spengler's *Decline of the West*. The author reduces world history to six cultures, each of which is endowed with a soul or spirit. In the West, culture has degenerated to civilization. Philosophy has become epistemological scholasticism and, worse still, experimental psychology. By ignoring the influences of cultural contacts as active agents in the transformation of cultures, Spengler is led to believe in the organic unity of each of the six cultures.—Hugo C. M. Wendel.

10348. LEISEGANG, HANS. Die philosophische Biographie. [The philosophical biography.] *Euphorion Z. f. Literaturgesch.* 31 (3) 1930: 329-362.—History is fundamentally psychology whose function it is to develop a typology. This typology will deal primarily with the nature of the artist, the believer, the musician, the nomad, and man as a social animal. Stendhal alone has established a methodology. However, Taine, Carlyle, and Saint-Beuve have similar points of view. They stand for a psychology which is neither empirical nor

experimental. They emphasize characterology. German biographers of the 19th century were positivists in the vulgar sense. They sought to establish facts on the basis of source-material and to find a causal relationship where only time-sequence was involved. Thus evolution was achieved where relativity should have been established. The forerunner of the new critique was Eduard Plathoff-Lejeune who wrote *Accomplishment and personality: a theory of biography* in 1903.—Hugo C. M. Wendel.

10349. MÜLLER, GUSTAV. Henry Adams. Ein amerikanischer Geschichtsphilosoph. [Henry Adams. An American philosopher of history.] *Hochland.* 28 (4) 1930-31: 348-356.—Henry Adams (1838-1918) was conscious of the multiplicity of forces let loose by the natural sciences upon the human spirit—forces that disturbed the unity of life as it existed in the pre-machine age. He sought to find an answer to the question: What is the life-purpose of modern man? In his *Education* he reveals his conviction that only a few individuals can retain personal and cultural unity amid the complexities of life. Travel in England and on the continent was for him a means of getting away from chaos. He studied the cultural unity of the middle ages and wrote his *Mont Saint Michel and Chartres*. His real philosophy of life, however, is to be sought in his realization that life is not simple evolution but rather complex relativity. When the World War came, he sought relief in the study of medieval music.—Hugo C. M. Wendel.

10350. RINTELEN, FRITZ-JOACHIM von. Der Versuch einer Überwindung des Historismus bei Ernst Troeltsch. [Ernst Troeltsch's attempt to surmount the methodology of history.] *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschr. f. Literaturwissensch. u. Geistesgesch.* 8 (2) 1930: 324-372.—The individual's mental processes in a state of constant becoming constitute his struggle to find stability in a world of ever-changing historical occurrences. The quantitative method of science dominated historical research during the 19th century despite the fact that the objective world can be viewed from the standpoint of the monothetical-generalizing system of the natural sciences as well as from that of the idiographic-individualizing method of philosophy. The value of that which defines repetition should be stressed. The historian must appreciate values, i.e., he must understand *a priori* ideas. The relativity of history should be viewed from the level of a higher synthesis—a synthesis obtained from the totality of culture-syntheses. It is universal history.—Hugo C. M. Wendel.

10351. TAKÁCS, EMERICH. A történelmi materializmus reális szemlélete. [A realistic consideration of historical materialism.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 35 (9) Sep. 1930: 369-379.—It would be a one-sided generalization to consider the class struggle as the sole element in historical development and the organization of production as the only factor in social organization. There are other factors in history, and economic life is but one side of the complex life of society.—Karl Szladits.

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 2981, 10228)

10352. BLUMER, HERBERT. Science without concepts. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (4) Jan. 1931: 515-533.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

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